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MEN OF PROGRESS:

EMBRACING

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF

REPRESENTATIVE MICHIGAN MEN

WITH

AN OUTLINE HISTORY OF THE STATE

DEDICATED TO
THE NEWSPAPER PRESS OF MICHIGAN

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MEN OF PROGRESS is a legitimate fruit of the law of evolution. Modern journalism takes note of events in the history of persons as well as of peoples. When any noteworthy event in the life of a person of prominence in the social or business world occurs, the newspaper press regards it as within the line of its duty to publish a brief sketch of the person, in many cases giving, also, an etching or miniature likeness. When a person pays the last debt of nature, these publications are a source of information to the public, as well as of a satisfaction to friends, and may, in many cases, be valuable as matter of record in cases involving the rights of living persons.

The difficulty of procuring information of the character indicated, just at the time when it is wanted, suggested to those connected with publications of The Evening News Association the desirability of the preparation, arrangement and publication of sketches in the form embodied in this work. Primarily, therefore, the work is designed for the convenience of the newspaper press of the State, and hence is, as first stated, a legitimate fruit of the law of evolution.

Only a limited number of copies of the work are published. Aside from copies supplied to those directly represented in the work, copies will be placed in the leading libraries and leading newspaper offices of the State, and here its circulation will end.

THE EVENING NEWS ASSOCIATION.

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MEN OF PROGRESS

HISTORICAL SKETCHES

By S. B. McCRACKEN.

THE CIVIL COMMONWEALTH.

POSITION AND EARLY HISTORY.

Geography and Topography—First European Visitations—A French Dependency—Early Explorations—Roman Catholic Missions—First Permanent Settlement—Territorial Sovereignty—Part of the State of Virginia—Claims of Massachusetts and Connecticut—General George Rogers Clarke—The Western Reserve—Civil Jurisdiction of the United States.

The State of Michigan occupies a position approximating the center of the North American continent, and is embraced between the parallels 41° 45′ and 48° 20′ north latitude, and the meridians of 82° 25′ and 90° 34′ of longitude west from Greenwich. The center of the State is marked by the position of Carp Lake, in Leelanaw County, which is 670 miles in a straight line from the city of New York. The land area of the State consists of two natural divisions, known as the Upper and Lower Peninsulas, and adjacent islands. The Upper Peninsula has its greatest extent from east to west, and the Lower its greatest extent from north to south. The following exhibits the length and breadth in miles, and the number of square miles, and number of acres, in each peninsula:

Divisions.	Length.	Breadth.	Sq. Miles.	Acres.
Upper	318.104	164.286	22.580	14,451.456
Lower	277.009	259.056	33,871	21,677,184

The total length of the lake-shore line is 1,620 miles, embracing, or enclosing the entire Lower Peninsula with the exception of less than 200 miles on its southern boundary, and the entire of the Upper Peninsula except its western boundary. To this should be added the numerous bays and rivers available for floatage and navigation, connecting with the larger waters. The State also has within its bounds, but unconnected with the great lakes, over 5,000 smaller lakes, having an area of 712,864 acres.

The history of Michigan is essentially modern. As compared with many countries having a written history, it is as but of yesterday. The earliest European visitations are placed at about the middle of the seventeenth century, up to which time its only inhabitants were the aborigines, of which the Chippewas or Ojibuays, the Hurons or Wyandots, and the Ottawas, were among the principal tribes. The territory now comprising the State of Michigan was a French dependency, forming a part of what was originally known as New France, the seat of government of which was at Quebec. In 1669 or 1670 explorations were undertaken under authority of the French viceroy or intendant, with which the names of De St. Lusson and La Salle are connected. These explorations were chiefly confined to the great waterways, extending as far as Lake Superior, and from thence by La Salle down the Mississippi River. To aid in his work, La Salle, in 1679, built a small vessel of sixty tons burthen, which he named the Griffin, with which he made the tour of the upper lakes, the first vessel, more pretentious than the Indian canoe, that ever sailed those waters. The official explorations were preceded by some years by the Jesuit missionaries, who were also contemporaneous with them. Among the names prominently appearing in this connection are those of Mesnard, Allouez, Hennepin, and Marquette. There are intimations, not fully verified, of visits by the French navigator, Champlain, to the lake region, as early as 1612.

The first permanent settlement of Europeans in Michigan, having the elements of civil life and municipal regulation, was that by Cadillac, at Detroit, in 1701. The French sovereignty was terminated by the surrender of Detroit to the British in November, 1760, as the result of the triumph of the British arms over the French in the war that had been waged for some years between the two nations, for supremacy in the western hemisphere. The British occupation continued until July 11, 1796, when the British garrison retired from Detroit and the flag of the Union was raised over Fort Shelby. Detroit was at that time the gateway to the northwest territory, and by its occupancy the sovereignty of the United States was established over the entire territory between the great lakes on the north and the Ohio River on the south. Although this territory was conceded to the United States by the peace of 1783, which terminated the war of the revolution, the occupancy of Detroit and Mackinac Island was continued by the British under various pretexts.

Under the French and British rule the Northwest Territory was politically associated with the Canadas, but became a part of the territory of Virginia upon its occupancy by the United States. Both Connecticut and Massachusetts, however, asserted a color of title to portions of the territory now embraced in the State of Michigan. Connecticut claimed from the 41st parallel of latitude to 42° 2′, and Massachusetts from the last named line to the 45th parallel. These claims were based upon their original charters, which defined their northern and southern boundaries as above given, running from the seaboard west, and presumptively as far west as the possessions of the English crown, from which their charters were derived, extended. Without discussing the subject, it would seem that these claims were more fanciful than real. But for the action of a Virginian, Gen. George Rogers Clarke, the entire Northwest Territory would have been lost to the United States, and the national boundary line would have been fixed at the Ohio River instead of the great lakes. Gen. Clarke was commissioned by the State of Virginia to undertake a campaign against the British posts in the northwest, and was granted a small appropriation for the purpose. His success secured the Northwest Territory to the United States in the peace settlement, which thereby became a part of the State of Virginia. This was the opinion held by the late Judge Charles I. Walker, of Detroit, who was consulted by the writer on the subject. Judge Walker had made the subject of northwestern history a study, and no one was better qualified than he to give an opinion with judicial fairness. However, in the cession of the Northwest Territory to the United States, the three States of Virginia, Connecticut and Massachusetts were severally parties. The land embraced in what is known as the Western Reserve, in Ohio, was conceded to Connecticut in consideration of the release of her claimed sovereignty. That is, she "reserved" so much land, reserving title to it, while relinquishing her claim of political sovereignty over the boundaries above described.

A brief reference to the history of the general government in its relation to territorial possession seems appropriate in this immediate connection, especially in view of the recently acquired foreign possessions. The constitution of the United States was adopted in convention in 1787, and the government went into effect under it, through its ratification by the requisite number of States, in 1789. Up to that time the general government was simply a confederation of sovereign states, with very limited powers, and cumbrous in its mechanism. It had, strictly speaking, no territorial jurisdiction. It did not, and could not, exercise sovereignty over a foot of land that was not included in some one of the States. Territories, as bodies politic, were unknown. But by the cession of the Northwest Territory, above referred to, a territorial condition was created, and for the purpose of government the ordinance of 1787 was adopted on July 13 of that year. This ordinance was framed in conformity to the acts of cession, and provided for the ultimate division or organization of the territory into not less than three nor more than five States, of which the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin are the product. This assumption of territorial sovereignty by the congress of the confederation was special, and under clearly defined terms, and its exercise was expected to terminate with the erection of the territory into States. The constitution adopted in September of the same year had in view the ceded territory when it provided that "The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." The use of the words "territory or other property" leaves the clear inference that the word "territory" had reference only to so much of the soil as might be the "property" of the United States, and not to the exercise of political sovereignty over limitless areas of the earth's surface. This view of the matter is strengthened by clause 16, section 8, of the first article of the constitution, which gives to Congress exclusive jurisdiction over such site as might be ceded by any of the States not exceeding ten miles square (now the District of Columbia), as the seat of the general government, and over such sites as might be acquired with the consent of the States in which located, for government uses. By this specific grant of power the inhibition of similar power outside of it must be preserved. But the right of the government to acquire and exercise jurisdiction over outlaying territory has passed beyond discussion. If not conferred by the constitution, it is a right acquired by use and acquiescence, if it be not a right forcing itself upon a growing nation as a necessity. The subject has been so far treated, however, only for the purpose of showing how radical a departure from early traditions has taken place.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Ordinance of 1787—The Governor and Judges—A Landed Qualification—A Legislative Council Provided for—The Territory to Be Formed Into States—First Seat of Government—The Five States of the Northwest—Michigan as a Separate Territory—Large Grants of Land to Revolutionary Heroes—Comparative Influence of Cities—The Landed Qualification Abrogated.

The Congress of the Confederation, by the ordinance of July 13, 1787, provided that for the purposes of temporary government the acquired territory should "be one district, subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient." Until such time as the district should contain five thousand free male inhabitants of full age, the government and the making of laws was committed to a governor and three judges to be appointed by Congress. The governor must be the possessor of a freehold estate "in one thousand acres of land." The judges, and a secretary whose appointment was provided for, must each have an estate of five hundred acres. When the district should contain the requisite population, a representative assembly and council was provided for, analogous to a house of representatives and senate. The members of the assembly must have a freehold estate of two hundred acres, and only those possessed of a like estate could vote. The members of the council must each have an estate of five hundred acres. No time or place is specified in the act or ordinance when or where the government thus provided for should go into effect.

Article 5 of the ordinance provides for the ultimate division of the territory into States, as previously noted. After the organization of the government under the constitution, an act was passed August 7, 1789, vesting the appointment of the Governor and Judges in the President.

The first seat of government of the Northwest Territory was at Chillicothe, in the now State of Ohio. By act of Congress of May 7, 1800, the territory was divided, preparatory to the admission of Ohio into the Union as a State, and the "Indiana Territory" was erected, with the seat of government at Vincennes.

By the act of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was set off from the Indiana Territory, the same system of government being continued as originally provided, the seat of government being established at Detroit. By this act the southern boundary of Michigan was fixed by a line drawn due east from the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan until it intersect Lake Erie, and the western boundary a north and south line through Lake Michigan to the northern boundary of the United States, the British possessions forming the northern and eastern boundary. This included on the south the strip of territory that was subject of dispute with Ohio, and did not include the northern or Upper Peninsula. By act of Congress February 3, 1809, the territory now forming the States of Illinois and Wisconsin was detacher from the Indiana Territory and given a separate territorial organization. Upon the admission of Illinois into the Union as a State in 1818, the Wisconsin portion was made a part of the Michigan Territory, but was detached in 1836 and given a territorial government by itself. It was made a State in 1848, thus completing the quintet of States as contemplated by the ordinance of 1787, Indiana having been admitted in 1816.

Aside from the mere narration of events in connection with the government of the Northwest Territory and its organization into States of the Union, the property qualification required as a condition of holding office and voting will strike the citizen of the present day forcibly, to say the least. No matter what the position or standing of the person might be, or what the value of his possessions other than land, he must be possessed of so much land in the district. But the condition, imposed at the time, was by no means a strange or unusual one. Our civil polity was inherited from England, where the landed proprietors were the governing class. The interests of the realm were deemed safer in the hands of this class than in those of the city denizen. The influence of cities in fact, even in the older countries, had not reached the magnitude to which it has since attained. There is perhaps another reason by which this landed qualification may be explained. Large grants of land had been made to individuals in consideration of their services in the war of the revolution, or secured by other means. The act of Virginia in ceding the Northwest Territory contained a stipulation that a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres in one body should be assured to Gen. George Rogers Clarke and the soldiers of his command in recognition of their services in the war of the revolution, and that other grants should be assured to other persons for similar services. It is a fair presumption that those holding these grants were influential in securing the adoption of the landed qualification in the governing act, in order that they might thereby wield the political power. But the territory became rapidly settled by small proprietors as well as by those without holdings of any kind, and in the organization of the new States the property qualification was not imposed. It is worthy of mention, however, that in the earlier days of the republic a property qualification was the rule in most of the States, and is no doubt still the practice in some of them. Another fact is worthy of special note, namely, that by the growth of the cities the political power has become largely centered in them, with a corresponding diminution of influence and power on the part of the rural population.

The landed qualification for holding office and voting necessarily governed in Michigan until it was changed by act of Congress. In the matter of choosing a delegate to Congress from Michigan there was an authorized departure from the terms of the ordinance. The latter provided that the delegate should be elected by the Legislative Council, but Congress, by act of February 16, 1819, authorized the election of a delegate from Michigan by popular vote, all white male citizens twenty-one years of age, who had resided in the territory one year, and who had paid a county or territorial tax, being entitled to vote for such delegate. By a subsequent act the right to vote at all elections, and to hold office, was similarly conferred.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

The Right to Statehood—Adoption of the Constitution and Election of State Officers—Meeting of the Legislature—Election of United States Senators—The Disputed Boundary—Objections to the Admission of the State—Judge Campbell's View of the Case, and Other Authorities—Terms Proposed by Congress—Military Demonstrations—A New Territorial Governor Appointed—The Slavery Question a Factor—Two Conventions of Assent—Final Admission of the State—Calender of Events Leading Up to Statehood—Seat of Government and State Capitol.

The resident population of Michigan, other than Indian, when it came into possession of the United States, was very small. It is given as 551 in the year 1800; 4,762 in 1810; 8,896 in 1820, and 31,639 in 1830. The last named decade shows a marked increase as compared with the one immediately preceding. But the ratio of increase was greatly exceeded during the next decade, 1830 to 1840, when the population had reached 212,267. The increase was so marked up to the middle of the decade (87,273, according to a census taken by authority of the Legislative Council in 1834), that steps were taken for the organization of a State government. This step the people of the territory, represented by their Legislative Council, had a right to take, without an enabling act by Congress, as has been the custom with reference to inchoate States other than those forming part of the Northwest Territory, and as was done also in the case of Illinois. The ordinance of 1787, as has been heretofore stated, provided that the territory should ultimately be formed into States, one or two of which should be north of a given line.

Congress had already (1835), and long before that time, organized three States south of the line, though encroaching upon territory north of it. It had organized one Territory (Michigan) north of the line, with defined boundaries, and there was no moral question but that this territory would form one State, and that the remaining territory north of the line would form another State. Michigan, therefore, acting under the clause of the ordinance which provided that when any State should have sixty thousand free inhabitants it should "be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government," and be admitted as a member of the confederation on a perfect equality with the other States, took steps in the year 1835 for assuming full statehood. An act was passed by the Legislative Council January 26, 1835, for an election to be held on Saturday, the 4th day of the following April, for the choice of delegates to a convention to frame a State constitution. The convention was to meet at the capitol in Detroit on the second Monday of May, with power to adjourn its sitting to any other place within the Territory. The convention met on the second Monday of May and concluded its work in Detroit. The constitution framed by it was submitted to a vote of the people on the first Monday of October, State officers and a legislature being chosen at the same time—the election of the latter to have effect only in case of the ratification of the constitution by popular vote. The constitution was, however, adopted by a vote of 6,299 in its favor to 1,359 against. The Legislature met and organized on the first Monday of November, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor were duly installed (Stevens T. Mason, known as the boy Governor, as Governor, and Edward Mundy as Lieutenant Governor), and the wheels of the State government were formally set in motion. One of the earliest acts of the Legislature was the election of two United States senators, John Norvel and Lucius Lyon being chosen. Isaac E. Crary had been elected member of the lower house of Congress at the October election. Thus far the new ship of state (to use a metaphor) had proceeded on its voyage without a ripple, but breakers were ahead.

The constitution of the State, and her application for admission as a State of the Union, were submitted to the United States Senate December 9, 1835, in a message from President Jackson. A motion to admit the senators from Michigan to seats on the floor of the Senate met with opposition. The constitution of the State, as adopted, placed its southern boundary on the line designed by the ordinance, namely, on "an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan." This would include a strip of land some ten miles in width then belonging, or claimed to belong to Ohio, and including the city of Toledo, and a strip of greater width in Indiana, from the Ohio line to Lake Michigan. If the principle were admitted also, that the exact terms of the ordinance were to govern, it would rob Illinois of a broad strip on her northern border, including the city of Chicago, which would have gone to Wisconsin. The admission of Michigan, therefore, with her claimed boundary, was resisted especially by the three States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. It was also objected that she had assumed State sovereignty without the assent of Congress previously obtained in the form of an enabling act. This, as has been shown foregoing, she had a right to do, and this right is conceded by President Jackson in his message before mentioned.

It would be outside the purpose of this sketch, and exceed its prescribed limits, to trace the history of the controversy or the evidence on which the conflicting claims were based. Judge Campbell, in his "Outlines of the Civil History of Michigan," treats the claim of Michigan as conclusive, both in law and justice. But the three States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois had previously had the sanction of Congress, either direct or implied, to their northern boundary lines. They had at least title by possession. The gordion knot was cut so far as Congress was concerned, by the passage at the session of 1836, of an act fixing the southern boundary of Michigan as now established, and giving her the Upper Peninsula in consideration of the surrender by her of her claim of title to the disputed strip, and providing for the admission of the State upon her acceptance of the same. The merits of the controversy are discussed at some length by Judge Campbell, and the whole subject is quite fully treated in a monograph, with many citations of authorities, by Annah May Soule, of the State University, published by the Michigan Political science Association. There is a collection of pamphlets in a bound volume in the hands of the State Librarian (the only one in existence so far as known), that gives much valuable information on the subject in the form of official documents.

The subject of the northern boundary of Ohio was agitated at the time of her admission into the Union, and her right to the claimed line was called in question. It attracted the attention of the Michigan authorities as early as 1820, as appears from communications of Gov. Woodbridge (then secretary of the Territory and acting-Governor), addressed to Gov. Brown, of Ohio, and to John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State of the United States. When it was proposed to form a State government in Michigan and to assert jurisdiction over the disputed territory, the Legislature of Ohio, acting under the advice of Gov. Lucas, passed acts asserting jurisdiction, and looking to military measures to support the claim. Counter steps were taken by the Legislative Council of Michigan, and military forces were mustered on both sides of the border, but without coming into actual collision. Stevens T. Mason, as secretary of the Territory, was then acting-Governor, and it was under his advice and direction that these steps were taken. His action not being approved by President Jackson, the President in August, 1835, appointed Charles Shaler, of Pennsylvania, to succeed him. Mr. Shaler having declined the appointment, John S. Horner, of Virginia, was appointed on September 15. He reached Detroit a few days later, but was coolly received. The people looked forward to their coming statehood as the solution of their civil status, and regarded a change in the territorial executive at the time, which they deemed could be for but a few weeks, as unnecessary if not offensive. Gov. Mason made no objection to

Mr. Horner assuming the nominal duties of acting-Governor, but the latter performed no official acts of importance. By direction of President Jackson he refused to recognize the State officers after they were elected, and under other circumstances a conflict of authority might have occurred. But he perhaps thought prudence the better part of valor, and removed to Wisconsin, which was still a part of the Territory of Michigan. Here he could execute the functions of Governor of Michigan, with Michigan left out.

The interests of the then slave States entered more or less into the problem regarding Michigan. Up to the time of which we are writing and for some years subsequently, the effort was continued to maintain a sort of "balance of power" between the free and slave States. They being equal in number, the study was to keep them so, so that each section would have equal representation in the United States Senate. Michigan would, of course, be a free State. Arkansas, lying south of Missouri, and forming a part of the Louisiana purchase, was prepared to enter the Union as a slave State. Her population was much less than that of Michigan, but it was within the power of Congress to admit a State regardless of the number of inhabitants. The acts, therefore, for the admission of both States, were made concurrent, but with the difference that the admission of Arkansas became at once a fact, while the admission of Michigan was made contingent upon the condition elsewhere spoken of.

The Legislature, by act of July 25, 1836, ordered an election to be held for delegates to a convention to act upon the terms proposed by Congress. The sentiment of the people, without party division, was generally adverse to accepting those terms, and the delegates elected reflected this sentiment. The covention, which met at Ann Arbor September 26, voiced the popular sentiment by rejecting the proposed condition. This has been called the first convention of assent, though it was more properly a convention of dissent. The people, however, had become impatient and restive under the delay and the uncertainty of their position. The administration at Washington was democratic, and members of the Democratic party in Michigan desired a completed statehood to be in harmony with the national administration. Democratic conventions in Wayne and Washtenaw Counties had declared in favor of another convention, and acting upon this demand several gentlemen, members of the Democratic party in Detroit, united in a call for a convention to be held at Ann Arbor on December 14. An election for delegates was held December 5 and 6. The convention met and agreed to the terms proposed by Congress. The whole proceeding was irregular, but met a sort of silent acquiescence as the solution of a troublesome problem. Some protest was made in Congress by reason of the irregularity, but the existence of the State government was formally recognized by the admission of its Senators and its one Representative January 26, 1837.

The following calendar shows the order in which the several steps leading up to the admission of the State into the Union were taken:

Jan. 26, 1835: Act of the Legislative Council providing for an election of delegates to a convention to frame a constitution.

April 4, 1835: Delegates elected.

May 11, 1835: Convention met; adjourned June 24.

Oct. 6, 1835: Constitution ratified by popular vote; Legislature and State officers elected.

Nov. 3, 1835: Legislature met; State officers installed.

Dec. 9, 1835: Constitution and application for admission submitted to Congress by the President.

June 15, 1836: Act of Congress (with condition of boundary) passed for admission of State.

July 25, 1836: Act of Legislature authorizing first convention of assent.

Sept. 12, 1836: Election of delegates to convention.

Sept. 26, 1836: Convention met—declined terms proposed by Congress.

Dec. 5-6, 1836: Delegates elected to second convention of assent.

Dec. 14, 1836: Convention met—assent given.

Jan. 26, 1837: State formally admitted by action of Congress.

The first constitution (1835), provided that the seat of government should be permanently established by the Legislature not later than the year 1847. It remained in Detroit up to this time, the capitol building being the former territorial capitol, located on what is now known as Capitol Park. The building and site ultimately passed into the hands of the Detroit Board of Education, and, with considerable additions, was used for school purposes up to January, 1893, when it was destroyed by fire. The Legislature of 1847, in obedience to the constitutional requirement, passed an act establishing the capital at Lansing. There was much difficulty in agreeing upon a location. Nearly every interior town of much consequence in the State was proposed, only to be rejected. Lansing was finally agreed upon as being a point central to the then settled portion of the State. The locating act is probably one of the shortest public acts every passed. After the enacting clause it provides "that the seat of government of this State shall be in the township of Lansing, in the county of Ingham." A supplementary act was passed, however, providing for the removal. This act provided for the laying out of a village plat to be designated as the town of "Michigan," in which the capitol should be located. "Michigan" was therefore the name of the capital of the State for one year, until, by act of April 3, 1849, the name was changed to Lansing.

Commissioners were selected to locate a site within the town of Lansing, and the site of the present city of Lansing was chosen, partly because it was a "school section," there being but a single settler in the immediate vicinity. A frame building, costing, with an addition subsequently made, about $22,500, was erected during the summer of 1847, and occupied by the Legislature on the first of January, 1848, and continued to be used as the "State House" until 1877. At the legislative session of 1871, an act was passed providing for the erection of a new State capitol. A "Board of State Building Commissioners" was provided for, who solicited competitive designs for the new capitol, the preference being given to the design furnished by Mr. E. E. Myers. The cost of the building and incidental expenses was limited to $1,200,000, $100,000 payable in 1872, $200,000 in each of the years 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876, and $300,000 in 1877. A preliminary appropriation of $10,000 was made for plans, etc., in 1871, and in 1875 special appropriations for heating and ventilating, for changes and improvements, roofing, cornice, etc., were made, amounting to $175,000. The length of the building, exclusive of porticoes, is 345 feet; width, 191 feet; height of lantern, 265 feet. The edifice accommodates the Legislature, State offices, Supreme Court, State Library, etc. The cornerstone was laid on the second day of October, 1873, and the contract time for its completion was the first of December, 1877. It was completed and occupied by the State during 1878, the Legislature holding its first session in the new edifice in 1879.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY HISTORY.

First Constitution and Statutes Similar to Those of New York—Method of Choosing State Officers and Judges—Time of Elections—Process of Amendment—Senators and Representatives, How Chosen—Salaries—Constitution of 1850—Legislative in Its Character—Variances from the First Constitution—The More Important Amendments—Constitutional Convention of 1867 and Constitutional Commission of 1873—The Work of Both Rejected by the People—Subsequent Votes on the Question of Ordering a General Convention—Legislative Authority Under the Territory—Compilations of the Statutes in 1822 and 1833—Revised Statutes of 1838 and 1846—Compilations of 1857 and 1871—The Howell Compilation—The Miller Compilation—Reprint of Territorial Laws.

The first constitution of the State was, in many of its features, modeled after the constitution of New York. The general statutes and polity of the State also reflected those of the State of New York, from which the migration to the State during the 1830 decade, forming the great bulk of the population, was largely drawn. The only elective State officers provided for by the constitution of 1835 were the Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The administrative officers were either appointed by the Governor or chosen by the Legislature. Judges were appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate. Late in the 1840 decade, however, the constitution was so amended that judges and State officers were made elective. The general elections were held two days—the first Monday and Tuesday of November, following in a measure the practice at that time in New York, where the elections were held three days. A person entitled to vote at a general election could vote at any poll in the county in which he resided. Amendments to the constitution had to be approved by two consecutive Legislatures, and then submitted to popular vote. As the Legislature held annual sessions, the process of amendment was less dilatory than might otherwise seem. An amendment proposed by the Legislatures of 1843 and 1844 changed the time of the general election to the first Monday of November. State Senators were elected by districts composed of several counties each, the term being two years, but so classified that one-half were chosen each year. Representatives were elected in the counties at large. The fixing of salaries of all State officers and judges was left to the Legislature, the pay of members of the latter being limited to three dollars per day, as at present.

The constitution of 1850 was a radical departure in some of its features from the instrument that it superseded, without, in all cases, being an improvement. Legislation under the first constitution had in view a prudent economy in the fixing of official salaries, an economy that was every way commendable in the infancy of the commonwealth with an immigrant population struggling to make homes for themselves and to develop the State. The framers of the constitution of 1850 seem to have assumed that these salaries were fixed for all time, and for a State grown to opulence, with a population numbered by millions. The salaries that had been fixed by legislation were by them made constitutional and unchangeable except by amendment to the fundamental law. In many other respects the new constitution became legislative in its provisions. It also restricted or forbade legislation on many subjects. The first constitution contemplated in express terms internal improvements by the State. Its successor forbade them except in the expenditure of grants to the State. Among the inhibitions upon legislation by the constitution of 1850 were: The granting of special charters, other than municipal; granting extra compensation to public officers or contractors; against special legislation in certain cases; against granting licenses for the sale of liquor—subsequently expunged.

Many amendments have been made to the present constitution, the more important of which are summarized following:

Banking corporations: Amending section 3 of article 5 so as to make stockholders ratably liable for obligations to the amount of their stock.

Legislative sessions: Under the constitution, as first adopted, legislative sessions were limited to forty days. The amendment limits the introduction of bills to fifty days, but places no limit upon the duration of the sessions. (1860.)

Removals from office: Amending section 8 of article 12 so as to empower the Governor to remove public officers in certain cases. (1862.) This amendment was adopted by a vote of 3,180 in its favor to 1,273 against, the vote in favor being only about two per cent. of the voting population of the State.

As to banks: Under the constitution, as first adopted, banks could be organized only under a general law. By the amendment, the Legislature was empowered, by a two-third vote, to create "a single bank, with branches." (1862.) The organization of the U. S. banking system rendered this provision wholly nugatory.

Regents of the University: Providing for the election of eight regents in the State at large instead of one from each judicial district. (1862.)

As to soldiers voting: Providing that Michigan soldiers in the field may be authorized to vote at elections. (1866.)

Railroads: Authorizing the Legislature to fix maximum rates for transportation so as to guard against discrimination, and forbidding the consolidation of competing lines. (1870.)

Salaries: Increasing the salaries of circuit judges to $2,500 per annum. (1882.) Increasing the salary of the Governor to $4,000 per annum. (1889.)

Amendments proposing an increase in the salaries of State officers have been submitted at various times, and have been uniformly rejected except as above. Noteworthy under this head was an amendment voted upon in 1891 increasing the salary of the Attorney General. The vote as returned to the Board of State Canvassers was 69,622 in favor to 68,385 against. Suspicions of fraud or error arose, and a recanvass was ordered by the Supreme Court, showing 69,248 for and 69,651 against. A proposed amendment voted upon in 1893 made a general increase in the salaries of State officers. First reported adopted, 64,422 to 62,601. A recanvass for reasons similar to those above stated gave 59,317 in favor to 70,772 against. Fraud was so manifest in the matter that prosecutions followed, and a conviction in one case in Wayne County, but there was no sentence, and the matter was for some reason allowed to drop.

Improving roads: Authorizing the creation of county and township boards and the contraction of loans for improving highways. (1893.)

Liquor traffic: Propositions submitted under this head will be found noted in the chapter on that subject.

The constitution provides that every sixteenth year, beginning with the year 1866, "and at such other times as the Legislature may by law provide, the question of the general revision of the constitution shall be submitted to the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature, and in case a majority of the electors so qualified, voting at such election," shall vote in favor, the Legislature shall provide for the election of delegates to a convention for the purpose of framing a revision. In 1866 the vote was in favor of a convention. The convention met in 1867 and framed a revision, which was voted upon at the April election in 1868 and rejected, 71,733 to 110,582.

At the legislative session of 1873 a joint resolution was passed for the appointment of a commission, two from each congressional district, to prepare amendments to the constitution, to be submitted to the Legislature at a special session or at the next regular session. The members of the commission were appointed by Gov. Bagley , and reported the results of their labors to him on the completion of their work October 16, 1873. It was by the Governor submitted to the Legislature at a special session in March, 1874. It was considerably changed by the Legislature from the form in which it was reported to them, and was submitted to the people at the November election in a single joint resolution as "amendments" to the constitution. It was to all intents and purposes a revision, and the manner of its preparation and submission was irregular and outside of any process contemplated by the constitution for making amendments, and there is little doubt but that it would have been held illegal by the courts. Had it been approved by a clear majority of the voting population it might have been sustained as the latest expression of the popular will, but with a bare majority of those voting, it could hardly have stood the test. It is doubtful if the people who voted upon it realized to any great extent its questionable character. Its failure may be credited largely to the liquor dealers, who opposed it through a State organization, and to the railway interests, who looked upon it with disfavor. It was disapproved by a vote of 39,285 to 124,034.

In 1882, pursuant to the constitutional provision, the question of calling a convention for the purpose of a revision was voted upon and the proposal failed by a vote of 20,937 to 35,123. The same question was submitted by the Legislature at the general election in 1890 and again in 1892. It failed in the first instance on a vote of 16,431 to 26,261, and in the other case it carried by the small margin of 703 votes, there being 16,948 for and 16,245 against. But although the proposition had a majority of the votes in its favor, it did not receive the majority contemplated by the constitution. An amendment to the constitution may be ratified by a majority of the votes cast for and against the particular proposition, but a convention for the purpose of a general revision must receive a majority of all the votes cast at the election at which the question is voted upon. Not having such majority, the Legislature of 1893 took no action in the matter. At the election in 1898, the third recurring sixteenth-year period, the question of calling a general convention was again voted upon, receiving 162,123 votes in favor to 127,147 against. With this large margin in its favor it still failed, not having a majority of the total vote cast, the total vote at that election being 421,164.

A brief reference to the history of the statutes of the State will appropriately follow a sketch of its constitutional history. Under the first territorial organization the Governor and Judges were both the makers and administrators of the law. Later the Legislative Council became the law making power. A revision and compilation of all acts in force was ordered by the first Legislative Council and printed in 1822 in a volume of some 700 pages. A further compilation was made and printed in 1833. With the organization of the State government came the necessity for adapting the laws to the new order of things. By act of the Legislature of March, 1836, William A. Fletcher was appointed a commissioner to prepare and arrange a code of laws for the State. He was then one of the territorial judges and was soon after appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State. The double labor delayed the preparation of the code until November 9, 1837, on which day the Legislature met in adjourned session for the purpose of acting upon the report. Their session continued into the regular session of 1838, and the Revised Statutes of 1838 was the product. E. B. Harrington and E. J. Roberts were appointed commissioners to supervise the publication. In a preface it is said:

"In the change from a Territorial to a State government, great inconvenience was experienced in adapting the territoriol laws under the State constitution. They consisted of enactments of a period of more than thirty years, commencing with those adopted and published by the Governor and Judges, a part of which had been re-enacted by the first legislative council of the late Territory of Michigan. Each subsequent council passed its additional quota of acts, seemingly without any regard to former enactments, and they appear in many instances without date of approval. Several repealing acts had been passed without designating the acts or parts of acts intended to be repealed, and frequent legalizing and explanatory acts, all serving to confuse rather than explain. These various acts were scattered through loose and fragmentary publications, commencing in the year 1805."

The statutes of 1838 are comprised in a single volume of 688 pages, exclusive of index, which is quite full. The work is admirably arranged and the mechanical execution excellent.

The next (and last) revision of the statutes is that of 1846. The work was begun in 1844, under an act of the Legislature of that year, by Judge Sanford M. Green. The revision was passed upon by the Legislature of 1846, and Judge Green was commissioned to superintend its publication. The work is in one volume, but little larger than its predecessor, although of much closer print. It is not out of place to mention that this work was printed on the first power printing press brought into Michigan, and it is believed the first one ever used west of Rochester, N. Y.

By the State Constitution, adopted in 1850, it is provided that no general revision of the statutes shall be had, but that "when a reprint becomes necessary the Legislature in joint convention shall appoint a suitable person to collect together such acts and parts of acts as are in force, and without alteration, arrange them under appropriate heads and titles." Under this provision the late Judge Thomas M. Cooley was appointed in 1857, and the Compiled Laws of that year were the result. They are in two volumes, with consecutive section numbers running through the whole, giving great convenience of reference, with marginal notes referring to decisions bearing upon the matter of the text. The next compilation, that of 1871, by Judge James S. Dewey, has nothing specially to distinguish it from the former compilation.

In 1882 the Legislature authorized the purchase and official use of Judge Andrew Howell's work, "The General Statutes of Michigan in Force," popularly spoken of as Howell's Annotated Statutes. The original work is in two volumes, with very full notations, and a supplementary or third volume published subsequently.

A new compilation was ordered by the Legislature in 1885, and Lewis M. Miller was appointed to the work. The publication of the work was delayed for some months pending a suit at law in behalf of Judge Howell, who alleged an infringement of copyright. The case was, however, decided adversely to Judge Howell, and the work has since been published in three volumes, with an index forming a fourth volume.

In 1873 a reprint of the territorial laws was ordered by the Legislature, which is comprised in three volumes.

THE JUDICIARY.

Judges and Courts Under the Territorial Government and Under the First Constitution—Associate Judges in the Counties—Increase in the Number of Circuits—County Courts—The Supreme Court—When Provided for and Organized—Provision for a Fifth Judge—Circuit Court Commissioners and Masters in Chancery.

The "Governor and Judges," as the law-making and law-executing power under the first territorial organization, have been elsewhere referred to, the civil machinery was aided by inferior courts. By act of the Governor and Judges, July 27, 1818, a Court of Probate was established in each county. A system of County Courts and of District Courts was also in vogue. A "Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace" was provided for by act of November 25, 1817, composed of the justices of the county courts and the justices of the peace of each county. They were required to hold four stated sessions per year, their duties being similar to those of the board of supervisors as now constituted. Judicial officers (other than the federal judges), including justices of the peace, were appointed by the governor. Under the later territorial regime the federal judges became simply judicial officers, subject to the laws enacted by Congress and by the Legislative Council. By act of the Council of April 13, 1827, the three judges were constituted the Supreme Court of the territory, with two sessions of such court each year. The judges were, however, made judges of the Circuit Courts to be held in the counties. This plan was followed in organizing the courts under the State government, the judges being appointed as judges of the Supreme Court (one of them as Chief Justice), but assigned to the several circuits as presiding judges. The County Courts were composed of a chief justice and two associate justices. They had jurisdiction in civil cases of all matters not cognizable by justices of the peace up to one thousand dollars, and concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Courts in criminal cases, except capital crimes. The office of master in chancery existed, with powers analogous to those of Circuit Court commissioners at the present time.

By the constitution of 1835 it was provided that "the judicial power shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such other courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish." It, however, provided for the election of judges of probate, for judges of County Courts, and for associate judges of Circuit Courts. The provision as to judges of County Courts was obsolete, as no County Courts existed at that time, it having been abolished by the territorial law some years before and its functions transferred to the Circuit Courts.

The judicial system, under the constitution, was instituted in 1836. The appointment of judges of the Supreme Court was provided for, the judges being assigned to hold courts in the circuits. Two associate judges were elected in each county, who sat with the presiding judge in the trial of causes, thus continuing a practice established under the territorial regime. These "side judges," however, as they were called, were found to be more ornamental than useful, and they were dispensed with in 1846. The State was first divided into three circuits, which had increased in number until by the constitution of 1850 it was provided that the State should be divided into eight circuits, the judges being elective. The number of circuits has increased until there are now thirty-six, with six judges in the Wayne circuit and two each in the Kent, Saginaw and St. Clair circuits, a total of forty-four judges. A Court of Chancery was established in 1836, but was abolished ten years later and its powers and functions transferred to the Circuit Courts.

A County Court (which held no relation to the territorial court by that name, which had been discontinued as previously stated), was provided for by statute in 1846. A judge and second judge were to be elected, each for a term of four years. The second judge was to act only in cases where the judge was a party in interest or in cases of absence or disability. The court was to sit in term on the first Monday of each month, and during such part of the month as might be requisite for transacting the business before it. This court was the fruit of a reform agitation largely centering in Washtenaw county, which demanded cheaper and more speedy means of securing (or trying to secure) justice for the average citizen or poor litigant than was afforded by the Circuit Courts. It was not a popular institution with the lawyers, who dubbed it "the one-horse court." It went out of existence with the adoption of the constitution of 1850. The circuit judges, sitting together, constituted the Supreme Court of the State until the system was changed as hereafter noted.

Section 1 of article 6 of the constitution provides: "The judicial power is vested in one Supreme Court, in Circuit Courts, in Probate Courts, and in justices of the peace," with authority on the part of the Legislature to establish municipal courts in cities. It was provided that after six years the Legislature might provide for what was popularly termed an independent Supreme Court, "to consist of one chief justice and three associate justices," to be elected by the people. This power was acted upon by the Legislature of 1857, and judges were elected at the spring election in that year, the court being organized January 1, 1858. The term of the judges was eight years, and they were so classified that their terms expired successively every second year. It is provided in the constitution that the court, when established, should not be changed for eight years. To what extent changes might be made after eight years may be a matter of construction. In 1867 the Legislature so far departed from the letter of the constitution as to provide that the judges should be elected as judges or justices of the Supreme Court, without designating any person as chief justice, and that the senior judge in service should be chief justice. An even number of judges was found to work great inconvenience, because on some questions of importance there was an equal division, and hence no decision. In 1885 a bill was introduced in the State Senate by Senator Hubbell, providing for an additional judge. An examination of the convention debates of 1850, made at his request, showed quite clearly that the intention was to have a bench of four judges only. Whether this was his reason for not pressing his bill is not known, but no action was had upon it at that session. At the next session a bill was passed for a fifth judge with a ten-year term.

It was provided by the constitution that the Legislature should, as far as practicable, abolish the distinction between law and equity proceedings. The office of master in chancery was abolished, and the election of officers known as Circuit Court commissioners was authorized.

THE MILITARY RECORD.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN WARS.

First Conflict on Michigan Soil—One Thousand Indians Slain—Decisive Campaigns Elsewhere—Conspiracy of Pontiac—Battle of Bloody Bridge—Massacre of Mackinac.

The first encounter of hostile forces within the Territory of Michigan, of which we have any record, was between the French and their Indian allies on the one hand, and the Indians in sympathy with the British on the other hand. The French and their allies were besieged in their fort at Detroit, May 13, 1712, but the besiegers finally decamped and entrenched themselves at Windmill Point, at the foot of Lake St. Clair. They were followed and themselves became the besieged party. After four days they surrendered, and all but the women and children were slain. The loss of the French and allies was sixty Indians killed and wounded. The enemy lost a thousand.* The French, in their dealings with the Indians, were more fortunate (or more politic) than their English neighbors. Their policy was one of good fellowship, of conciliation and fairness, thus avoiding much of the friction from which the English colonists suffered.

The fate of nations is many times determined by battles fought outside of their own territory. This has been the case twice, at least, in the history of Michigan. From being a French dependency it came to the British as a result of the wars between the two nations, 1754-63. The successful campaign of Gen. George Rogers Clarke against the British posts in the northwest during the war of the revolution secured Michigan and the Northwest Territory to the United States.

But the soil of Michigan, like that of every other part of the habitable globe, has drank the blood of those who stood in its defense. The conspiracy of the famous Indian chief, Pontiac, in 1763, is detailed in all of the histories. It is said that a council of Indians was held, which was addressed by Pontiac. He told them that it was the design of the English to drive the Indians from their country, and that they were their natural and inveterate enemies. Whether the last be true or not, or whether the first was true, as a matter of design, the aggressive chieftain was a prophet of his race. The Indians have been most effectively driven from their country. Pontiac drew to his standard the Ottawas, the Chippewas, the Miamis, the Pottowatomies, and others. Their military operations extended along the entire line of the waters of the lower lakes. They attacked the posts of Le Bœuf, Venango, Presque Isle, Mackinac, St. Joseph, Miami, Green Bay, Ouiatonon, Pittsburg and Sandusky.* Detroit was the pivotal point to which the campaign was directed. It began substantially on May 1, 1763, and the first act in the drama occurred some days later, when the plot to capture the fort and garrison by surprise was betrayed to the British commandant, Major Gladwin. Pontiac and a party of his warriors, having been admitted to the fort under pretext of a conference, found the garrison under arms and prepared to receive him, and was confronted with the evidence of his treachery. There was thenceforth a well understood declaration of war. The Indians, as they passed out of the fort, turned round and fired upon the garrison, upon which they made successive attacks, more annoying than dangerous, and committed various acts of cruelty and barbarism.

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*Judge Campbell's History, p. 84.

*Lanman, p. 44.

A regular state of seige was established, the fort was effectually blockaded and it supplies cut off. A vessel with reinforcements and supplies was sent from Niagara. Reaching Point Pelee, the officer in command, apprehending no danger, made a landing and encamped. They suffered an early morning attack from the Indians, by which two-thirds of the command were made prisoners, the balance escaping to Sandusky. The Indians compelled their captives to man the boats, in which they proceeded up the river to Hog Island (now Belle Isle), where they were massacred, except two who made their escape. There was a practical termination of the war with the battle of Bloody Bridge, or Bloody Run, July 31. Although this encounter was a costly one for the English, they had been so fully reinforced by men, arms and supplies that they were beyond immediate want or danger. Intelligence of the treaty of peace between France and Great Britain placed the French inhabitants in the position of non-combatants, even were they inclined to be anything but friendly. The Indian force, unsupported, had gradually lost strength and confidence, and the British occupancy thereafter met with no serious resistance. The massacre of the British garrison and post at Mackinac, June 8, 1763, formed one of the tragic scenes of the Pontiac conspiracy, but can only be mentioned in passing. No battles were fought on Michigan soil between the American and British forces during the war of the revolution, although Detroit was made the base of operations by the British for some of their military enterprises during the war.

THE WAR OF 1812.

Indian Discontent—Tecumseh and His Brother, "The Prophet"—The Hull Surrender—Massacre at the River Raisin—Perry's Victory on Lake Erie—Battle of the Thames and Death of Tecumseh—British Occupancy of Detroit—A British Provisional Government—Joint Proclamation by General Harrison and Commodore Perry—Capture of Mackinac Island by the British.

Michigan enjoyed comparative exemption from wars and rumors of wars until during the first decade of the present century. Discontent with the Indian tribes then began to manifest itself under the leadership of Tecumseh, a Shawanese chief, who seems to have been endowed with an organizing power equal to that of Pontiac. His plan was to surprise the posts of Detroit, Fort Wayne, Chicago, St. Louis and Vincennes, and to unite all of the tribes east of the Mississippi. He had a valuable ally in a brother, called the Prophet, whose mission was to work upon the superstitious fear of the Indians. He repeated the warning of Pontiac, that the design of the whites was to push the Indian steadily backward and to occupy his land. But except some cases of lawlessness and violence, the agitation seemed to bear no worse fruit than as a preparation on the part of the Indian tribes for becoming the allies of the British in the war which was then threatened and which became a fact in 1812.

Gen. Wm. Hull was then governor of Michigan, and the defense of the territory fell to his lot. Troops were mustered in Ohio and dispatched to the territory. Among them the name of Lewis Cass appears as a colonel. After various manœuvers and skirmishes on the frontier on both sides, the British forces under Gen. Brock crossed the river from Sandwich on August 16. Advancing up the river, they were preparing to engage the American forces, when a flag of truce displayed by order of Gen. Hull stopped their progress and the disgraceful surrender of the town and of the American army without a shot being fired, became a matter of history. Comment upon the transaction and upon the character and motives of Gen. Hull would be entirely out of order in this connection. He was tried by court-martial for treason and cowardice, but was acquitted on the first charge and convicted on the other, and sentenced to be shot. He was pardoned by the President in consideration of his former services in the war of the revolution.

The massacre of the River Raisin was the next notable event in the progress of the war immediately affecting Michigan. To recover the ground lost by the surrender of Detroit and to give the British forces ample occupation, three armies were organized, threatening the Canadian frontier, that of the west being under Gen. Harrison, whose base was to be at the head of Lake Erie. An advance division of the army, composed of recruits from Kentucky, reached Frenchtown, on the River Raisin, January 13, 1813. On January 22 they were surprised and attacked by a force of British and Indians from Malden, now Amherstburg. A sanguinary battle ensued, resulting in the surrender of the American forces, with a guarantee of protection from Indian barbarities. The stipulation on the part of the British may have been intended in good faith, although in view of the well-known cruel instincts of the commander, Proctor, this supposition may be taken with much allowance. The American prisoners were placed under guard, most of them being confined in two houses, and Proctor, with his regulars and Indian allies, took up a return march to Malden, the ice affording passage way. Next morning many of the Indians returned, most of them drunk and decked with war-paint. The sequel hardly needs to be told. The houses in which the prisoners were confined were set on fire and the inmates burned within them. Others were cut down and tomahawked, until the massacre was complete.

The naval command of Lake Erie now became a necessity for recovering Detroit, which was the key to the northwest. This was effected by the victory of Commodore Perry, September 10, 1813. This was soon followed by the evacuation of Detroit by the British. The water route to Canada being made clear by the victory of Perry, the American troops, under Harrison, occupied Malden, September 27. The place had been abandoned by Proctor and the fort and storehouses burned. On September 30 Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, afterwards Vice-President under Van Buren, reached Detroit by a land march, with a division of Harrison's army. The British occupancy of Detroit continued from August 16, 1812, to September 28, 1813, substantially thirteen and a half months. During the time many of the leading citizens were compelled by the British commandant, Proctor, to leave, because he feared, or pretended to fear, their influence in opposition to his rule. The citizens were subjected to many other hardships for which, however, they were amply repaid by events soon to follow.

Proctor, in his retreat, had taken a position on the Thames river, near Lake St. Clair, in Canada, his force consisting of some nine hundred regulars and fifteen hundred Indians under Tecumseh. He was pursued and given battle by Gen. Harrison, with a force of about twenty-seven hundred, largely young Kentuckians, who were burning to avenge the massacre of their fellows at the River Raisin. The battle, which occurred on October 5, was decisive in its results. Proctor was defeated and his soldiers, other than the Indians, were made prisoners. Tecumseh was killed, and by his death the Indian power in the northwest was broken.

During their occupancy of Detroit, the British, having virtual possession of the northwest, established a provisional government. Upon their return to Detroit, after the victory over Proctor, October 18, 1813, Gen. Harrison and Commodore Perry issued a joint proclamation for the better government of the territory, and guaranteeing to the inhabitants their rights of property and the enjoyment of their ancient laws and usages.

With peculiar alertness, those in command of the British forces in Canada dispatched a body of troops to capture the island of Mackinac, immediately upon the breaking out of hostilities. These troops, supported by a thousand or more Indians, were the first to apprise the American garrison at Mackinac, consisting of a mere handful of men in charge of a lieutenant, that war had been declared. The alternative was presented to the garrison of a peaceful surrender or a massacre as the price of an assault, and as resistance would have been hopeless, the prudent course was adopted from necessity. An unsuccessful effort was made in July, 1814, under Col. George Croghan, to recover the island, but as its possession was of little importance with Detroit secure to the American arms, it was thereafter suffered to remain in the undisputed possession of the British till the close of the war.

THE SHADOW OF TWO WARS.

The Toledo War—A Bloodless Campaign—The Patriot War—Canadian Refugees in Detroit—Local Sentiment in Sympathy With Them—Efforts of State and Government Officials to Maintain Neutrality—Invasion of Canada at Windsor—Its Disastrous Failure—Participants Hanged and Transported—John H. Harmon—Dr. E. A. Theller.

Two wars that cast brief shadows over the borders of Michigan are usually adverted to by writers with more or less of lightness, bordering on the ludicrous. The campaign undertaken by Michigan, known as the Toledo war, to assert her just claim to the strip of land in which the city of Toledo is situated, was one fully justified by the condition of affairs at the time. The land unquestionably belonged to Michigan, and Michigan had a right to assert her claim to it by force of arms as a last resort. A military force was regularly mustered and dispatched for the purpose. Had the expedition resulted in a sanguinary battle, it would have been dignified in the histories, but as its greatest recorded exploit was a charge upon a melon patch, it has been regarded as a burlesque. The peaceful issue was more to the honor of the chief actors than a bloody battle would have been.

The "Patriot War" was of another stamp. The occasion of it was a revolt on the part of certain Canadians against British authority, and an effort to wrest Canada from the British crown. The first outbreak was on the Niagara frontier, but the scene soon changed to the west, and was the cause of a local agitation for over a year. In December, 1837, large numbers of refugees sought asylum in Detroit. The general sentiment of the people was favorable to them and their cause, but international comity required at least a show of neutrality. It should be borne in mind that at that time popular feeling in the United States was specially hostile to everything British. It could hardly be characterized by any term short of bitter, and was not modified by any refinement of sentiment among a people whose environment compelled them to wrestle with the stern realities of a life on the border. The spirit of '76 was still very much alive in the hearts of the Americans, and the recollection of the war of 1812 was still vivid with many. Hence, while officially there was a sincere effort to preserve neutrality, the popular voice favored the so-called partiots. Arms designed for the local militia readily found their way into the hands of the patriots. Steamboats on the river were either stolen or otherwise impressed into their service, and they were given aid and comfort by means of supplies and in various other ways. The patriots planned to establish a base of operations against Fort Malden at Gibraltar, a point on the river a few miles below Detroit. They occupied Fighting Island, and were shelled by the Canadians with considerable loss. In the winter of 1837-8 a small company openly paraded at Pontiac, receiving some recruits there. The United States and State authorities co-operated in the effort to prevent overt acts that would compromise the country, although largely no doubt sympathizing with the patriots. The last desperate cast was made December 4, 1838, when a band of two hundred or more boarded the steamboat Champlain (which had doubtless been left in a condition to be so taken), crossed the river to a point a short distance above Windsor, and burned the barracks. Their march was quickly cut short by the British regulars. They suffered a loss of over twenty killed, with many prisoners, and in their efforts to recross the river a number were frozen to death. Among those who were of the party, and who escaped, was the late ex-Mayor John H. Harmon, of Detroit, then a young man about twenty years of age. Several who fell into the hands of the Canadians during the imbroglio were hanged, but the greater number were transported. The agitation was kept up for some time after this tragic ending. Dr. E. A. Theller, who had been taken prisoner during the early part of the trouble and confined in a prison at Kingston, had escaped, and was a resident of Detroit. In the winter of 1839-40 he was publishing a paper devoted to the patriot cause, entitled "The Spirit of '76."

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

Causes Leading to the War—The Annexation of Texas—Michigan Troops in the War—General Taylor—General Scott—Alleged Political Scheming.

The war with Mexico came as a consequence of the admission of Texas as a State of the Union. The Territory of Texas was a part of Mexico, but the northern portion of it was settled by emigrants from the United States, who set up an independent government. The government of Texas was recognized by the United States as a sovereign power, but was not recognized by Mexico, although she had probably little hope of ever recovering the territory. It was the general expectation that the annexation of Texas, which had been agitated for some years, meant war with Mexico. Among the last acts of the twenty-eighth Congress, in the expiring days of the administration of President Tyler, was the act for the admission of Texas as a State of the Union, in 1845. Thereupon ensued a political game of chess. President Polk's administration expected war, but did not want to begin it. Mexico would probably have swallowed the annexation pill, even though a little bitter, if the River Neuces had been made the southern boundary. But the United States claimed to the Rio Grande, and Gen. Taylor, with the "army of occupation," was ordered to the north bank of that river, metaphorically with "a chip on his shoulder." The Mexicans crossed the river in force and gave him battle at Palo Alto, May 8, 1846, suffering a defeat, however. On May 13 Congress declared that "by the act of the republic of Mexico a state of war exists." In this way the war with Mexico came about. The record, so far as it affects Michigan directly, is a brief one.

The first requisition for troops for the war was for a company of dragoons for the regular army, which was soon raised. Gen. Andrew T. McReynolds, who died at Grand Rapids during the last months of 1898, was captain, and the men were recruited under his direction. A company of infantry was also raised for the regular army, and an additional company for garrison duty. A full regiment of infantry was subsequently raised, with T. B. W. Stockton as colonel, A. S. Williams as lieutenant-colonel, John V. Ruehle as major, and J. E. Pittman as adjutant. This regiment was made a part of the force with which Gen. Scott made the campaign from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico.

A word as to the course of the Mexican campaign. Gen. Taylor had won every battle in which he had encountered a foe in Northern Mexico, and in every case with greatly inferior numbers. The Washington authorities changed the plan of campaign, placing Gen. Scott in command of the principal army that was to march against the City of Mexico, by way of Vera Cruz. The greater part of Gen. Taylor's force was withdrawn to help make up the army under Gen. Scott. It was charged at the time that this was dictated by political considerations. The national administration was Democratic, and Gen. Taylor was understood to be a Whig in politics. It was alleged that the principal campaign had been diverted from Taylor and his force decimated, lest his continued success should give him a prestige that would make him a dangerous rival in the next presidential campaign. But Gen. Scott, to whom the main command was given, was also a Whig and a presidential possibility, and if there was any politics in the deal the more reasonable presumption would be that it was designed by Gen. Scott himself to prevent the rise of a rival in his own party. There would seem to have been good military reasons for the change, however. The land march from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico was less than half what it would have been by an overland campaign from the north.

THE GREAT CIVIL WAR.

First Steps Taken in Michigan—First Troops Raised—Successive Calls for Troops—Ready Response on the Part of the State—Enlistments, Drafts and Commutations—Whole Number of Troops Sent to the Front from Michigan—Table of Enlistments by Counties—Bounty Jumpers—"We are Coming, Father Abraham"—Southern Refugees in Canada—C. L. Vallandigham—Capture of the Philo Parsons—Bennet G. Burley—"Michigan in the War"—A Brief Summary—Tabular Exhibit of Michigan Regiments in the War—The Artillery Service—Col. C. O. Loomis—Grand Army of the Republic.

As we reach the greater military epoch in the history of the State and nation, the record must needs grow proportionately less as to detail. A reference to the history of political parties will show the trend of events leading up to the armed conflict which raged for four years, beginning with the capture of Fort Sumter, April 4, 1861. For full details of the part borne by Michigan in the great struggle, reference is made to the work entitled "Michigan in the War," a volume of over 1,000 pages, compiled by Adjutant-General John Robertson, under authority of the Legislature, from which this sketch is mainly compiled.

The first act in the drama directly appealing to Michigan was in response to the requisition of President Lincoln, calling for a regiment of infantry from the State. A conference, suggested by Gov. Blair, was held in Detroit, April 16, 1861, at which financial pledges were made on which the necessary work could be undertaken, there being no available fund in the State treasury for the purpose. By proclamation of the governor, the work of raising the ten companies of infantry was at once begun. The Legislature was called to meet in extraordinary session May 7, at which a war loan of one million dollars was authorized. For such specific information as can be given regarding the forces raised and sent to the front by the State during the war, reference is made to the tabular exhibit which appears in another place.

The troops first raised were for a three months' service only, it being believed and hoped that the war would be of short duration. The requisition for one regiment was, however, soon followed by a call for three additional regiments. The enlistment of 500,000 volunteers was authorized by act of Congress, August 3, 1861, under which the quota of Michigan was 19,500. Quoting from the work above cited, page 20: "Michigan, in response to this requisition, continued constant recruiting, sending regiment after regiment to the field, and up to December, 1861, had sent to the front thirteen regiments of infantry, three of cavalry and five batteries of light artillery, with a total strength of 16,475 officers and men. In addition to this, thirteen companies had gone into service in regiments of other States, failing to find service in those of their own." Reports made to the adjutant-general's office in July, 1862, showed a total enrollment of 24,281 officers and men, since the commencement of the war, to which, adding those gone outside and others incidentally mentioned, gave a presumed total of 27,000. Recruiting was continued energetically and systematically. The conference of loyal governors at Altoona, Pa., had advised President Lincoln to further steps for increasing the effective force, and on July 2, 1862, a further call for 300,000 troops was made, of which the quota of Michigan was 11,686. The next call for troops was for 300,000 to be raised by draft, the quota from Michigan being the same as under the last preceding call, 11,686. Not to follow up the various calls, the last of which was on December 19, 1864, for 300,000, the Annual Cyclopedia for 1865 gives the total under all the calls during the war at 2,759,049. Of this total, Michigan furnished, in round numbers, 90,000; 4,281 having been raised by draft at different times, the others by enlistment. Under a law of Congress, drafted persons were allowed to commute by a money payment of $300, and of the number drafted 1,982 are reported as having commuted, paying into the United States treasury the sum of $594,600. Without being exact, it is near enough for the purpose to say that the State had sent to the front, before a draft was ordered, say 30,000. The remaining 60,000 of the total of 90,000 demanded of the State would presumably have been raised by draft in default of enlistments. So that of the 60,000 that might have been raised by draft, only 4,281 were so raised; the remainder offered their services by enlistment. Of this number (over 55,000), there is no means of knowing what proportion was impelled by a patriotic sense of duty, and what proportion by the large bounties offered. It is presumed, however, that, obedient to the patriotic spirit then prevalent, a sense of duty was the controlling, if not the only, motive, with most of them. Toward the close of the conflict, it is said in "Michigan in the War," page 60: "With the great increase of government, State and local bounties in 1864, commenced the decrease of patriotism to a great extent among those enlisting, and which continued to lessen and lessen, and at the commencement of 1865 it was not held out as any inducement to enter the service. Enlistments had become a matter of bargain and sale, dollars and cents almost entirely ruling the action." With this class the mercenary was the impelling motive, and many of them, after securing the bounty fled to Canada, so that the term "bounty jumper" became a current and most expressive, as well as opprobious, one. In many cases the same person, after securing the bounty, would skip and re-enlist in another place, not unfrequently repeating the performance two or three times. Along the Canadian frontier, especially, this was a comparatively easy matter. Very many of the recruits in eastern Michigan were drawn from Canada, although there is no warrant for saying that bounty-jumping was any more common with this class of recruits than with any other class.

As showing the sentiment that prevailed with the people of the north during the war, and their determination to prosecute it to a finish, the following song, inspired by one of the earlier calls for troops, is worthy of reproduction:

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE.

We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more,
From Mississippi's winding stream and from New England's shore;
We leave our ploughs and workshops, our wives and children dear,
With hearts too full for utterance, with but a silent tear;
We dare not look behind us, but steadfastly before;
We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more.

If you look across the hilltops that meet the northern sky,
Long moving lines of rising dust your vision may descry;
And now the wind, an instant, tears the cloudy veil aside,
And floats aloft our spangled flag in glory and in pride,
And bayonets in the sunlight gleam, and bands brave music pour;
We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more.

If you look all up our valleys where the growing harvests shine,
You may see our sturdy farmer boys fast forming into line;
And children from their mothers' knees are pulling at the weeds,

And learning how to reap and sow against their country's needs;
And a farewell group stands weeping at every cottage door;
We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more.

You have called us, and we're coming, by Richmond's bloody tide,
To lay us down, for freedom's sake, our brother's bones beside,
Or from foul treason's savage grasp to wrench the murderous blade,
And in the face of foreign foes its fragments to parade.
Six hundred thousand loyal men and true have gone before;
We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more.

Canada was a land of resort for the southern people during the war. Many southern families who were accustomed to spend the summer months at the north, chose Canada rather than the popular resorts in the northern States for their summer abode. These were sojourners rather than refugees. The refugees, however, formed much the larger proportion of the southern contingent in Canada. These were made up of refugees from the border States and of Confederate soldier-prisoners escaping and taking refuge in Canada.

Clement L. Vallandigham was an Ohio man, and an ex-Congressman. He was by conviction an ultra State Rights Democrat, and could not give his assent to a war which (if successful) must be fatal to the State Rights doctrine. He was outspoken in his views, was arrested by military authority while martial law was paramount, at the place of his residence, and was transported across the border into the Confederate lines. He made his way into Canada and took up his residence at Windsor, where he was, so to speak, the lion of the day, receiving many calls form prominent men of Michigan, who, while not sympathizing with his views, felt, at the same time, a degree of admiration for his spirit. The Democratic national convention in 1864 met in Chicago, at which Mr. Vallandigham was in attendance, having braved whatever danger there might have been of a re-arrest. This reference to a single fact of history is not with the view of recalling the causes of the partisan differences that existed forty years ago. It was inevitable that members of the Democratic party, of strong convictions, should look with little favor upon this war, although it was beyond the power of man to avert it. Mr. Vallandigham was one of these. He was a man of marked ability, honesty and sincerity. A reference to his tragic end will be pardoned in this connection, though not strictly germane to the matter in hand. He returned to his home and resumed the practice of the law. He was defending a man who was on trial for a murder alleged to have been committed with a pistol. In endeavoring to show how the shot might have been accidental, he placed a pistol in his pocket, and as he drew it out for the purpose of illustration, the weapon was discharged, the ball taking effect in his abdomen.

During the war there were rumors at various times of plots, originating with the southern refugees in Canada against Detroit and other points along the border. One of these rumors was to the effect that a plot existed for firing the city on the night of October 3, 1863. It occasioned a whirl of popular excitement, the fire department and the local military companies were cautioned to be in readiness for any emergency, and a special citizen police was organized. Other rumors looked to the seizure of arms in the State armory at Detroit and in the government arsenal at Dearborn. There was but one plot, however, that came to a head. This plot contemplated the seizure of the steamboat Philo Parsons, then plying between Detroit and Sandusky, the capture of the United States revenue cutter Michigan, the liberation of the Confederate prisoners on Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, and the prosecution of such further enterprises as, by the fortunes of war, might come in the way of the projectors. The scheme was undoubtedly a part of the plan of campaign projected or approved by the Confederate government at Richmond, and Jacob

Thompson, who had been a cabinet officer under the administration of President Buchanan, was regarded as its chief organizer and promoter in Canada. Those who were to be the active agents in the work held commissions from the Confederate authorities for both naval and land service. On the morning of September 19, 1864, Bennet G. Burley, who held a commission as an acting master in the Confederate navy, with several others, took passage on the Parsons at Detroit and were joined at Sandwich and Amherstburg, in Canada, where the Parsons called on her route to Sandusky, by others, some thirty in all. When near Middle Bass Island, in Lake Erie, those in command of the Parsons were made prisoners, and the boat was taken possession of by the plotters. They also captured the steamer Island Queen, with some twenty-five United States soldiers on board. Failing to receive the signal of co-operation that was looked for on nearing Sandusky, the conspirators put about on a return course, touched at Fighting Island, and landed their prisoners, and came to dock at Sandwich, where they abandoned the Parsons, and the boat was subsequently reclaimed by her owners. Burley was arrested by the Canadian authorities, and was in due course surrendered to the United States and brought to Detroit from Toronto, where he had been confined. It was found that there was no law of the United States under which he could be tried for any offense. But his offense having been committed on the waters of Lake Erie, within the jurisdiction of Ohio, he was tried in an Ohio court for robbery. There was a disagreement of the jury under the charge of the judge, that Burley, holding the commission of the Confederate States, his act was an act of war and not a common felony. Pending a second trial, Burley escaped from jail and returned to Scotland, his native country.*

With the close of the war, the Michigan troops were the first to receive homing orders, the first to arrive being the Twentieth regiment, June 4, 1865, and the last the Third and Fourth, June 10, 1866. A welcoming address, in the form of a proclamation, was issued by Governor Crapo.

The annexed tabular exhibits of the organization and service of Michigan regiments in the war give much information in condensed form, and will be found of interest.

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*Letter of Hon. Alfred Russell, Michigan in War, p. 137.

CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

REGIMENTS.	Place of Rendezvous.	Colonel Commanding.	When Mustered In.	Left for the Front.	No. of Battles and Skirmishes.	Killed and Died of Wounds.		Died of Disease.	When Mustered Out.
						Officers.	Men.		
First Regiment	Detroit	T. F. Brodhead	Sept. 13, 1861.	Sept. 29, 1861.	11	15	138	251	....
Second Regiment	Grand Rapids	Wm. C. Davis, Lt. Col.	Oct. 2, 1861.	Nov. 14, 1861.	70	2	68	268	Aug. 17, 1865
Third Regiment	Grand Rapids	F. W. Kellogg	Nov. 1. 1861.	Nov. 28, 1861.	25	3	32	379	Feb. 15, 1866
Fourth Regiment *	Detroit	R. H G. Minty.	Aug. 29, 1862.	Sept. 26, 1862	92	3	44	328	July 1, 1865
Fifth Regiment,	Detroit	Jos. T. Copeland	Aug. 20, 1862.	Dec. 4, 1862.	†	5	117	236	....
Sixth Regiment	Grand Rapids	George Gray	Oct. 13, 1862.	Dec. 10, 1862.	†	7	113	266	....
Seventh Regiment	Grand Rapids	Wm. D Mann	....	Feb. 20, 1863.	†	4	71	247	....
Eighth Regiment	Mt. Clemens	John Stockton	May 2, 1863.	....	39	1	30	290	Sept. 22, 1865
Ninth Regiment	Coldwater.	James I. David	May 19, 1863.	....	55	2	26	153	July 9, 1865
Tenth Regiment	Grand Rapids	Thaddeus Foote	Nov. 18, 1863.	Dec. 1, 1863.	53	2	29	240	Nov. 11, 1865
Eleventh Regiment	Kalamazoo	Simeon B. Brown	Dec. 10, 1863	Dec. 10, 1863.	56	4	24	114	....

* Capture of Jeff. Davis under Lieut. Col. Pritchard, May 10, 1865.

† In December, 1862, the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh regiments were formed into a brigade at Washington, under Col. Copeland as Brigadier General. The First regiment was afterwards added. The brigade is credited with having participated in 55 battles and skirmishes. After the close of the war a portion of the brigade was sent west to aid in quieting Indian troubles.

INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

REGIMENTS.	PLACE OF RENDEZVOUS.	COLONEL COMMANDING.	WHEN MUSTERED IN.	LEFT FOR THE FRONT.	NO. OF BATTLES AND SKIRMISHES.	KILLED IN BATTLE AND DIED OF WOUNDS.		DIED OF DISEASE.	WHEN MUSTERED OUT.
						Officers.	Men.		
First Regiment, 3 months	Detroit (Ft. Wayne)	Orlando B. Wilcox	May 1, 1861.	May 13, 1861.	2	3	3	4	Aug. 7, 1861
First Regiment, 3 years	Ann Arbor	John C. Robinson	....	....	46	15	135	93	July 9, 1865
Second Regiment	Detroit	J. B. Richardson	May 21, 1861.	June 6, 1861.	41	11	194	116	July 29, 1865
Third Regiment	Grand Rapids	Daniel McConnell	June 10, 1861.	June 13, 1861.	36	4	143	77	June 20, 1864
Third Regiment *	Grand Rapids	M. B. Houghton	Oct. 15, 1864.	Oct. 20, 1864.	2	1	1	156	June 10, 1865
Fourth Regiment	Adrian	Dwight A. Woodbury	June 20, 1861.	June 25, 1861.	53	12	165	96	June 19, 1864
Fourth Regiment *	Adrian	Jarius W. Hall	Oct. 14, 1864.	Oct. 22, 1864.	3	..	7	141	June 10, 1866
Fifth Regiment	Detroit (Ft. Wayne)	Henry D. Terry	Aug. 28, 1861.	Sept 11, 1861.	38	16	216	166	July 5, 1865
Sixth Regiment	Kalamazoo	Fred'k W. Curtenius	....	Aug. 30, 1861.	21	2	64	476	Sept. 5, 1865
Seventh Regiment	Monroe	Ira R. Grosvenor	....	Sept. 5, 1861.	37	11	160	157	July 5, 1865
Eighth Regiment	Grand Rapids	Wm. M. Fenton	....	Sept. 27, 1861.	36	12	194	197	Aug. 3, 1865
Ninth Regiment	Detroit (Ft. Wayne)	Wm. W. Duffield	Oct. 15, 1861.	Oct. 25, 1861.	10	2	18	272	Sept. 15, 1865
Tenth Regiment	Flint	Charles M. Lum	Feb. 6. 1862	April 22, 1862.	29	7	81	211	Aug. 1, 1865
Eleventh Regiment	White Pigeon	Wm. J. May	Sept. 24, 1861.	Dec. 9, 1861.	15	5	81	199	Sept. 30, 1864
Twelfth Regiment	Niles	Francis Quinn	March 5, 1862.	Mar. 18, 1862.	9	1	51	380	Feb. 15, 1865
Thirteenth Regiment	Kalamazoo	Chas. E. Stuart	Jan. 17, 1862.	....	24	5	70	316	July 25, 1865
Fourteenth Regiment	Ypsilanti	Rob't P. Sinclair	Feb. 13, 1862.	April 17 1862.	18	1	48	198	July 18, 1865
Fifteenth Regiment	Monroe	John M. Oliver	March 20, 1862.	Mar. 27, 1862.	24	3	66	268	Sept. 1, 1865
Sixteenth Regiment	Detroit	T. B. W. Stockton	....	Nov. 16, 1861.	52	12	203	128	July 25, 1865
Seventeenth Regiment	Detroit	Wm. H. Withington	....	Aug. 27, 1862.	30	7	124	152	June 3, 1865
Eighteenth Regiment	Hillsdale	Chas. E. Doolittle	Aug. 26, 1862.	Sept. 4, 1862.	6	..	13	297	June 26, 1865
Nineteenth Regiment	Dowagiac	Henry C. Gilbert	Sept 5, 1862	Sept. 14, 1862.	12	7	88	142	June 13, 1865
Twentieth Regiment,	Jackson	A. W. Williams	Aug. 19, 1862.	Sept. 1, 1862.	29	13	210	176	June 9, 1865
Twenty-First Regiment	Ionia	Ambrose A. Stevens	Sept. 4, 1862.	Sept. 12, 1862.	13	3	71	294	June 13, 1865
Twenty-Second Regiment	Pontiac	Moses Wisner	Aug. 29, 1862.	Sept. 4, 1862.	8	3	79	292	June 26, 1865
Twenty-Third Regiment	East Saginaw	Marshall W. Chapin	Sept. 13, 1862.	Sept. 18, 1862.	25	4	55	228	June 28, 1865
Twenty-Fourth Regiment	Detroit	Henry A. Morrow	Aug. 15, 1862.	Aug. 29, 1862.	20	13	156	144	June 30, 1865
Twenty-Fifth Regiment,	Kalamazoo	Orlando H. Moore	Sept. 22, 1862.	Sept. 29, 1862.	28	1	34	131	June 24, 1865
Twenty-Sixth Regiment	Jackson	Judson S. Farrar	Dec. 12, 1862.	Dec. 13, 1862.	29	3	98	158	June 16, 1865
Twenty-Seventh Regiment	Ypsilanti	Dorus M. Fox	April 10, 1863.	April 12, 1863.	29	8	206	203	July 26, 1865
Twenty-Eighth Regiment	Marshall	Wm. W. Wheeler	....	Oct. 26, 1864.	2	1	4	123	June 5, 1866
Twenty-Ninth Regiment	Saginaw	Thomas Taylor	Oct. 3, 1864.	Oct. 6, 1864.	5	1	5	65	Sept. 6, 1865
Thirtieth Regiment	Detroit	Grover T. Wormer	Jan. 9, 1865.	On home duty only	..	..	...	18	June 30, 1865
Colored Regiment, 102d U. S.	Detroit	Henry Barnes	Feb. 17, 1864.	Mar. 28, 1864.	10	2	9	129	Sept. 30, 1865
First Regiment Sharpshooters	Kalamazoo	Chas. V. DeLand	July 7, 1863	....	23	6	107	150	July 28, 1865
Engineers and Mechanics	Marshall	Wm. P. Innes	Dec. 11, 1861.	Dec. 17, 1861.	9	..	...	342	Oct. 1, 1865

A number of the regiments were organized under special authority by well known citizens, who did not accompany them to the field. Among them were: Tenth, E. H. Thompson; Seventeenth, James E. Pittman; Eighteenth, Henry Waldron; Twentieth, Fidus Livermore; Twenty-First, J. B. Welsh; Twenty-Third, David H. Jerome; Twenty-Fifth, H. G. Wells; Twenty-Ninth, John F. Driggs. The regiment of Sharpshooters and of Engineers and Mechanics, though not properly Infantry regiments, are given that classification as matter of convenience.

* Re organized.

The First Regiment of Light Artillery was formed under Col. C. O. Loomis, of Coldwater. The regiment consisted of twelve batteries, to which two were afterwards added. The regiment never served as a unit, the several batteries being assigned to service in various commands. Hence the facts of their history cannot well be tabulated. The regiment carried on its rolls 3,333 officers and men. Battery "A," of the regiment, was the famous "Loomis battery," renowned for the effectiveness of its service, its dramatic history and the equally dramatic history of its commander. The story of the gruesome travels of the commander's remains after his death makes a pathetic chapter in the history of the war.

Michigan furnished forty-five regiments during the war. These, with an average of one thousand to each regiment, would represent only one-half of the 90,000 credited to the State. But a number of the regiments were reorganized with an entire new enrollment, while many others received additions to make up for losses so as to keep their numbers good. Some of the regiments had on their rolls at different times over three thousand names. This will explain the apparent discrepancy between the number of regiments and the whole number of soldiers supplied by the State. In "Michigan in the War," page 62-3, is a tabular exhibit showing the number of troops apportioned to each county under the several calls, and the number supplied by enlistment and by draft.

As supplemental to any history of the civil war, a reference to the Grand Army of the Republic—familiarly designated by its initial letters, G. A. R.—cannot well be omitted. The organization was first proposed by Major B. F. Stephenson, of Springfield, Illinois, and was perfected at that place in 1866. Its objects are officially stated to be:

1. To preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion, and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead.

2. To assist such former comrades in arms as need help and protection, and to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen.

3. To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon a paramount respect for, and fidelity to, its constitution and laws; to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions; and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men.

In September, 1866, Gen. R. A. Alger went to Pittsburgh, Pa., and was made a member of the order. In May, 1867, at a gathering of soldiers and sailors in Detroit, an organization was perfected and Gen. Alger was chosen department commander. He served until March 28, 1868, when, at an encampment held at Detroit, Gen. Wm. A. Throop was elected to that office. At Lansing, January 27, 1869, at an encampment held, Col. Wm. Humphrey was elected. In 1870 Col. C. J. Dickerson, of Hillsdale, was elected, and during this administration the order in Michigan virtually disbanded, as it did in several other of the western States, said to have been because of politics entering the counsels of the order.

The supplement to the last published journal of the encampment, held at Port Huron in June, 1898, is introduced by this paragraph:

"In March, 1878, the Provisional Department of the Grand Army of the Republic in Michigan, barely existed. There were supposed to be in existence four posts—in reality there were but two that showed any life."

From this it would appear that a provisional organization existed, with a view to the formal reconstruction of the order in the State. This was undertaken by Col. C. V. R. Pond, of Quincy, Branch County, who was appointed by the commander-in-chief of the national organization as "Commander of the Provisional Department of Michigan." The formal reorganization was effected at a meeting held in Grand Rapids, January 22, 1879. Col. Pond was elected department commander and was elected for a second year in 1880. The annual gatherings of the order are known as encampments, the last one having been held at Petoskey, June 21-22, 1899, being the twentieth annual encampment under the reorganization. The order is distinctively military in its official nomenclature and in its forms and methods. Subsequent department commanders have been: A. T. McReynolds, Byron R. Pierce, O. A. Janes, R. J. Shank, Chas. D. Long, John Northwood, L. G. Rutherford, Washington Gardner, Michael Brown, H. M. Duffield, C. L. Eaton, Henry S. Dean, J. H. Kidd, Louis Kanitz, S. B. Daboll, Wm. Shakespeare, A. T. Bliss and Alex. L. Patrick. Russel R. Pealer was chosen at the Petoskey encampment in 1899. Col. Pond has been for some years past the assistant adjutant-general and practically in charge of the executive work of the order, having an office in the capitol building at Lansing. The order has official recognition in various acts of the Legislature, and its reports are addressed to the governor. The number of posts in the State June 30, 1899, was 385, and the total membership 15,237.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

War Loan Authorized—Mobilization of the National Guard—Regiments Mustered In—Summary of Their Service—Gen. Henry M. Duffield—Col. Cornelius Gardner—The Naval Reserves.

Early in the year 1898 a conflict of arms between the United States and Spain became inevitable. The legislature being in session, a loan of $500,000 was authorized to meet the exigency that was expected to arise, and to enable Michigan to act promptly in meeting any demand that might be made upon her for troops for the national service. On April 23, 1898, President McKinley issued his proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers to engage in the war with Spain. Michigan's quota of this number was 4,104, to consist of four regiments of infantry of 1,026 officers and men each. On the following day General Order No. 5 was issued for the mobilization of the entire Michigan National Guard at Island Lake April 26, 1898, and the work of re-forming the Michigan National Guard to meet the exigency of the call made upon it by the President, was undertaken. The four regiments were designated as Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, following in numerical order the infantry regiments of the civil war. On May 25 an additional regiment from Michigan was called for by the President, and was numbered as the Thirty-fifth. The five regiments were mustered as follows:

Regiments.	When Mustered.	Colonel Commanding.
Thirty-first	May 10.	Cornelius Gardener.
Thirty-second	May 11.	Wm. T. McGurrin.
Thirty-Third...........	May 20.	Chas. L. Boynton.
Thirty-fourth	May 25.	John P. Petermann.
Thirty-fifth............	July 25.	E. M. Irish.

The Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan formed part of the expedition under command of Gen. Shafter against Santiago, and bore their full share of the hardships and dangers of that expedition.*

Col. Henry M. Duffield, of Detroit, was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers May 27, 1898, and was in command of a brigade embracing the two regiments last named and the Ninth Massachusetts. He was the only general officer appointed to a command in the volunteer service from Michigan during the war.

While the Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth regiments were never under fire, they were ready and eager for active service when the bugle sounded. After American rule was established in Havana, the Thirty-first regiment was one of those chosen for the policing of the island in order to prevent lawlessness and possible insurrections in the interior. The Thirty-second and the Thirty-fifth never left the soil of the United States. The Thirty-first lost 17 men who died of disease in the service. The Thirty-second lost 20. The Thirty-third lost 61, three of whom were killed by a bursting shell at Aguadores. The Thirty-fourth suffered most from yellow fever and lost in all 88 men. The Thirty-fifth lost 24.

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*Adjutant-General's Report, 1898.

When the government decided to increase the forces engaged in putting down the Philippine rebellion, Col. Cornelius Gardener and a large number of his men re-entered the service and left for the seat of war in September, 1899.

The Michigan Naval Reserves, consisting of 11 officers and 270 men, were detailed on the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite and saw service at Havana, Santiago, Guantanamo and San Juan de Puerto Rico, in all situations winning the approval of the regular naval authorities for the admirable manner in which they discharged their duties, and winning the respect and gratitude of Michigan for the honor conferred upon the State by their conspicuous gallantry in actual warfare.*

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*Adjutant-General Report, 1898.

THE STATE MILITARY.

Early Laws on the Subject—General Trainings—Derivation of the Custom—Fell Into Disfavor—Independent Volunteer Companies—Absence of Military Spirit—A Marked Revival Preceding the Civil War—A Demand for Legislation Favorable to the Military—Revision of the Militia Laws—The State Troops—Re-organization After the War—Encampment—Home Service of the State Troops—Michigan National Guard—The Naval Militia—General John E. Schwarz and General John Robertson.

To persons of middle age and under, the early military history of the State will be scarcely less entertaining than a romance. The constitution of the United States confers upon Congress power to "provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia." On May 8, 1792, Congress passed an act "more effectually to provide for the national defense, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States." It provided for the enrollment of all free white male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except those exempt by law, and that each person so enrolled should "provide himself with a good musket or firelock, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints and a knapsack; a pouch, with a box therein, to contain not less than twenty-four cartridges, suited to the bore of his musket or firelock, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball; or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot pouch and powder horn, twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter of a pound of powder, and shall appear so armed, accoutred and provided, when called out to exercise or into service, except that when called out on company days to exercise, he may appear without a knapsack." The act required the militia thus enrolled to be "arranged into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies, as the Legislature of each State shall direct." Each battalion was required to have at least one company of grenadiers, light infantry or riflemen; and for each division at least one company of artillery and one troop of horse. There were specific provisions for officering and ordering the militia forces thus organized.

The Legislative Council of the Territory, by act of April 23, 1833, after repeating the act of Congress, provided for carrying it into effect. The act is quite elaborate, covering, together with the act of Congress, some twenty-six pages of print. A company muster, "for the purpose of improving in martial exercise," was required to be held on the first Tuesday in May of each year, and a regimental muster, or "general training," once a year in the month of October. The officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, and the musicians, of each regiment, were required to hold a three days' drill in the month of October of each year. A court-martial was provided for, to try offences and delinquencies, and a schedule of fines was prescribed, ranging from nominal up to one hundred dollars, according to the character of the offense and the rank of the offender. Fines for non-attendance at musters ranged from two to five dollars, and for appearing at musters without the required arms, one dollar, with twenty-five cents for lack of bayonet and belt, pouch, spare flints, knapsack, etc.

The early militia trainings were an inheritance from earlier times. They had their counterpart in the ancient wappen-schaw (or weapon show), of Britain, which was a mustering of the yeomanry and gentry with their weapons of offense and defense, for the purpose of practice and review. The armament, either by voluntary act or by requirement of law, became a necessity in colonial days, as the best and only defense against the Indians. It became a patriotic duty no less than a necessity in the war of the revolution and the war of 1812, and it was continued as a matter of pride with the citizen-soldiery for many years thereafter. It was, in short, but a legacy from the ages, when war, or the means of prosecuting war for the purpose of offense or defense, was the chief study of the race. The arms, be it noted, were not furnished by the State, but each person was required to furnish his own. As early as 1840 the system had fallen into disfavor. The musters were held, but there was no pretense of complying with the law regarding equipment. Men appeared in the ranks armed with sticks or with any kind of bludgeon that came handy, and many times in grotesque costumes. The whole tendency was to throw the system into ridicule and contempt, into which it had in fact fallen. It finally gave way, and with it the crop of colonels, majors and captains that had grown upon it. What had for years, if not for ages, been a system invested with dignity, evoking the pride and eliciting the respect of the people, became a burlesque and a by-word, the best evidence, perhaps, that it had outlived its day.

The act of 1833 provided for the organization of independent companies, but left the equipment to the members. Amendments were made to this act in 1838, 1840, 1841, 1844 and 1845. A revision of the militia law was made at the Legislative session of 1846 (page 241 of the session laws of that year), by which the act of 1833 was superseded. By this act the general parades or musters of the militia were dispensed with, but the organization was continued under what may be termed a skeleton form. The militia was divided into two classes: The "enrolled militia," embracing all who were liable to military duty not belonging to volunteer companies, and the "acting militia," embracing all thus belonging. The volunteer companies were to be provided with arms and equipment by the State, but were to provide their own uniforms. They were required to parade on four Saturdays in May, and to hold a rendezvous or encampment for three days, beginning on the second Tuesday in June. There was no provision for paying the expenses of such gatherings.

Gen. John E. Schwarz had been adjutant-general of the State for many years, but after the political revolution of 1854 he was retired, and Col. F. W. Curtenius, of Kalamazoo, was appointed to the place. In his report for the year 1858 he deprecates the apathy that had prevailed in military circles, and states that when he first entered upon his duties in the year 1855, of the ten or twelve volunteer companies having a nominal existence, there were but three that were entitled to recognition. All the others had been disbanded, and of the three it was said that they were made up of foreign-born citizens. But he reports that since the year named "an unusual flow of military spirit has abounded," and that there were then (1858) thirty-three companies on the muster-roll. A speculative thought may be indulged here, as to whether this outcrop of the military spirit was in any way prophetic of the storm that burst in 1861. Was it stimulated by a certain inner sense of something to occur, but which was undefined and unexpressed at the time, for it is said that "coming events cast their shadows before?"

A convention of those actively interested in the military was held at Kalamazoo, November 30, 1858, for the purpose of memoralizing the Legislature in favor of certain changes in the laws. Some ten points on which legislation was asked were formulated, the more important of which were some provision for raising a military fund, and a restoring of the provision for courts-martial and courts of inquiry, which had been abolished by the act of 1846. The Legislature, at its session of 1859, responded to this memorial by Acts No. 54 and 169. A military fund of $3,000 per year was provided for, and also a State military board, with other changes designed to add to the efficiency of the service. The volunteer uniformed companies went practically out of existence during the early days of the war. They formed the nuclei for the organization of the active force which took the field in behalf of the government in response to its call for troops.

The Legislature, at its special session in 1862 (Act. No. 16), revised the militia laws. The uniformed companies that had before been known as the "acting militia" were given the name of "State Troops." The offices of adjutant-general and quartermaster-general, which had been discharged by one person, were made separate, and the office of inspector-general was created. It was provided that the State Troops should have "so many parades, encampments and other meetings of instruction, and full dress parades in each year, not exceeding ten full days, as may be prescribed by the State military board." One or more camps were authorized to be held each year, to continue not more than five days. The necessary expenses of transportation were to be paid by the State, and thirty-five cents per day to officers and privates alike for subsistence. The adjutant-general (Gen. John Robertson), in a special report to the governor, November 27, 1866, states that up to that time only three companies had been mustered into the service under the act of 1862. In 1872 nine companies were reported. In 1874 there were two regiments of eight companies each, which had increased to three regiments in 1876. In 1886 there were four regiments of eight companies each, forming a brigade, with a total force of 2,489. In 1898 there were the same number of regiments, but two of them with twelve companies each, making forty companies in all, being the statutory limit.

Prior to 1860 regimental encampments had been held, but somewhat irregularly. After the close of the war the force did not reach a point in numbers calling for such an assemblage until in the early seventies, when regimental encampments were held at different times and places during the decade. Beginning with 1880, brigade encampments have since been held each year, except in 1881 and 1885. In the former year, instead of the encampment, six companies were detailed to attend the centennial celebration at Yorktown, Va., commemorative of the surrender of the British force under Cornwallis, October 19, 1781. In 1885 the encampment was deferred in apprehension of some disturbances in the State at which the services of some of the force might be required. The first brigade encampment was held at Kalamazoo in 1880. Since that time these encampments have been held at Island Lake, a point on the Detroit, Grand Rapids & Northern railroad, near Brighton (omitting 1881 and 1885, as above), except as follows: 1888, Mackinaw Island; 1889-90, Battle Creek; 1891, Whitmore Lake.

The State troops have been called out to guard against popular disturbances on several occasions. The first was in 1877, during a general prevalence of unrest throughout the country. Regiments were ordered into camp at Jackson, Grand Rapids and Detroit. The order was simply to go into camp, without reference to the possibility of their active interference being required (as it proved not to be), but the precaution doubtless averted violence that would very likely have followed some acts of lawlessness that had been committed. In July, 1885, in consequence of disturbances threatening possible violence in the Saginaw Valley, four companies, at the request of the sheriffs of Saginaw and Bay counties, were ordered by Gov. Alger on duty in that locality. In 1894 similar disturbances in Gogebic county induced Gov. Rich to order a rendezvous of four companies at Ironwood. Fortunately, in neither case, was the active interference of the military called for.

Act No. 198, Public Acts, 1893, made a number of changes in the law of 1862. The "State Troops" (so denominated by the last-named act), are, by the act of 1893, to be known as the "Michigan National Guard," and a per capita tax of four cents on each inhabitant of the State is provided, in place of fifteen cents on the voting population, as by the prior act. The National Guard seems to have been effected by the Spanish war very much as the volunteer militia were by the civil war. The adjutant-general, in his report for 1898, says: "The National Guard, as it existed at the outbreak of the Spanish war, does not now exist. It must be built up again de novo. Of the members of the National Guard on the rolls, it was found, upon examination, when they were called upon for service in the field, that twenty-three per cent. of them were physically unfit. The adjutant-general recommends "a complete and thorough reorganization of the National Guard, to the end that only those free from bodily defects and mental infirmities may become members."

By Act No. 184, Public Acts, 1893, the organization of a naval force as part of the military equipment of the State, is authorized. It provides for the enrollment of those engaged in the commercial marine, similar to that required as to the land forces, and they are similarly classified. Those unconnected with any corps are to be known as the "reserve naval militia," and the organized force is to be known as the "Michigan State Naval Brigade." The provisions of the act follow, as nearly as may be, the same lines as the law governing the land forces. Three companies or divisions of the naval militia have been organized—two at Detroit and one at Saginaw. The naval militia made a record in the war with Spain, which is noted under another head.

John E. Schwarz was appointed adjutant-general in 1836 (the first under the State government), and held the place for four years, until the political revolution of 1839-40. He was reappointed in 1844, holding the place until 1855, when he was retired by another political change, but having served in all fifteen years. John Robertson was appointed in 1861, serving until the time of his death in 1887, a continuous service of twenty-six years. No apology is needed for mentioning these two veterans, where it would be impracticable to enumerate other officers of the State militia.

EDUCATIONAL.

EARLY AND CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES.

The Ordinance of 1787—Land Grants by Congress—Provisions of the State Constitution—First Superintendent of Public Instruction—A Comprehensive System Outlined.

Whatever interpretation may be given to the clause of the ordinance of 1787, which speaks of "religion, morality and knowledge," the pledge and solemn injunction that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged," has been scrupulously observed, both by Congress and by those who have been called to administer the affairs of the States concerned.

Liberal grants of land have been made from time to time by Congress for the endowment and support of universities, colleges and schools. The University of Michigan was established by act of the governor and judges of the territory, although not definitely located and organized until a later day by the State. Acts granting charters to local colleges and seminaries form a prominent feature of early legislation under the State government, institutions of this class, however, having largely given place to the modern high school, which covers a much wider field. The act of 1805, organizing the territory of Michigan, reaffirmed the provision of the ordinance, and the territorial authority, as early as 1827, enacted laws for the establishment of schools in accordance with the intent. In 1828 Congress placed the school lands under the supervision of the governor and council, to protect and lease, so as to make them productive. The act of Congress of June 23, 1836, making certain propositions to Michigan as conditions of her admission into the Union, declared: "That section numbered 16 in every township, of the public lands, and where such section has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the State for the use of schools." The constitution of the State declares: "The proceeds from the sales of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to the State, for educational purposes, and the proceeds of all lands or other property given by individuals, or appropriated by the State for like purposes, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest and income of which, together with the rents of all such lands as may remain unsold, shall be inviolably appropriated and annually applied to the specific objects of the original gift, grant or appropriation." Another provision of the State constitution largely augments the primary school fund through specific taxes received from corporations. Through the measures enumerated (and others that might be mentioned), it will be seen that the early condition is being religiously fulfilled, with an added and accumulating interest (speaking in a financial sense), as if in gratitude for the wisdom and foresight that imposed the beneficent obligation.

The first constitution of the State (1835) contemplated the organization of the educational forces into a complete system. The appointment of superintendent of public instruction was provided for. While the superintendent has a general supervision of all educational institutions in the State, the primary schools (which include as well the graded and high schools) are the more especially under his superintendence. The first superintendent was Rev. John D. Pierce, a minister of the Congregational church and a man of broad and comprehensive views. The act of the Legislature defining the duties of the superintedent, required him, among other things, to submit to the Legislature "all such matters relating to his office and the public schools as he may think proper to communicate." The duty was devolved upon him of preparing a system for common schools and a plan for a university and its branches. In his first report to the Legislature he submitted his plan, which defined the rights, powers and duties of school districts; the duties of district officers, of township officers, school inspectors and townships; proposed the establishment of libraries, and plans for school houses; the establishment of academies as branches of the university, and a method of organization for the university. The officers of the system proposed for school districts were moderator, vice-moderator, director and assessor, and three township school inspectors, with the township clerk as clerk of the board.*

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*Public Instruction and School Law—F. W. Shearman, Supt. Pub. Inst., 1852.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Act of Congress, 1804—Judge Woodward's Pedantic Scheme—Second Act of Establishment, 1821—Branches—Local Academies—The Branches Abandoned.

The University, as standing at the head of the educational structure, is properly given first place under the general head, "Education." The initiative of the University may be traced to the Act of Congress of 1804, by which a township of land was reserved to each of the divisions of the Northwest Territory, as prospective States, for seminary purposes.

The first act looking to the establishment of a university in Michigan was by the governor and judges, in the year 1817. The act was drawn by Judge Woodward, one of the judges of the territory, a pedantic personage, with a fondness for airing his Latin. To the mind accustomed to the use of plain English in the affairs of life, the phraseology of the act is ludicrous, to say the least. The document is reproduced in the University Semi-Centennial (1887), with note, stating the copy as published* has "apparently many errors of transcription." The University copy is said to be "an exact transcript of the draft in the handwriting of Judge Woodward, now preserved in the University library." Any verbal variances between the two copies may perhaps be accounted for on the theory that the act as adopted differed more or less in its wording from the manuscript copy.

But little progress was made in the establishment of the "Catholepistemiad," beyond the erection of a small building and the opening of a school, nor is there any record that the lottery authorized by the act ever materialized. That a lottery should at the time be deemed a legitimate means of promoting a higher education in which religion was to play a prominent part, stands in contrast to the sentiment of the present time, when lotteries are outlawed by both the State and national governments.

In 1821 the Woodward scheme was superseded by act of the governor and judges, entitled "An act to establish a university." The institution was to be located in Detroit and to be under the management of twenty-one trustees, of whom the governor of the territory, for the time being, shonld be one, the others being appointed by the governor and judges. The corporate name of the institution was "The Trustees of the University of Michigan," and they were empowered to establish, from time to time, such colleges, academies and schools, depending upon the said University, as they may think proper, and as the funds of the corporation will permit." They were given control of the land grants, and were empowered to receive gifts or dedications of money or property. The work begun under the Woodward act was continued under the new regime, but with no great progress. Some local academies may have been established, which subsequently became branches of the University. There was at Pontiac a two-story frame building, with a cupola, known as the Academy, in which a school was taught, presided over by Prof. Geo. P. Williams, subsequently and for many years an honored member of the faculty of the University. This school was in operation in 1837 (if not earlier), and must have antedated the organization of the University under a board of regents, and its establishment at Ann Arbor in the year mentioned. There was also a building at Ann Arbor, the counterpart of the one at Pontiac, and similarly designated, with manifestly an equal antiquity. Whether these buildings were the work of the trustees under the act of 1822, or whether they were built as local academies by local enterprise, there should be records to show. They may have had their origin through both agencies cooperating. But under whatever auspices, they undoubtedly suggested the idea of branches of the University, as recommended by the superintendent of public instruction, and incorporated in the organic act of 1837. But however the idea of branches of the University may have originated, the system was practically abandoned in 1846.

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*Public instruction and school law, 1852.

THE UNIVERSITY UNDER STATE CONTROL.

Organic Act of 1837—Located at Ann Arbor—Proposed Separate Departments for Females—State Loan for Building Purposes—First Opened in 1842—The First Professorships—Financial Embarrassment—Elements of Hostility—First Graduating Class—Dismissal of Members of the Faculty—Professor Ten Brook's Work.

The real history of the University dates from the year 1837. By the organic act of that year, the government by trustees was superseded by a board of twelve regents and a chancellor, to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The chancellor was made ex-officio president of the board. From the language of the act it would seem that the chancellor was to be appointed in the same manner as the twelve regents, but by a subsequent section the twelve were to be classified by equal divisions, to serve one, two, three and four years, and there is no further mention of the chancellor in the act. The governor, lieutenant-governor, judges of the Supreme Court and the chancellor of the State were made ex-officio members of the board. The "chancellor" first spoken of should not be confounded with "the chancellor of the State," an officer standing at the head of the Court of Chancery, subsequently abolished. On March 18, 1837, the names of twelve persons as regents were sent to the senate by Gov. Mason, but there is no mention of a chancellor. The organic act was approved and went into effect March 18, 1837. By a subsequent act, March 20, the location of the University was fixed at Ann Arbor, and by a still further act passed at the special session, June 21, it was provided that the chancellor should be elected by the board of regents (not being one of their own number), and that they should have power to prescribe his duties. The Governor was also made president of the board, and in his absence the board was empowered to elect one of their own number president pro tem. From this action, it is not altogether clear what the functions of the chancellor were to be—possibly such an officer was looked to prospectively as the executive head of the several departments when they should be organized. The discussion or mention of the matter is perhaps unimportant except as a reminiscence and as bearing upon a slight tempest subsequently raised, and to which reference is made farther on. Three departments of the University were provided for: That of literature, science and the arts, of law, and of medicine. A provision that will read a little curiously at this time contemplated, that in connection with each branch of the University "there shall be established an institution for the education of females in the higher branches of knowledge, whenever suitable buildings shall be prepared." The manifest intent being that the branches being for males only, a separate institution, though under the same management, should be provided for females.

In the discussions attending the organization of the University, there was a manifest unwillingness on the part of some to encourage the establishment of private seminaries, and a disposition to withhold charters from some that were proposed, the controlling thought being to center everything in the University and its branches. The conferring of degrees was reserved to (or at least strongly contended for), as the exclusive prerogative of the State institution.

The land for the immediate site of the University was donated by the people of Ann Arbor, and consisted of forty acres lying to the eastward of the then village. By act of the Legislature, April 6, 1838, a loan to the University of $100,000 was authorized, in the form of twenty-year bonds of the State, at six per cent., the interest and principal, as they became due, to be taken care of by the University. The proceeds of this loan were employed in building the first University buildings, consisting of a main building (which served the several purposes of students' dormitories and study rooms, recitation rooms, library, and apartments for apparatus and museum), and four dwellings for professors. The University was opened in its present home September 20, 1842, in charge of two professors—Prof. Williams, before mentioned, and Rev. Joseph Whiting, both having been principals of branches. The former was an Episcopalian, and the latter a Presbyterian. They were each allowed a salary of $500 per annum and occupancy of one of the dwellings. Dr. Douglass Houghton, then the State geologist, had a couple of years previously been appointed professor of geology and mineralogy, but with duties wholly voluntary and without salary. Dr. Asa Gray had held the chair of zoology and botany on terms similar to those of Dr. Houghton, and on his resignation Dr. Abram Sager was appointed to succeed him. In 1844 Rev. Edward Thompson was appointed to the chair of intellectual and moral philosophy, and one tutor was employed. This comprised the working force of the University at the time of its first commencement. There was no graduating class until the year following, but class exercises were held in 1844 and one or two degrees were conferred upon examination.

But details in connection with the subject matter must necessarily be cut short. During the first years of the active work of the University, four principal chairs were established, and the policy attained to select, for these chairs, men representing the leading Protestant religious denominations. There were some few appointments to chairs in the natural sciences that were made irrespective of religious predilections.

The ten years following the opening of the University in 1842 may be regarded as the first period of its history. The report of the regents to the Legislature in 1843 represents the institution as under great embarrassment financially, with the necessity staring them in the face of suspending the work both of the University proper and the branches. The work struggled along, however, and in 1844 some remedial legislation was had, not in the way of direct appropriations, but by accommodation transfers of liabilities, so that in 1845 the regents say in their report:

"It affords the board the greatest pleasure to express the deep and grateful sense of obligation under which they feel themselves placed by the very efficient and opportune aid extended to them by the last Legislature. * * * Happily, all ground of fear and cause of complaint have been removed by the Legislative enactments."

There was more or less of complaint against, and hostility to, the University, manifested in various ways, during the decade. Denominational colleges were contesting the ground, and the localities that they represented felt a direct interest in promoting them at the expense of the University. Secret societies among the students crept in, and were a source of irritation.*

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* "American State Universities and the University of Michigan," Ten Brook, p. 192 and following.

The Medical department was opened in 1850, and some feeling grew up between the two faculties. There was no common head, no chancellor or president having been appointed, and some feeling of jealousy between the two faculties was unavoidable. The first graduating class in 1845 numbered twelve members, the number graduated each year up to 1852 varying, sometimes above and sometimes below that number, the highest being twenty-four, in 1849.

The first election of regents under the constitution of 1850 was at the April election in 1851, the regents then chosen entering upon their duties January 1, 1852. The retiring board, however, at their final session, December 30, 1851, vacated the principal chairs in the literary department, those of natural philosophy and mathematics, of logic, rhetoric and history, and of the Greek and Latin languages. The reason for this action was recited in a resolution, namely: "That in view of the duty devolving upon the board of regents-elect to reorganize the faculty of arts in the University, and to appoint a president, it is expedient that the board provide for that contingency by determining the terms of the existing members of said faculty," etc. The terms were made to terminate at the close of the then academic year, June, 1852. There were reasons, however, lying back of the one given that influenced the action. The record is given in the work of Prof. Ten Brook, one of the deposed professors, previously referred to in note. The other professors removed were Williams, Agnew and Whedon. Prof. Williams was subsequently reinstated by the incoming board, and Prof. Ten Brook was again connected with the University as librarian, 1864-67. Dr. Louis Fasquelle, professor of modern languages and literature, was undisturbed in his seat, as were also the five members of the medical faculty. The enumeration here given comprised the working force of the University at the beginning of the year 1852, with some possible tutors and assistants.

Prof. Ten Brook's work gives brief sketches of persons serving as regents up to 1852, among whom the clergy are quite well represented, and it is said of Martin Kundig, regent 1841-44, that he was a Catholic priest, and the only one ever on the board. The first elective board consisted of nine members, and so far as appears the clergy were not represented, the membership being composed wholly of professional and business men. In surrendering their trust, the outgoing board adopted a memoir, prepared by Dr. Zina Pitcher, one of its members, giving a partial resume of the work of the regents under the organic act of 1837. Its more salient feature, however, is an argument against homeopathy, which was then clamoring for popular recognition and knocking at the doors of the University for admission.

THE UNIVERSITY UNDER THE NEW REGIME.

First Elective Board of Regents—President Tappan—A Feeling of Unfriendliness Toward Him—Tempest Over the Term "Chancellor"—Other Carping Allegations—Fruits of Dr. Tappan's Work—The Astronomical Observatory—The Law Department—Remission of the University Loan—Dr. Angell's Tribute—Removal of Dr. Tappan—President E. O. Haven—Acting President Henry S. Frieze.

The first elective Board of Regents, as before stated, entered upon their duties January 1, 1852. On August 12, 1852, Dr. Henry P. Tappan was chosen as President of the University. The administration of President Tappan may be regarded as the second stage or period in the history of the institution. Dr. Tappan was a minister of the Congregational denomination, though his work had been mostly that of teaching and authorship. He was at the time a resident of New York City. A feeling of unfriendliness met him at the threshhold. His appointment had been disapproved by the regular school of medi-

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cine because of his understood preference for the homeopathic practice. In his inaugural address he assumed the title of "chancellor" instead of President of the University. It will be noticed that prior to the adoption of the constitution of 1850 the term chancellor had been uniformly used in the statutes as defining the prospective head of the University. What term was used in the appointment as made, or in the notification to the appointee, only the records would show. Dr. Tappan had most likely read the organic law, which provided for a chancellor, and quite as likely had not read the constitutional provision, which provided for a president. The error was one which should have been explained and rectified in a friendly spirit, if that had been the desire, which it was not on the part of his opponents. In his inaugural he also dwelt upon the "Prussian system" as the model after which the Michigan educational work was patterned. In this he had the authority of the first Superintendent of Public Instruction, by whom the Michigan plan was outlined. His utterances, however, were seized upon as evidence of his sympathy with something foreign and monarchical, rather than American. He was regarded as pompous and aristocratic, in harmony with his predilections, and his assumption of the title of chancellor, which was derisively Germanized as "kanzler," was heralded as evidence conclusive that he was a Prussian, with the mistake of having been born in America. A fairly liberal liver, he was not averse to the decent use of wine, and fell under the ban of the ultra temperance folk as a wine bibber.

In contrast with what was laid at his door, should be placed the record of what he accomplished for the University and the progress which it made during the ten or eleven years of his presidency. When this is done he must be written down as a man of broad and comprehensive views, of marked executive ability, and of equal energy and force of character. This estimate of Dr. Tappan will be approved by those who were students under him at the University, of whom the writer was not one. A very fair and quite lucid analysis of Dr. Tappan's character will be found in Prof. Ten Brook's work, page 229 and following.

The astronomical observatory owes its inception and its completion and equipment to Dr. Tappan. The first direct State aid to the University came through his efforts. Up to 1853 the University interest fund had been charged regularly each year with the sum of $6,000 as interest upon the bonds authorized in 1838. In 1853 an act was passed remitting this interest for two years. Similar acts were passed in 1855 and in 1857, and in 1859 the remission was made without limitation of time, thus making the $100,000 loan a virtual gift to the University. The law school was opened in 1859 and a building for its use was erected a year or two later. The law school was part of the general plan, and was not original with the president, but its establishment at the time was made possible by the added resources due to his efforts. The fruits of Dr. Tappan's work are epitomized by Dr. Angell, in his oration at the semi-centennial of the University, in these words: "When Dr. Tappan closed his official career, after eleven years of service, the literary department had more than quadrupled the number of students it had on his accession to office, the medical department had two hundred and fifty students, the law school one hundred and thirty-four, the total attendance was six hundred and fifty-two, and the University was recognized on both sides of the Atlantic as a great and worthy school of liberal learning."

Some of the stimulants to an increase in numbers were not felt during the 1850 decade and up to 1863, as they have since been felt. The influence of the high schools as feeders to the University had hardly begun to be felt during that time, and the financial ability of the people had not received the impulse that it did as a consequence of the flush times occasioned by the war in the early sixties. At the close of the June commencement in 1863, by a vote of the regents, Dr. Tappan was removed from the office of President of the University, and from the chair of philosophy which he held. The episode cannot, from the necessity of the case, be enlarged upon. Efforts were made for his reinstatement by the new board which came into office the following January, but without avail. Dr. Tappan subsequently published a pamphlet covering a statement of his connection with the University and the causes attending his removal. No copy of this statement is to be found in the State Library, and any person having a copy can do the State a service by placing it in the hands of the Librarian. The same may be said of a book or pamphlet by Dr. A. J. Sawyer, of Monroe, giving a history of the contest for the introduction of homeopathy into the University. Dr. Tappan, soon after the question of his reinstatement was finally settled, took up his residence in Switzerland, and died there in 1881.

The Rev. E. O. Haven, a minister of the Methodist Church, who had formerly held a professorship in the University, was appointed to the presidency at the time of the removal of the former president. He held the position until 1869, when he resigned to become president of the Methodist College at Evanston, Illinois. He was afterwards made chancellor of Syracuse University, New York, was made a bishop of his church in 1880, and died at Salem, Oregon, in 1881. Prof. Henry S. Frieze was made provisional president on the retirement of Dr. Haven, serving as such until 1871. He also served as acting president during the absence of President Angell as United States Minister to China, 1880-82, and died at Ann Arbor Dec. 7, 1889.

THE UNIVERSITY UNDER PRESIDENT ANGELL.

Appointment of Dr. Angell—His Diplomatic Service—Acting President Hutchins—Incidents in the History of the University—Admission of Women—Introduction of New Schools and Extension of Courses—The Semi-Centennial and the Quarter Centennial of President Angell's Administration—A Comparative Summary—A Metrical Prophecy—Homeopathic Medical College—Annual Revenues—List of Acts Relating to the University.

The appointment of the present president, Dr. James B. Angell, was made in 1871. He has held the office continuously for a period of 28 years. He was relieved from duty during his absence as minister to China, 1880-82, and again as minister to Turkey, during the collegiate year 1898-99. The duties of the presidency were filled during this latter absence by Prof. H. B. Hutchins, dean of the law faculty.

The history of the University, for a score and a half of years has been without marked incident of a disturbing character, if we except the homeopathic agitation, which is briefly treated of farther on, and an imbroglio connected with the administration of the chemical laboratory during the latter half of the 1870 decade.

The more important events of Dr. Angell's administration have been the establishment of the Homeopathic Medical School, the admission of women to equal privileges in the University, the addition of the College of Dental Surgery and the School of Pharmacy, the establishment of advanced degrees in the several departments, and the extension of the law and medical courses to three years each.

The semi-centennial of the University was celebrated at commencement time in 1887, and the twenty-fifth anniversary of President Angell's administration was fittingly commemorated in 1896. These two events form milestones in the history of the University. The two professors in 1842, with their $500 of salary, have given place to some two hundred professors and assistants, with salaries fairly proportionate to the service. The number of students has risen from a score (residents of the State) to three thousand and more, representing every State in the Union and every country on the globe. The expenses of maintenance in 1843 (report of Regents), of $1,260 per year, with total receipts of $9,946, reach for the former, in 1897, as "current expenses," $397,452, with total resources in round numbers of $430,000. The small library of less than 4,000 volumes has grown to 130,000. The one college building for all uses is supplemented by a score of buildings devoted to special uses, which, with libraries and appurtenances, are valued at near $2,000,000, while the graduates of the institution, to the number of 15,000, are found in all the useful walks of life, and in all parts of the world, barring those who may have paid the last debt in the natural order of things or have fallen martyrs as missionaries in foreign lands, or as heroes on the field of battle. And here it may be stated parenthetically that the University supplied a large contingent from its membership to the armies of the Union during the war of the States, and a due quota during the late Spanish war. It may not be amiss to close this paragraph with a prophecy contained in a poetical effort that lays claim to no further merit than its good intentions:

From this Imperial Temple has gone forth
An army potent, east, west, south and north—
They hold in nation counsels honored seats—
They mould the structure of new-forming States—
Within the State that doth the Temple own,
Their thought inspires the parliament and throne.
Its revenues are ample and secure—
Its life and usefulness will long endure,
With broad'ning and expanding energy,
'Till the whole continent shall bow to its decree.

Reference is made elsewhere to the Homeopathic question as connected with the University, and to the antagonism of the regular practice to its introduction. There seems nothing to be gained by tracing the struggle which eventuated in the establishment of the "Homeopathic Medical College" in 1875. It is regarded as a branch of the University separate and distinct from the Medical Department proper, a distinction which seemed necessary to avoid a complete rupture with the latter, the controversy having previously caused the resignation of two of its professors. There is an annual appropriation of $6,000 in aid of the Homeopathic College. It has a faculty of eight members, which was the number of its graduating class in 1898.

The financial receipts of the University for the academic year 1897-8 were approximately as follows:

University interest fund	$37,139 45
1-6th mill tax	189,500 00
Annual appropriation and miscellaneous	18,937 23
Tuition fees	177,383 62
	$422,960 35

The item of $189,500, income from the 1-6th mill tax, will be swelled in future years to $280,000 by the Act of the last Legislature fixing the tax at 1-4th mill on the dollar.

The following list of acts relating to the University, beginning with the organic act of 1837, will be found convenient for reference. The figures refer to the number of the act in the printed volume of Session Laws for each year, respectively:

1. Organic Act—Act No. 55, 1837.
2. Act locating the University—Act 70, 1837.
3. Act relative to the disposition of University and School lands—Act 104, 1837.
4. Act relative to appointment of Chancellor—Act No. 4, special session, 1837.
5. Act amendatory of Act relative to University lands—Act 13, special session, 1837.
6. Act releasing certain lands to United States—Act 44, 1838.
7. Act to extend time for payment on lands—Act 103, 1838.
8. Act authorizing loan of $100,000—Act 118, 1838.
9. Act for payment certain expenses Regents—Act 11, 1839.
10. To extend time of payment on lands—Act 16, 1839.
11. To provide for sale of certain lands to settlers—Act 64, 1840.
12. To amend Act to extend time, etc.—Act 87, 1840.
13. To reduce price of University and School lands—Act 67, 1841.
14. Same object as last cited—Act 27, 1842.
15. To provide for sale of certain lands—Act 16, 1842.
16. For relief of certain settlers on University lands—91, 1843.
17. Authorizing receipt of State obligations for University lands—20, 1844.
18. Fixing price of University and School lands—68, 1844.

19. For relief of University—83, 1844.
20. Relative to department of natural history—122, 1846.
21. Relative to amount due fund from Lenawee County—50, 1847.
22. Setting apart specific taxes to pay interest on fund—107, 1847.
23. Joint Resolution relative to amount due on mortgages—24, 1847.
24. Authorizing sale lands near Toledo—26, 1848.
25. Authorizing sale lands in Berrien County—86, 1848.
26. For relief of purchasers University lands—34, 1851.
27. Remitting interest on loan for two years—60, 1853.
28. Remitting interest on loan for two years—73, 1855.
29. Requiring establishment Homeopathic chair—100, 1855.
30. Remitting interest on loan for two years—56, 1857.
31. Regents to be elected in new judicial districts—5, 1858.
32. Remitting interest on loan without limit—143, 1859.
33. Geological specimens, etc., to be deposited in library—206, 1859.
34. Amending Act relative to report of Regents—219, 1859.
34. Joint Resolution for transfer of scientific works to—5, 1861.
35. For election and classification of Regents—143, 1863.
36. Act to extend aid to, with Homoeopathic condition—59, 1867.
37. Homoeopathic condition of Act last cited eliminated—14, 1869.
38. Concurrent Resolution favoring admission of women—7, 1869.
39. Appropriation $75,000 for new hall—30, 1871.
40. Amending Act relative payment for lands—67, 1873.
41. Appropriating $25,000 for hall and $13,000 to cover deficit—7, 1873.
42. 1-20th mill tax in place of aid Acts of 1867 and 1869—32, 1873.
43. Requiring appointment of two Homoeopathic professors—63, 1873.
44. Appropriating $6,000 annually for Homoeopathic department—128, 1875.
45. To provide water supply for University—74, 1875.
46. Appropriating $13,000 to pay outstanding warrants—113, 1875.
47. Appropriating $3,000 for two years for Dental School—186, 1875.
48. For establishment School of Mines in University—205, 1875 .
49. Appropriating $7,500 for hospital and equipment—207, 1875.
50. Proceeds from land sales to go into State treasury—23, 1875.
51. Incidental provisions as to lands, Acts 23 and 124, 1875.
52. Appropriating $49,000 for sundry purposes University—185, 1877.
53. Resolutions relating to defalcation in chemical laboratory.
54. Appropriating $40,000 for museum—56, 1879.
55. Appropriating $55,000 for various purposes, including Homoeopathic hospital—122, 1879.
56. Bodies for dissection to be sent to University—16, 1881.
57. Appropriating $160,000 for general purposes—60, 1881.
58. Supreme Court Reports to be sent to library—116, 1881.
59. Dependent children to be treated at hospital—138, 1881.
60. Appropriating $62,000 for general purposes—96, 1883.
61. Amending Act relative to dissection—83, 1885.
62. Appropriating $107,500 for general purposes—191, 1885.
63. Appropriating $155,000 for general purposes—243, 1887.
64. Appropriating $206,789 for general purposes—145, 1889.
65. Providing for treatment of paupers at University hospital—246, 1889.
66. Appropriating $185,000 for general purposes—25, 1891.
67. Reports of veterinary associations to be sent to medical library—56, 1891.
68. Relating to dental students and dental college—98, 1891.
69. Property of Women's Association exempt from taxation—143, 1891.
70. Authorizing Faculty to grant teachers' certificates—144, 1891.
71. As to inventory, etc., of property of State institutions—146, 1891.
72. Act for 1-6th mill tax instead of 1-20th mill—19, 1893.
73. Time and manner of payment of mill tax—53, 1893.
74. Authorizing Regents to receive bequests, etc.—36, 1895.
75. Trust funds to be paid to State Treasurer—140, 1895.
76. Providing for admission to practice of law department graduates—205, 1895.
77. For treatment of indigent poor at hospital—42, 1897.
78. Providing for analysis of waters at University 43, 1897.
79. Amending Act cited in No. 76—93, 1897.
80. Amending Act relating to dissection—119, 1897.
81. Amending Act relative to treatment dependent children—233, 1897.
82. Relative to investment of bequests, etc.—86, 1899.
83. Increasing annual income tax to ¼th mill on the dollar—102, 1899.
84. Relative to issue of diplomas to medical students—151, 1899.
85. Amending Act relative to subjects for dissection—193, 1899.
86. Authorizing incorporation of loan-fund associations for the benefit of students—250, 1899.

OTHER STATE COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

The Agricultural College—The Normal Schools—College of Mines—Schools for Deaf Mutes and the Blind—Educational and Reformatory Institutions.

The Constitution of Michigan provides that "The Legislature shall, as soon as practicable, provide for the establishment of an Agricultural School." In pursuance of this provision, the Legislature, in 1855, passed an act "for the establishment of a State Agricultural School," which provided that the college should be located within ten miles of Lansing, on not less than 500 acres of land in one body. The location was made June 16, 1855, on a farm of 676 57-100 acres, three and one-half miles east from the capital. About three acres only were cleared of timber at the time of purchase. The soil is very varied, there being hard clay, clay loam, peaty soil, sand, sandy loam, alluvial plats, etc. The Red Cedar river runs through the farm. The college was opened to students May 13, 1857, and has been in uninterrupted operation from that time. It opened in charge of the State Board of Education, with seven professors and instructors and sixty-one students. The management of the institution was in 1861 transferred from the State Board of Education to a State Board of Agriculture. This board is a body corporate, consisting, besides the governor of the State and the president of the College, who are ex-officio members, of six persons, who are nominated by the governor and confirmed by the Senate.

The immediate management of the institution is committed to a faculty consisting at the present time of a president and thirty-six professors, instructors and foremen, exclusive of the secretary, who is a member ex-officio of the faculty.

The law provides that "The Agricultural College shall be a high seminary of learning, in which the graduate of the common school can commence, pursue and finish a course of study terminating in thorough theoretic and practical instruction in those sciences and arts which bear directly on agriculture and kindred industrial pursuits," and requires that "the full course of study shall embrace not less than four years." A full course of study is laid out, requiring four years to complete it, although students are received for shorter periods, for the study of select branches. The College is authorized to confer degrees. The law also provides that the institution "shall combine physical with intellectual labor," and it requires that students shall, with some exceptions, labor three hours each day. This labor is required on each afternoon of the week excepting Saturdays and Sundays, and is paid for according to its value at a maximum rate of ten cents an hour. The institution is conducted on the plan of making the expense to students as small as possible. Most of the students board in the College, and the law provides that "in assessing the price of board it shall be so estimated that no profit shall be saved to the institution." Tuition is free. The average attendance is over 400. The College has graduated 728 students, and has a library of 20,000 volumes.

The State Normal School at Ypsilanti was established in 1859. Its object is the training of teachers for educational work. The number of instructors is given in the latest report at 42. Number of students or those attending during the year, 958. This number is made up, to a considerable extent, by local attendance. The whole number of graduates since the establishment of the school is given as 3,198. Number of volumes in library, 17,500. By Act of the Legislature, 1897, the title of "Michigan State Normal College" was authorized to be used in official reports of the institution, and by Act 52, laws of 1899, the name of the institution was changed to correspond.

The Central Michigan Normal School, at Mt. Pleasant, was established in 1895, by the purchase of the properties of a then existing private institution. The published reports give 11 instructors and a membership of 196. As in the case of the Ypsilanti school, the membership is no doubt to a considerable extent, local. The Normal students proper, or those who design to make teaching their occupation, are apportioned to the Legislative districts and admitted upon the recommendation of the members representing the districts.

By Act No. 51, laws of 1899, a third normal school was established at Marquette, to be known as the Northern State Normal School, with an appropriation of $25,000 for buildings and $10,000 for operating expenses.

The establishment of a third normal school may be regarded as the development of a "Normal School System," of which the State Board of Education has the general management. The position of President, as the executive head of the system, has been recently created, to which Dr. Albert Leonard, of the Syracuse (N. Y.) University, has been appointed, with his official residence at the State Normal College at Ypsilanti.

The College of Mines was established by Act of the Legislature in 1885. Its special function is instruction in mining and metallurgy. Fifteen instructors are reported, with an attendance of 139, and a library of 12,500 volumes.

The character of the School for the Blind at Lansing and the School for Deaf Mutes at Flint, will be sufficiently understood from their tiles. The State Public School at Coldwater receives only dependent and neglected children who are free from physical taint or criminality, and gives them care and instruction until homes can be provided for them. The Industrial School for Boys, at Lansing, and the Industrial Home for Girls, at Adrian, combine educational with reformatory features. These institutions all report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Some general statistics of all State institutions will be found tabulated under another head. There are some forty private and denominational colleges and schools, business and medical colleges, and one law school, that also report to the superintendent.

The "Industrial School for Boys" was first established as the "House of Correction for Juvenile Offenders," to which girls as well as boys were committed. Its title was afterwards changed to that of the "State Reform School," and later to the name that it now bears. It was originally built with barred windows and other prison features, but the later policy has been to divest it of these marks of degradation, under the belief that boys can be more easily reformed and trained for usefulness in life by moral means. The inspiring thought has been that if a boy be once impressed with the conviction that he is a criminal and an inmate of a prison, the taint of criminality will remain with him as a detriment to whatever good intentions he may have. The evolution of this institution from its first conception to its later status is worthy of especial notice, as showing a marked change in public sentiment as regards the method of dealing with youthful waywardness. The theory that punishment, by the rod of the parent or by the arm of society, was the best corrective, has given place to the conviction that it is wiser to cultivate the good in the young than to stimulate the bad tendencies by harsh treatment. There is still an element of restraint in the discipline of the institution, but it is manifested only where the conduct of the inmate shows the necessity for it. The boys necessarily go there under sentence either for truancy or criminality, but when there their treatment differs but little from that of boys in a well-regulated family.

THE PRIMARY AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

Views of the First Superintendent—Views of Governor Mason—Development of the High School—Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor—Teaching of Foreign and Classical Languages in the Schools—Changes in the School Laws—Comparative School Statistics—Former Superintendents.

Some of the thoughts expressed by the first Superintendent of Public Instruction with reference to primary schools (or common schools, as they were then called), are worthy of reproduction after more than sixty years have passed, and the plan then inaugurated has grown and developed to its present proportions, preserving, however, the one feature of universality and equality that was then urged in its behalf. Quoting from the report previously referred to:

"It has been said, and rightly too, that common schools are truly republican. The great object is to furnish good instruction in all the elementary and common branches of knowledge, for all classes of community, as good, indeed, for the poorest boy of the State, as the rich man can furnish for his children, with all his wealth. The object is universal education—the education of every individual of all classes. The great thing that has rendered the Prussian system so popular and efficient, which has so strongly attached it to the hearts of the people, and made it an essential element of the social state, is its truly republican character. * * * It is this feature of free schools which has nurtured and preserved pure republicanism in our own land. In the public schools, all classes are blended together—the rich mingle with the poor, and are educated in company. In these schools the poor are as likely to excel as the rich, for there is no monopoly of talent, of industry, or acquirements. * * * It is this system which brings forward and elevates to places of distinction, a due proportion of that class of citizens which the Romans called new men—men who owe nothing either to birth or fortune, but all to the free schools and their own exertions. * * * Let free schools be established and maintained in perpetuity, and there can be no such thing as a permanent aristocracy in our land, for the monopoly of wealth is powerless when mind is allowed freely to come in contact with mind."

The conceptions of the first superintendent, verging as they did somewhat on the enthusiastic, clearly indicate the theory on which the public school system has proceeded. Whether the system has realized all that was expected of it, must be judged by results. The term rich, as descriptive of worldly possessions, has a meaning quite different now from what it did fifty years ago. The rich of today can send their sons to be educated in the most expensive private institutions, which the rich of the earlier time could not do. The wealth of today can command to its service the best brain power of the land. How far, therefore, the educational system, or any system yet devised, has proved, or can prove, a certain security against class distinctions, is a problem for the political and social economists to solve.

It is due to Governor Mason to refer in this connection to his messages to the Legislature, in which the educational mechanism of the young State was commended to the careful attention of the law-making power. The necessity for the general diffusion of knowledge as the best or only security for popular institutions, and the influence of a common educational system in preserving and perpetuating a sentiment of social equality so essential in a democratic State, were dwelt upon by Governor Mason in terms equally forcible with those of his Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The initiative of the modern high school in the State, it is believed, belongs to Ypsilanti. Among the earlier efforts at founding seminaries, one was begun at Ypsilanti under the name of the Union Seminary. A building of moderate pretensions was built and the school ran along in an indifferent way during the 1840 decade, but eventually failed entirely. The public school authorities of Ypsilanti then became possessed of the building, which was far more pretentious than the average school building of the time. The style of the structure and the association connected with it possibly suggested that the school to be established within its walls should be of a higher character than the average common school had up to that time attained, and an advanced course of study was introduced. This summary statement is made on the strength of the recollection of the writer, who was then a resident of the neighboring city of Ann Arbor. There was at the time a considerable feeling of rivalry between the two towns, Ann Arbor having no school of equal pretensions with that of her neighbor. The Ypsilanti school had, in fact, quite a wide reputation because of its advanced character. It is recalled that about the year 1851 or 1852, at the annual school meeting in Ypsilanti, the sum of $2,500 was voted for an addition to the school building. This was commented upon in Ann Arbor as a piece of unprecedented extravagance, but as evidencing the enterprise and liberality of their neighbors in the matter of education. Early in the 1850 decade the people of Ann Arbor began to agitate the question of what was at that time termed a "union school."

It should not be inferred that their action was prompted by a desire to eclipse their neighbors, although it may have been stimulated by a comparison that was unavoidable. The impelling thought was that in the town that was the seat of the State University there was no intermediate step between that institution and the common school, and that one ought to be supplied. The result was the erection, about the year 1855, of a school building, at the cost of some $30,000. It is recalled that the first Republican State Convention, for the nomination of judges of the Supreme Court, was held in the third story of the building, which was designed as the general assembly-room or auditorium, before it was finished off, in the spring of 1857. Soon after the completion of the Ann Arbor building the Ypsilanti edifice was burned, and in rebuilding care was taken that the new structure should surpass that of the neighboring city.

There seems an especial appropriateness in the fact that the high school should have thus taken its rise in the neighboring towns, one the seat of the University and the other of the Normal School. The example was contagious, and other towns soon followed—an evidence, it may be presumed, that the time was ripe for such a development. The plan of "branches," as part of a University system, had been abandoned long before the time in question. The numerous private or corporate institutes or seminaries had proven failures, in most cases, at least. That there was a deficiency in the educational system was apparant, and the high school came into existence to supply the deficiency. That the system has the approval of the mass of the people is presumed to be above question. And yet the fact is recognized that there are those who doubt its wisdom. The office of the annalist is, however, to present facts, and not to espouse or combat theories. The growth of the system was not without objection and legal contest. Suit was brought in the earlier years of its history by the late Senator Charles E. Stuart to restrain the school authorities of Kalamazoo from teaching foreign and the classical languages in the schools of that place, on the plea that English being the official language of the State, money collected by taxation could not legally be applied in payment for teaching languages other than the English. The case was decided by the Supreme Court adversely to Mr. Stuart.*

Probably no feature of our State policy has been subjected to so many changes in the governing statutes as has the public school system. In this connection, an extract or two from early State papers seems appropriate. Governor Barry, in his message to the Legislature in 1842, said: "Above all others, the laws on the subject of common schools should be plain, simple and easy to be understood. Such, however is not the present condition of our legislation on this important subject. The enactments are various and are scattered through many volumes, and it is with difficulty that even their meaning can, in all cases, be ascertained." Franklin Sawyer, Jr., succeeded Mr. Pierce as Superintendent of Public Instruction. In his report, as such, in 1842, he makes this comment: "A law is hardly known in many districts before it is repealed or amended, and it not unfrequently happens that while the original law governs the official acts of one portion of a township, amendments to it, or even amendments to the amendments, regulate the conduct of another portion of the same township." Reference has been made to the first superintendent (Mr. Pierce), and to his fitness for the position. No less can be said of his successor, Mr. Sawyer. He was a New England man, and by profession a lawyer, although his tastes inclined more to the literary than to the legal field. The educational system was fortunate in being thus ably represented in the days of its infancy.

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*30 Mich., 69.

There have been seventeen Superintendents of Public Instruction. Under the first Constitution they were appointed by the Governor and Legislature. Since 1851 they have been elected, except where appointments were made to fill vacancies. Ira Mayhew was appointed in 1845, serving until 1849. He was subsequently elected for two terms under the Republican regime (1854 and 1856), giving a total service of eight years. John M. Gregory served three terms, 1859-65, and Ornamel Hosford four terms, 1865-73. Superintendents, other than those mentioned, have been: Oliver C. Comstock, 1843-45; Francis W. Shearman, 1849-54; Daniel B. Briggs, 1873-77; Horace S. Tarbell, 1877-79; Cornelius A. Gower, 1878-81; Varnum B. Cochran, 1881-83; Herschel R. Goss, 1883-85; Theodore Nelson, 1885-86; Joseph Estabrook, 1887-91; Ferris S. Fitch, 1891-92; Henry R. Pattengill, 1893-96. Jason E. Hammond is the present superintendent, having been first elected in 1896 and re-elected in 1898.

Mere current statistics are of little value in a work designed for the future as well as for the present. For the purposes of reference and investigation they are the more readily found in the annual reports. But as showing the comparative progress in the matters covered by the data below, the annexed figures are given:

	1865.	1898.
Number of townships in the State reporting	713	1,284
Number of school districts in the State ...	4,474	7,157
Number of volumes in town libraries......	58,653	158,033
Number of volumes in district libraries....	95,577	664,377
Number of teachers employed..............	8,792	15,673
Total wages of teachers for the year.......	$ 720,251	$ 4,146.449
Total value of school houses and lots.......	2,355,982	17,977,447
Total number school houses................	4,495	7,885
Number children between 5 and 20 years ..	298,607	703,730
Number attending school..................	228,629	496,025
Average number months at school..........	6.2	7.22
Amount of 2-mill tax*......................	$281,770	$650,973
Amount of primary school fund.	137,354	950,080
District taxes for all purposes............	473,908	4,524,995
Receipts from all other sources............	201,541	331,884
Total resources for the year...............	1,237,524	7,867,646
Amount paid for building and repairs......	175 471	621,194
Paid for all other purposes	170,600	1,387,932
Total indebtedness of the districts...... ..	221,703	2,007,874

*1-mill tax, the amount now provided to be raised for library purposes.

THE TRUST FUNDS.

Origin of the Trust Funds—First Loaned to Private and Local Interests—Absorbed Into the State Treasury—Constitutional Provision—Tabular Exhibits—Are the Trust Funds a Debt?

The messages of the Governors of the State usually contain a reference to the "trust funds." The reports of the State Treasurer and the Auditor-General exhibit the state of the accounts current between the State and the trust funds. The trust funds have accrued from the sales of lands granted to the State for educational purposes. Reference is made to the land grants and the conditions attached to them under the heads respectively of "Educational" and "Government Land Grants." In accepting the grants under the conditions attached, the State became a party to a contract. The covenant on the part of the State was that the income from the grants should be devoted in good faith to the several purposes for which the grants were made. The State thus became a trustee, but necessarily with a wide discretion as to the manner in which the trust should be administered. The plan of leasing the lands and relying upon the rental as income, which was at first proposed, was soon abandoned. The next most feasible plan was to sell the lands and invest the proceeds, applying the interest to the purpose for which the grant was made. This plan was adopted in 1837, and the sale of the lands placed in charge of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The proceeds were to be loaned to supposed responsible parties upon adequate security, and in some instances loans were made to counties. But ordinary business sagacity soon discovered what it should have seen beforehand, that this was a very cumbrous, uncertain and unsafe way of administering a great trust, and one opening a vast field for fraud and jobbery. Whether any of these results followed the experiment, is immaterial. In 1844 the plan was abandoned. The sale of the lands was placed in the hands of the Commissioner of the Land Office, and the proceeds turned into the State treasury. The proceeds from the sales constituted an accumulating fund, on which the State agreed to pay, and has ever since continued to pay, interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. Two objects were thus secured: The State treasury was replenished by so much, and the people to that extent relieved from taxation in their then impoverished condition, and the fund was relieved from the uncertainty and insecurity of being loaned in small sums to Tom, Dick and Harry. The lands were sold, and are being sold, on part payments, the sums paid going into the treasury and being credited up to the proper fund, thus adding to the principal indebtedness on which annual interest is paid, while the interest on the unpaid portion is credited up to the interest fund, which is drawn upon in behalf of the beneficiary and a balance struck each year. There are thus two accounts kept, as, for example, with the primary school fund. The primary school fund proper never suffers any diminution, but is steadily being added to, as the lands are sold. The primary school interest fund is made up from interest on the principal sum, from interest received on account of part paid lands, and from specific taxes, and is apportioned semi-annually to the counties, and through the counties to the townships and school districts, according to their population of school age.

Section 1, article 14, of the Constitution, provides: "All specific State taxes, except those received from the mining companies of the Upper Peninsula, shall be applied in paying the interest upon the primary school, University and other educational funds, and the interest and principal of the State debt, in the order herein recited, until the extinguishment of the State debt, other than the amounts due to educational funds, when such specific taxes shall be added to, and constitute a part of the primary school interest fund." A table in the Auditor-General's report for 1898, page 100, shows the amount of specific taxes received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, to have been $1,028,832.40. This sum was apportioned as follows:

Interest on Normal School Fund..................	$ 3,957 59
Interest on Agricultural College fund.............	41,234 34
Interest on University fund.....	37,139 45
Interest on Primary School fund..................	309,518 52
	$ 391,849 90
Surplus to credit of Primary School interest fund	636,982 50
	$ 1,028,832 40

It thus appears that the receipts from specific taxes pay the entire interest on the several trust funds, and also leave a munificent surplus to the credit of the primary school interest fund. This surplus ($636,982.50), together with $309,518.52 to the credit of the fund as interest, gives a total dividend to the primary schools of the State $946,501.02 for the year, equaling in the year 1897 $1.44 per capita of the children of school age. The apportionment is made semi-annually, in May and November.

In the following exhibit the first column shows the total amount paid from the State treasury as interest on the several trust funds since the organization of the system up to

June 30, 1898, and the second column shows the receipts by the several funds from interest on part paid lands:

	Interest Trust Funds	Int. pt. pd. Lands.
Primary School fund	$17,506,115 54	$2,075,982 90
University fund	1,347,135 85	512,771 57
Normal School fund	125,116 07	67,537 36
Agricultural College fund	541,461 28	231,724 77

The amounts to the credit of the several funds on which interest is payable at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1898, was:

Primary School, 7 per cent	$3,859,738 52
Primary School, 6 per cent	833,612 96
University, 7 per cent	532,556 81
Agricultural College, 7 per cent	625.790 98
Normal School, 7 per cent	66,125 12
	$5,917,824 39

There will be no substantial increase in the University fund, as only forty acres of the lands remain unsold, as shown elsewhere, and the same is relatively true of the Normal School fund. The other funds, however, will be considerably increased by further sales.

The question has been raised, are the trust funds a debt? This may be answered both ways. If the funds had been loaned out as was first proposed, there would certainly be a debt due from the borrowers to somebody. But the State used the money, and does it owe somebody for it? As regards the State-supported institutions, the question answers itself, because if there were no revenue from an endowment fund, it is presumed that the State would increase its appropriations to an extent to equal the sums-total required. But with the primary school fund it is different. If the districts received no dividend from the State, they might or might not add to the local tax voted by them for the support of their schools each year the $1.44 per capita now received by them from the State. So it seems clear that this fund is a debt due from the State to the districts in an amount at least equal to an equitable annual interest on say $4,000,000, more or less. On the other hand, it may be held that the whole matter is merged by the Constitutional provision. But the Constitution may be changed, and yet the obligation would remain.

RELIGIOUS TEACHING IN STATE SCHOOLS.

Early Sentiment on the Subject—The Historical Ordinance—Condition of an Early Land Purchase—As Related to the Primary Schools—As Related to the University—Views of President Angell, Professor Frieze and President Tappan—The Select Bible Readings.

In view of an agitation comparatively recent, growing out of the introduction into the public schools of Detroit of a text book known as the "Select Bible Readings," and the decision of the Supreme Court in a case brought thereon, an historical reference to the subject of religious teaching in the State schools will be read with interest. In the early schools of the country the teaching of religion was an essential function. It may be said, in fact, to have been the primary object. In Great Britain, from which our earlier population and manners and customs sprang, the church and the state were one. As the State was founded upon religion, as represented by an established or state church, the support of religion became of the first importance, as giving strength to the state. While, in our governmental structures, there was a formal divorcement of church and state, the thought and belief of the dependence of the one upon the other remained. Hence religious teaching in the schools was either ordained by the early statutes or established by custom.

The same sentiment, unquestionably, inspired the ambiguous language of the ordinance of 1787, which declares that "Religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." This has been construed by some as pledging the States formed from the Northwest Territory to the encouragement of some form of religious worship or belief, by means of teaching through State-established schools; or if not some one form, then of all forms—the latter, of course, not presumable. This claim, however, seems inconsistent with a prior declaration of the same ordinance. After prescribing the method of civil administration in the ceded territory, the ordinance lays down certain "fundamental principles," of what may be termed civil ethics, beginning as follows: "And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws, and constitutions, are erected," etc., "the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States, and the people and the States in the said territory." Religious liberty could not well be maintained under a State where some form of religion was established, or encouraged, to the disfavoring of other forms. Possibly a compromise construction may be reached by interpreting the ordinance to mean that in a State in which knowledge is disseminated by means of schools, the people, in the broadest exercise of their "religous liberty," will be naturally led to embrace that form of religion most conducive to "good government." The preceding was written before the opinion of Judge Carpenter (referred to later on) was rendered, or had come under the eye of the writer. In this opinion the same view is expressed in the following language: "It is an expression of the faith that I was taught as a child, and that I, in common with many others, still hold, that, as you increase the efficiency of schools and other means of education, religion, morality and knowledge will prosper."

In the year 1787 a purchase of a million and a half acres of land, including what is now the city of Cincinnati, was made (or at least negotiated for), by Judge John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, on behalf of a company. It was stipulated that the tract should be surveyed under the government system, and that section 16 of each township should be set apart for educational, and section 29 for religious, purposes. This would seem to have been a stipulation in behalf of a company, rather than a covenant which the government would have interested itself in enforcing. It was most likely an enterprise on the part of some religious society.

One of the topics on which information was asked for from school districts, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in 1841, was "the religious instruction" imparted in the schools, and the answers were summarized by the words "that sectarianism was not taught, while a certain amount of religious instruction was encouraged." The first Superintendent of Public Instruction, in outlining the plan of the University, says: "It is not to be expected that the study of theology, as a profession, can ever be made a separate department of the University. There is no connection, and it is devoutly to be hoped there never will be, between church and state, under our government. We have, therefore, no establishment, and consequently no ministry to provide for it. But * * * the basis on which Christianity has reared its stupendous fabric, and founds its claims to the confidence and affection of the world, would be fruitful topics for the predilections of such a professorship as is proposed to be established. Besides, it will be found to be essential to the prosperity of the University. Without something of the kind it would be abandoned by all religious denominations."

The religious character of the University (having reference more specifically to the system of religion represented by the Christian cult), has been dwelt upon and emphasized by chairs in the University, notably by President Angell, in his inaugural address. It may be said to have been authoritatively stated by Prof. Frieze, who was designated to give the leading address at the University semi-centennial, June 26-30, 1887, his theme being "The University in Its Relation to Religion." The following extract from the address is given:

"In its future it (the University) must be expected to maintain the same position as heretofore. Until Michigan shall cease to be a Christian State, its University cannot cease to be a Christian school of learning, for it is governed and controlled by the people through regents of their own choosing; and, therefore, its teachers must in general represent the religious opinions of the people as a whole. But to believe that Christianity is ever to lose its grounds in the State is to throw up our faith in its Divine Author. On the contrary, His word cannot fail; His good work must go on and prosper; the people must become more and more imbued with His spirit, and make that spirit to be more and more manifest in the character and working of their institutions. And we have in this a sure promise that the University will never cease in the future to maintain that reasonable and strong position, as a Christian institution, of a Christian commonwealth, which, as a historical fact, it has held throughout the half century this day completed."

Dr. Tappan, the first president of the University, in an address before the Christian Library Association, June 22, 1858, used language strongly implying that no system of religion should be taught or represented, as by authority, in a State institution. A few of his sentences are appended:

"But egregiously do those mistake the character and ends of this institution who imagine that because it belongs to no sect or party in particular, it therefore belongs to all sects and parties conjointly, and of equal right. It not only does not belong to any sect or party in particular; it belongs to no sect or party at all. It is a purely literary and scientific institution; it is in no sense ecclesiastical. It is designed for a single purpose—advancing knowledge and promoting education. The State is not composed of religious sects, but of the people. And the institutions of the State do not belong to the sects into which the people may chance to be divided by their opinions and practices, but to the people considered as the body politic, irrespective of all such divisions. The right of prescription, interference, or of any control conceded to one religious body, would involve a concession of the same to all similar bodies. What is conceded to the Protestants, the Catholics may equally claim. What is conceded to Methodists or Presbyterians, all other Protestant sects may equally claim. Nay, what is conceded to religious sects must be conceded also to those who belong to no sect. The only practical alternative is that of committing an institution of learning to one sect, or to none at all. State institutions, of course, are committed to none at all."

A liberal view would certainly not object to the teaching in the State schools of the history and tenets of all religions, as matter of information, without teaching any one of them ex-cathedra, leaving it to the intelligent student to determine in his own mind which is the right one or the preferable one. A study of this character, however, would not be adapted to the primary schools, and it is here that the greatest friction has arisen. The Roman Catholics, more especially, have claimed that religious instruction should be concurrent with that of a secular character. The same view is held by many of the Protestants, but in view of the difficulty of introducing any religious teaching without offending persons of some one or more sects or of no sect, there has been a general concurrence in the propriety of omitting religious instruction from the public schools.

A case involving the right of the Board of Education of Detroit to introduce the so-called "Select Bible Readings" into the schools of that city was decided by the Supreme Court of the State, December 6, 1898, (Pfeiffer vs. Board of Education of Detroit). This case was before the court for many months before a decision was handed down, showing the extreme care exercised by the judges before reaching a decision. The contention of the relator, Pfeiffer, was that the Select Bible Readings, being a religious book and intended for religious instruction, their use in the schools was violative of sections 39, 40 and 41, article 4, of the State Constitution, as follows:

Sec. 39. The Legislature shall pass no law to prevent any person from worshipping Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

or compel any person to attend, erect or support any place of religious worship, or to pay tithes, taxes or other rates for the support of any minister of the gospel or teacher of religion.

Sec. 40. No money shall be appropriated or drawn from the treasury for the benefit of any religious sect or society, theological or religious seminary, nor shall property belonging to the State be appropriated for any such purpose.

Sec. 41. The Legislature shall not diminish or enlarge the civil or political rights, privileges and capacities of any person on account of his opinion or belief concerning matters of religion.

It was contended by the Board of Education, in its answer, that the book was not introduced into the schools as a book of religious instruction, but as a reading exercise, valuable for its moral precepts. Its use was defended on this ground, and this was the ground on which the right of the school authorities to place it as a text book in the schools was affirmed.

The case was first brought in the Wayne Circuit Court, and Judge Carpenter, of that Court, in a very elaborate opinion, decided in favor of the relator, Pfeiffer, and against the use of the book in the schools. His decision was reversed by the Supreme Court on writ of error, four of the judges—Montgomery, Grant, Hooker and Long—concurring, Judge Moore filing a dissenting opinion. The spirit of the decision in the case is fairly represented by the following extract from the opinion handed down by the four judges:

"No interference, by way of instruction, with the views of the scholars, whether derived from parental or sacredotal authority, is shown. The Bible was used merely as a book in which instruction in reading was given. But reading the Bible is no more an interference with religious belief than would reading the mythology of Greece or Rome be regarded as interfering with religious belief or affirming the pagan creeds. A chapter in the Koran might be read, yet it would not be an affirmation of the truth of Mohammedanism, or an interference with religious faith. The Bible was used merely as a reading book, and for the information contained in it, as the Koran might be, and not for religious instruction. If suitable for that, it was suitable for the purpose for which it was selected."

Virtually, therefore, the opinion would deny the right of the school authorities to prescribe any form of religious teaching for the schools.

In his dissenting opinion Judge Moore quotes the opinion in full of Judge Carpenter, in the lower court, from which the following extract is taken:

"It is no answer to the charge that the contemplated use of 'Readings from the Bible' is teaching religion, to say that the book also teaches morality. What religious book could not be taught in the schools, if the morality of its doctrines were to determine its use? Teaching religion at the expense of the taxpayers is forbidden by the constitution, and teaching morality is not commanded by it. Nor is it possible to take a middle ground, and insist that the religion of the Bible can be taught in the schools, and other religious teachings excluded. It is impossible to frame an argument which, under our constitution, will permit respondent to carry out its proposed action, which will not permit it to teach any religion it may choose to teach. The constitution prohibits all religious teachings in the public schools, or it prohibits none."

Judicial decisions are supposed to be reached upon the law as it is found to exist, independently of popular opinion. But an advancing tendency in popular opinion, running through decades, comes to be recognized by the courts, and assumes the form of law. Had the same issue been tried fifty years ago, as in the case cited, it is a safe assumption that it would have been decided much more promptly and with an added emphasis. The history is of value, as showing the evolution of thought on the special line indicted.

MATERIAL INTERESTS.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS BY THE STATE.

Fanciful Schemes of the Earlier Days—Prophetic of What is Now Seen—Work Projected—The Five Million Loan—Views of Governor Barry—Sale of the Railroads—Abandonment of the System.

Under the territorial government a number of companies were chartered for building railways and for improving the interior waterways, although but little progress was made in construction. At the time of the organization of the State government immigration was at high tide. Everybody was wealthy in imagination. Visions of a magnificent future filled the public eye. And if a thought verging on the fanciful may be pardoned, it is that our visions are real while they exist. Castles in the air are real castles until they are blown away. So our predecessors in the thirties had visions and built air castles.

When the constitution of 1835 provided that internal improvements should be encouraged, the popular pulse-beat responded to it. Many schemes of internal improvement were undertaken, only to prove failures. But while the castles of those days may have been ethereal as to their then permanence, they were prophetic of what should come after. The improvements of the present day far exceed in extent and surpass in excellence the most fanciful dreams of the enthusiasts of the earlier days. Though these improvements have not been made directly by the State, they have been made by private enterprise fostered by the State. They have been made possible and have been made indispensable by the growth in population and wealth—factors, by the way, which the improvements themselves have been potent agents in developing. Let those who will, strike the balance between cause and effect. In passing, also, it may be noted that while the State entered upon an extended policy of public works in its infancy, only to abandon it later, there is now a rising demand for public ownership of public works, especially by municipalities, but not stopping short of the general government in its relation to the great transportation agencies.

In 1837 the State, pursuant to authority of the Legislature, entered upon an extended system of internal improvement, including three trunk railway lines—the Southern, the Central, and the Northern, the latter between Port Huron and Grand Rapids—and the Clinton and Kalamazoo canal, from Mt. Clemens westward to Lake Michigan. For carrying out these gigantic enterprises, whose cost at this day would exceed the hundred million mark, a loan of $5,000,000 was negotiated on the credit of the State. The full amount of the loan was, however, never realized by the State, a portion of the bonds having been negotiated with the Morris Canal & Banking Company, of New Jersey, and with the United States Bank, both of which became insolvent. The final settlement became a matter of compromise between the State and the holders of the bonds. It was a matter of history at the time also that $20,000 of the money received on account of the loan mysteriously disappeared on its way from New York to Detroit in the custody of the Michigan agents. Of the public improvements projected, Gov. Barry, in his message to the Legislature in 1842 said: "Our whole system of internal improvement, it will be seen, embraced about five hundred and ninety-six miles of railroad, about two hundred and fifty-three miles of canal, and the improvement of five rivers. The estimated cost of these improvements is $10,489,275.76, though probably their real cost, were they completed, would not be less than $15,000,-

000." The Governor's estimate of the cost illustrates the want of knowledge at the time as to the cost of works of the character in question, while the nicety with which the probable cost of so comprehensive a system is figured down to centals in the first estimates is not a little amusing. The entire system of internal improvements was placed under a board of seven commissioners.

Some further comments of Gov. Barry in the message already quoted from are worthy of reproduction. Speaking of the scheme as a whole, he says: "The conception of the plan on a scale so magnificent, is to be attributed to the erroneous opinions of the wealth produced by a too redundant paper currency. The system was altogether too extended for our wants, and required expenditures beyond our means. It was projected at a time when things were too often viewed through a magnifying glass. Individuals embarked with confidence in enterprises which they now regard as extravagant and visionary. The spirit of the times unfortunately became the governing policy of the States, and Michigan projected a system of internal improvements which would have been a grand undertaking for the oldest and most wealthy States. This general delusion has now passed away. Men have returned to sober senses and rely on the realities of life."

Gov. Barry recommended the abandonment of the system as a whole, while husbanding those works already completed, or nearly so. There was a growing sentiment, however, that the State should wash its hands of the whole business, and this sentiment culminated in 1846 in the sale of both the Central and Southern railroads. The former had been completed as far as Kalamazoo and the latter as far as Hillsdale. The purchase price of the Central was $2,000,000, and of the Southern $500,000, but it was paid by retiring so much of the $5,000,000 loan bonds. No work other than some grading and grubbing had been done on the northern route (Port Huron and Grand Rapids). Some work had been done on the Clinton and Kalamazoo canal, extending as far as Rochester in Oakland County, at an expense of $56,754.68, and various small sums had been expended for other improvements up to 1842. But with the sale of the two railroads the State cut loose from all work of the kind.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

First Effort at Banking—Chartered Banks—General Banking Law of 1837, or "Wild Cat" Banks—Collapse of the System—Scarcity of Bank Currency—Canadian, Indiana and Illinois Notes—General Banking Law of 1857—State Banks of Issue Superseded by National Currency—Shinplasters and State Scrip—Savings Banks, State Banks and National Banks—Tabular Exhibits.

The first effort at banking in Michigan was under the auspices of Gov. Hull and Judge Woodward, who in 1806 established a bank in Detroit, of whose operations fabulous tales were old. The institution had no legal existence, and closed out at the end of two years. The Bank of Michigan was chartered by the Legislative Council in 1817, and did a prosperous business for twenty-four years, when it went under in the general financial collapse of the time. The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank (1830), and the Michigan State Bank (1835), both of Detroit, both suffered the fate of their predecessor about the same time and from the same causes. The Michigan Insurance Company (bank) was chartered in 1834 and continued doing business until it was superseded by the national banking system. Aside from the Detroit banks mentioned, a dozen or more had been chartered and were doing business at interior points. In 1837 the speculative fever ran so high that the Legislature was overwhelmed with applications for bank charters, and in lieu of special charters the general banking law was passed, under which the brood of "wild cat" banks, so well remembered by the few now living who were then residents of the State, came into existence. Within a year and a half from sixty to seventy banks had been organized in the State. The collapse of the system was as sudden as its rise, carrying with it most of the chartered banks also. At the close of the year 1839 four chartered banks and four under the general law remained, and three years later the Michigan Insurance Company was the only association doing a banking business in the State.*

For a period of over twenty years the banking facilities of the State, so far as banks of issue were concerned, were mainly confined to a couple of banks in Detroit. In the early fifties a bank known as the Government Stock Bank was doing business at Ann Arbor, though under what charter right is not recalled. It was of a speculative character, and was not held in favor by the Metropolitan Bank, of New York, by which its notes were gathered up and presented for redemption before they became crumpled. This pressure forced it out of business. Several banks in the interior were revived and transacted business under old charters.

The present constitution, adopted in 1850, forbade special charters, and provided that any general banking law should be submitted to a vote of the people. The Legislature in 1857 passed a general banking act, which was approved by popular vote at the November election in 1858. Its provisions were such, however, that no banks were established under it so far as known. The business interests of the State had increased to an extent that the absence of banks of issue at which accommodation loans might be had was seriously felt, as was the scarcity of currency for ordinary business exchanges. In the eastern part of the State, Canadian bank notes were largely in circulation, and were valued for their supposed security and gold equivalent. Indiana bank notes were also in evidence. In western Michigan, Illinois currency was the more plentiful, but it was regarded with suspicion, and was sometimes characterized by the unpoetic term of "stump tail." The embarrassment had become so great and the need for relief so pressing, that the Legislature of 1861 proposed an amendment to the constitution providing that the Legislature, by a two-thirds vote of each house, might establish a single bank, with branches. The amendment was adopted at the ensuing November election, and became part of the constitution. The system contemplated was similar to that on which the Indiana banks were organized. The establishment of the national banking system, however, made action under the amendatory clause impracticable, as all State banks of issue were soon merged into national banks. Private banks or banking offices for the purpose of discount and exchange had sprung up in many places where there was a demand for them during the dearth of other banking facilities.

During the wild cat period there was a suspension of specie payments by the banks, and silver coin for small change was unobtainable. To supply the need, private firms, and in some cases municipalities, issued fractional currency known as "shinplasters," an experience that was practically repeated in the first years of the war of the rebellion, before the issue of the fractional currency by the general government. In 1841 an issue of State scrip was authorized, of which over $200,000 was put in circulation. The notes were paid out for all purposes required by the needs of the State government. No direct provision was made for their redemption, but they were made receivable for taxes. The financial credit of the State was at a low mark, and the notes were looked upon with distrust. They could be converted into coin only at a considerable discount, and were in many cases declined in matters of ordinary traffic except at a discount. Those who had taxes to pay, paid them in State scrip. If they did not have the notes, they bought them up at a shave from those who had them. The consequence was that in a year or two the scrip had substantially all been returned to the State in the way of taxes, and the State was without available means with which to meet its ordinary obligations.

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*T. H. Hinchman's "Banks and Banking in Michigan." In the report of the State Treasurer for 1853 five banks are mentioned: The Bank of Macomb County, at Mt. Clemens; the Government Stock Bank, at Ann Arbor, and the Michigan State Bank, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank and the Peninsular Bank, at Detroit.

Savings banks, at least in Michigan, are an essentially modern institution. The first law under which savings banks were organized was passed in 1869. The act was revised in 1889 so as to include discount and deposit banks for commercial purposes, as well as savings deposits. These banks are under the supervision of a bank commissioner, having his office at Lansing, who is required to make an examination of the affairs of every bank organized, at least once each year, similar to the examination of national banks required by the general government. Below is given some comparative statistics of State and savings banks, beginning with the year 1873, the reports up to that time being meagre and of little value. Up to and including 1888 the reports of "State banks" and "savings banks" are made separately. Beginning with 1889 all are reported as "State banks," but the deposits are classified as "commercial" and "savings." Trust companies are included in the number of banks—two in 1890, four in 1895, and three in 1898. The apparently large commercial deposits in 1890, 1895 and 1898, are swelled by deposit certificates, $6,000,000 to $8,000,000 in each case.

Comparative figures for the years given are as follows, omitting the centals:

Year.	BANKS.	No. of Bks.	Capital.	Com. Deposits.	Savings Deposits.
1873	State banks	13	$1,184,897	$2,266,477	.. ..
1873	Savings banks.......	10	681,800	....	$4,102,401
1875	State banks	15	1,337,825	2,890,514	....
1875	Savings banks.	11	805,660	....	4,828,968
1880	State banks	13	874,750	2,533,833	....
1880	Savings banks.....	15	1,160,000	114,926	8.236,094
1890	State banks	108	8,460,835	15,355,117	27,779,136
1895	State banks	173	12,518,117	24,927,315	41,192 483
1899	State banks	187	12,262,100	24 522,326	62,659,912

The first National Bank Act went into operation in February, 1863. But one bank was organized in Michigan and found a place in the report for that year. The progress of the national banking interest in the State is shown by the leading items in their transactions for the years given in the table below. The figures are given in thousands, thus—$32. for $32,000; $38,463. for $38,463,000:

Year.	No. of Banks.	Loans and Discounts.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided Profits.	Outstanding Circulation.	Individual Deposits.
1863	1	$ 32	$ 75	......	$ 1	...	$ 52
1865	35	3.681	4,148	$ 160	241	$3,765	4,370
1870	41	9,655	5,585	1,520	502	3,897	6,282
1875	81	19,101	10,447	2,815	1,282	6,615	11,381
1880	79	19,938	9,335	2,591	1,358	6,108	18.205
1885	102	29,979	13,095	2.194	1,319	3,851	25,889
1890	410	48 856	15,515	3,356	2,268	2,732	38,659
1895	94	46,146	13,434	3,026	1,628	4,191	37.570
1899	80	45.504	11,530	3,153	1,303	4.142	50,765

RAILROADS.

First Railway in New York—Western New York Immigrants and Nomenclateur—First Railway Charter in Michigan—"Success to the Railroad"—The Trunk Lines—Sale of the Roads by the State—Wonderful Development of the Railway System—Methods in Early Construction—Land Grants in Aid of Railways—Local Aid to Railways—Railway Statistics.

The history of railroads in Michigan is coeval almost with the history of like enterprises in other parts of the country. The first railroad built in the State of New York (the Albany and Schenectady), was put in operation about the beginning of the 1830 decade. A large influx of population was then just beginning to pour into Michigan, mainly from Western New York. The local nomenclature of Oakland and Macomb Counties tells very clearly where much of the immigration to those sections came from. Rochester, Auburn, Avon, Troy, Utica, etc., at once suggest that the people who bestowed those names upon given localities came from the vicinity of places bearing like names elsewhere. These immigrants came, bearing with them the impulses that acuated the people of the regions from whence they came.

It requires no stretch of the imagination to connect the active thought of those people with a new enterprise then freshly inaugurated, namely, the railway first mentioned. What the people of the Empire State had, the people who came from thence might have and ought to have; why not? They had brought with them the intelligence of the East. They had brought with them the spirit of the towns they had left—at least they had brought their names, and hoped in time to build the towns that should equal or surpass their patronymics. They had brought with them the enterprise of the East. Why should they not also bring its newest achievement, the railroad? That they desired and sought to do so may be read in the fact of the incorporation, in 1830, of the "Pontiac & Detroit Railroad Company," by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan. No progress was made under the first organization, and in 1834 the corporation was succeeded by the Detroit & Pontiac Company, with authority to build a branch to Rochester. A track was extended toward, and perhaps reached the latter place, leaving the main line a little east of Royal Oak. There was some traffic by means of horse cars on the branch, but it was never honored by a locomotive, and fell into disuse and final abandonment. Among the incidents of the early railroad enthusiasm, the writer recalls having seen, when a small boy, a glass half-pint flask, with the inscription, "Success to the railroad." The use to which the flask was designed was unmistakable, and it may be supposed that every one who took a drink from it voiced (without the trouble of expressing) the sentiment. It might be reasonably supposed that with the moral leverage of so many persons drinking "Success to the railroad," it should have been a success, but it did not prove such to the fullest extent. It was opened to Royal Oak in the summer of 1838 and a year later to Birmingham, where it made a long halt, not reaching Pontiac until 1843. The subsequent history of this road merges it with the great railway systems of the country. The Oakland & Ottawa Railroad Company was chartered to build a road from Pontiac to Lake Michigan, and the two were eventually merged as the Detroit & Milwaukee, subsequently being reorganized as the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee. Its management fell into the hands of British capitalists who furnished the necessary means for its building and equipment, and it now forms a part of the Grand Trunk railyway system.

The next railway enterprise born in the State was the Detroit and St. Joseph, projecting a line from Detroit to the mouth of the St. Joseph River on Lake Michigan, a company for the purpose having been chartered in 1832. Some work in the way of surveys and grading was done as far as Ypsilanti, and possibly some track may have been laid on the eastern end, when the properties passed into the hands of the State under the internal improvement Act of 1837, the State paying the company for the work already done, the enterprise thereupon becoming the initial section of the Michigan Central line. A brief sketch of the progress of the road under State auspices is given under the head of "Internal Improvements." Its history since passing into the hands of the company is the history of the progress and development of Central and Western Michigan and of the Northwest. As a State work it could not be carried beyond the limits of the State, and its western terminus was to have been either St. Joseph or New Buffalo, whence further progress for those westward bound must have been by boat across Lake Michigan or by such land transportation as they might find. But in the hands of a company no limit could be put to the extent of the line or its connections. It was urged by those who were negotiating for the purchase of the line from the State that it was designed to form part of a western system especially in Illinois. Northern Illinois was then but sparsely settled, and railway enterprises there were of doubtful utility so far as immediate returns might be concerned. It was argued that while the Michigan section might be remunerative, its returns would be expected to help make good deficiencies which were looked for for a time from lines farther west. As the Central passed into the hands of the company chartered for the purpose, the work of construction westward was pushed with all possible energy. Its objective point was Chicago. In this it had a competitor in the Southern, both roads reaching the Garden City about the same time in 1852.

The Southern road had its initiative as the Erie & Kalamazoo railroad, a charter for which was granted by the Legislative Council in 1833. The project was, however, absorbed by the State in its general plan of internal improvements, the work under the State auspices taking the name of the Michigan Southern. In its corporate character it was known as the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana, and through its eastern connection it is known as the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Previous to the opening of railway communication with the east, Michigan was effectually isolated during the winter months. The only routes eastward were through Canada or the more tedious one by the south shore, both by land carriage. The completion of the Great Western through Canada in January, 1854, opened the first direct railway route to the east. The Southern road had, however, some time previously, formed an eastern connection.

The route originally projected for the Northern railway from Port Huron to Grand Rapids, remained unoccupied for over thirty years. The section from Port Huron to Flint was eventually covered by the Chicago & Grand Trunk, opened in 1871. The present trunk line known as the Chicago & Grand Trunk was first built in four or five sections by as many different companies—the eastern section as noted, the section from Flint to Lansing by a company in the Vanderbilt interest, the section between Lansing and Battle Creek by a local company, and west of Battle Creek by other companies. The consolidation of the whole was effected in 1880.

Any detailed history of railways is, of course, out of the question in this connection. But those who care to take a backward glance may profitably indulge a thought as to the marvelous development of the railway system. How many are there who know or think that it is less than fifty years since Michigan was brought in social and commercial touch with the east during the winter season? Let the reader concentrate his mind on the railway system of the country. Let him view in imagination the moving trains crossing the continent in all directions. Let him enter the depots and yards in half a thousand cities and study the equipment and interlacing trackage. Let him enter the passenger trains and find them equipped with every comfort and luxury required for rest and refreshment. If one can conceive the whole panorama in fanciful view, there comes with the vision the thought as a verity that it is all the product of seventy years of time. There are those now living who had reached adult life before there was a single rail laid on the continent. But it is not within the province to dwell upon the wonderful or marvelous. The electric light has flashed upon the world, and maybe the next seventy years will throw the last in the shade, and hold him who should write of the past with wonderment, as a simpleton.

In some of the earlier experiences in railroading the cars were drawn by horses on a wooden rail. This was only provisional, however. The strap rail was looked forward to as the ultimate and the perfect in railroad building. The strap rail was a wrought iron strap or plate of convenient length for handling, about half an inch thick and two inches or more in width. The ties were placed on the roadbed, on which wooden rails were placed, and on these the iron or strap rail was fastened by spikes. Early passenger cars were modeled much after the stage coach, the resemblance being strictly in accordance with the law of evolution. Up to within a few years it was the custom to designate each locomotive by some name, but there came to be so many locomotives that there were not names enough to go around, and they are now known, like the convicts in a prison, by their numbers only.

Three of the important railways of the State owe their construction largely to government land grants; wholly so, it may be said, because without the land grants the roads would probably not have been built. The Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad, running from Fort Wayne, Ind., to the Straits of Mackinac, a distance of 368 miles, like many other trunk lines, is the fruit of consolidations with several shorter lines. It received land grants from Congress aggregating 1,160,382 acres. The Flint & Pere Marquette Railway was originally projected from Flint to Pere Marquette on Lake Michigan, in aid of which a liberal grant of land was made by Congress. The Flint & Holly, extending from Flint to Holly, a distance of 17 miles, was built by the late Governor Crapo as a means of transportation for the lumber product centering at Flint, of which he was the largest manufacturer. It was absorbed in 1868 by the F. & P. M., under a hundred year lease. The Holly, Wayne & Monroe road, running from Holly to Monroe and Toledo, was also consolidated with the F. & P. M. in 1871, giving a continuous line from Ludington to Monroe, 253 miles, and to Toledo, 273 miles, with a branch from Plymouth to Detroit, 25 miles, and other branches. The Detroit connection is, however, essentially a part of the main line. The Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw road extends from Jackson to the Straits of Mackinac, a distance of 295 miles. It was largely constructed upon the strength of a land grant made to the Amboy, Lansing and Traverse Bay Railroads, of whose franchises it became possessed.

The Mackinac & Marquette Railroad, which connects the Straits of Mackinac with the city of Marquette, and the Lower with the Upper Peninsula through connecting lines southward, owes its construction to a State land grant. In the later sixties, the city of Chicago enjoyed direct railway connection with the iron and copper districts of the Upper Peninsula, while the Lower Peninsula was entirely cut off from such communication during the winter months. The business interests of the Lower Peninsula felt themselves at a serious disadvantage by reason of this condition of things, and the necessity for a railway connection was apparent. The State had at its disposal a considerable portion of the lands originally ceded by Congress to the State as swamp lands, but most of which were excellent agricultural lands as well as being valuable for their timber and mineral deposits. At the Legislative session of 1873, parties proposed the construction of a railroad from Mackinac to Marquette on condition of a grant of these lands. A grant of ten sections per mile of road to be built was made in 1873, which was increased in 1875 to sixteen sections. The construction of the road was, however, not begun until 1879, it being completed to Marquette in December, 1881.

It should be stated in farther explanation that the land grants by Congress were to the State, but for the purposes more or less specifically set forth. And in so far treating of the several grants, the effort has been to touch as lightly as possible upon the history of the roads, that the work may not seem invidious toward other roads whose history cannot be given for obvious reasons.

The flush times, growing out of a redudant currency during the 1860 decade, as a fruit of the war, greatly stimulated railway enterprises in the State. There was a pressing demand for municipal or local aid to these enterprises. Their promoters desired authority on the part of townships and municipalities to vote such aid, to be represented by corporate bonds, and there was a marked willingness on the part of the people to respond to the demand. At the special Legislative session in 1864 and the regular session of 1865 a score or more of acts were passed authorizing the extension of such aid, which was in most cases willingly voted by the people. The plan was one which grew by what it fed on, and at the session of 1867 many additional measures were proposed on the same line, and a number of enabling acts passed both houses of the Legislature. Gov. Crapo, however, interposed his veto to check what he regarded as an unwise and dangerous course of legislation. There was a determined, though unsuccessful, effort to pass the bills over the veto, and legislation on the subject was brought to a standstill. The constitutionality of the acts that had been passed at previous sessions was called in question, and the Supreme Court of the State (20 Mich. 452), declared them unconstitutional, and the bonds that had been voted and issued in pursurance of such acts, null and void. Gov. Baldwin felt that the good name and credit of the State were involved, and he called a special session of the Legislature, which met July 27, 1870, at which he recommended the submission of an amendment to the constitution authorizing the payment of the bonds that had been negotiated in good faith. The amendment was accordingly submitted by the Legislature, but was defeated by popular vote at the November election in that year. The matter went to the United States courts, however, and it was there held that bonds negotiated in good faith before the adverse decision of the State Court, were valid, and must be paid.

In the winter of 1873, the office of Commissioner of Railroads was established by the Legislature, and the value of that office in systematising railway management, as an agent between the corporations and the people, and in the collection of facts and statistics, is shown by the work of the department. The progress of railway construction in Michigan is practically shown by the following figures. The figures are approximations only up to the year 1873, since which time they are official through the office of the Commissioner of Railroads, and are designed to show the number of miles in operation at the beginning of each year given, namely: 1841, 138 miles; 1850, 342; 1855, 474; 1860, 779; 1865, 941; 1866, 1,039; 1867, 1,163; 1868, 1,199; 1869, 1,325; 1870, 1,638; 1871, 2,116; 1872, 2,214; 1873, 2,975; 1874, 3,253; 1875, 3,315; 1880, 3,823.95; 1885, 5,247.48; 1890, 6,957.27; 1895, 7,608.61.

By the report of the commissioner for the year 1874, thirty-four railway corporations were doing business in the State, representing 5,278.36 miles of track, of which 3,314.98 miles were within the State. By the reports for 1896 there were eighty-nine roads doing business in the State, including eight ore and forest roads, with a total mileage in the State of 9,958.15, of which 2,165.86 miles were sidings and spurs. During the year 1897 six new companies were formed, with a proposed track construction of 247 miles. The greatest track construction on record in any one year was in 1872, being 901 miles. The least, since authentic reports were made, was 44.53 miles in 1877. The desparity between the two years forcibly impresses the effect of the financial depression beginning in 1873.

As part of the railway system of the State, the transfer ferries, by which entire trains are carried across Detroit river and the Straits of Mackinac, the tunnel at Port Huron, and the international bridge at Sault Ste. Marie, deserve mention.

The following statistics are taken from tables accompanying the report of the Commissioner of Railroads for 1898:

According to the report of the Railroad Commissioner for 1898 there were 7,816 miles of railroad in the State or 10,018 reckoned as single track. This was an increase of 57 miles over the previous year.

The paid in capital stock of these roads amounted to $439,076,478, of which $10,811,799 was owned in Michigan. The total debt of these roads amounted to $664,861,718.

During the year 43,401,571 passengers were carried and the passenger revenue amounted to nearly $1 per passenger carried. In the same year 88,987,235 tons of freight were carried and the revenue aggregated $61,453,120.

GOVERNMENT LAND GRANTS.

The University Lands—Primary School Lands—Agricultural College Lands—Salt Spring Lands—Sault Ste. Marie Canal Lands—Swamp Lands—Railway Land Grants.

Michigan has not been overlooked in the matter of bounties by the general government in the way of land grants. The government became an extensive land owner by the cession to it of the Northwest territory. A controling motive in making this cession was to place the government in possession of a domain from which it might discharge in part its obligations incurred in the war of independence. In saying that Michigan has been liberally dealt by in the way of land grants does not imply that she has fared any better than other new States.

By Act of Congress of 1804 an entire township of land was set apart in each of the territories of the northwest "for seminaries of learning."* This land was to be in one body, and the original intent was that it was to be leased, but not sold. No location of the section had been made up to 1819. Gov. Woodbridge, who then represented the territory in Congress, fearing that by reason of the rapid settlement of the territory an entire township of desirable land could not well be secured, agitated the plan of having the terms of the grant so changed that the land might be selected in detached tracts. The effort was successful in 1826, at which time land to the extent of an additional township was also granted. These two grants, with three additional sections of land secured by means of an Indian treaty negotiated at Fort Meigs in 1817, constitute the original endowment of the University of Michigan. The lands have been sold, and the proceeds have gone into the State treasury, forming one of the "trust funds," on which the State pays interest at the rate of 7 per cent. to the University, equal to about $37,500 per annum. Only forty acres of the University lands remain unsold. The University lands were of the choicest farming lands in the State. The minimum price at which they were to be sold, as by Act of March 21, 1837, was $20 per acre. The earlier sales averaged $22.85 per acre. A payment was required to be made at the time of purchase, but the greater part of the purchase price was allowed to remain for a term of years upon payment of interest. The financial stringency and industrial depression of the period came on, and in a number of cases easier terms were granted to some of the settlers. The minimum price of the unsold lands was finally reduced to $12 per acre. In brief, while an endowment fund of $1,000,000 had been looked for, only a little more than half that sum was realized. Prof. Ten Brook, in his work, analyzes the situation quite fully, with an implication of bad faith (or at least a want of prudent care), on the part of the Legislature, in administering the trust. The problem seems hardly worth considering. Had the expected sum been realized it would have brought $70,000 per annum, at seven per cent., as against $38,500, which the fund now receives. If, by the dereliction of the State, the annual income from the interest fund is $31,500 less than it should be, the difference is repaid more than six fold by present State appropriations.

The first formal dedication of land to educational uses was by ordinance of the Congress of the Confederation, May, 1785. By this ordinance Section 16 of each surveyed township was dedicated to the support of common schools. It would seem a little puzzling how Congress could make this dedication when it had no land to dedicate. The public lands at that time all belonged to the States in which situated. Congress became the dispenser of the public domain only by virtue of the ordinance of 1787, and it was perhaps in anticipation of what was to be that the action of 1785 was taken. Passing this query, however, the dedication or consecration of one-thirty-sixth of the public domain in the States of the west for the support of common schools, is a feature of their history as ineradicable as are their rocks from their geological structure. The Act of 1785 has been confirmed by various Acts of Congress under the constitution, and specifically as to Michigan in the Act providing for her admission into the Union June 23, 1836. About 1,070,016 acres of land accrued to the State by virtue of these Acts, of which some 190,000 acres remain unsold. The school lands are held at the minimum price of $4 per acre.

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*Public Instruction and School Law, 1852, p. 3.

Congress, by an Act approved July 2, 1862, granted to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts, an amount of public lands equal to 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress to which such State was entitled under the census of 1860. Under this grant Michigan received about 240,000 acres, of which about 80,000 acres remain unsold. The Legislature, by Act 221, 1875, granted to the Agricultural College all of the unsold swamp land in the townships of Lansing and Meridian, in Ingham County, and in the townships of Dewitt and Bath, in Clinton county.

Congress, by Act June 23, 1836, granted to the State of Michigan all salt springs within the State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining or as contiguous as may be to each, for its use, the same to be selected to be used on such terms, conditions and regulations as the Legislature might direct. This would be equal to seventy-two sections, or two entire townships. March 3, 1847, Congress gave consent to the sale of the salt spring lands by the State. March 28, 1849, the Legislature appropriated ten sections of salt spring lands for the purpose of defraying cost of the erection and completion of the buildings for a Normal School and for the purchase of necessary apparatus and books, and for various other incidental expenses of the institution. By the same Act fifteen sections of salt spring lands were appropriated for an endowment fund for the Normal School. By Act 187, Laws of 1848, eight sections of salt spring lands were appropriated for the erection of suitable buildings for the Michigan Asylum for educating the deaf and dumb and the blind, and the Michigan Asylum for the Insane. Act 282, Laws of 1850, appropriated ten additional sections for the same purpose. There remains unsold of the salt spring lands less than 1,500 acres.

By Act of Congress August 26, 1852, an aggregate of 750,000 acres of land in Michigan was granted to the State to aid the construction of the canal at the Sault de Ste. Marie, popularly contracted as the "Soo." This grant was turned over to a company pursuant to Act of the Legislature in 1853, in consideration of the construction by them of the first Sault canal. The company kept an office in Detroit for a number of years for the sale of these lands, but it was closed many years ago, and if there are any of the lands remaining unsold they are controlled by agents of the company at the east.

By Act of September 28, 1850, Congress granted to certain States to enable them to reclaim the swamp lands within their limits by constructing the necessary levees and drains, the whole of the swamp and overflowed lands within their borders respectively remaining unsold at the time of the passage of the Act. By arrangement between the State and Federal Government the basis of the selection of such lands in Michigan was to be the field notes of the surveys as made by the surveyors and deputy surveyors employed by the general government. Lists of such lands were prepared by the surveyor general and submitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office and by him to the Secretary of the Interior for approval or rejection. From lists approved by the Secretary of the Interior, patents were prepared and issued to the State. Michigan received, approximately, six million acres under this grant.

Many of the lands patented to the State as swamp lands were among the best farming lands in the State, having on them barely enough swamp to make a trace on the field notes of the surveyors. It was for a considerable time a question how the terms of the grant, which contemplated the construction of levees and drains, could be complied with. It was a work that the State did not want to undertake, even could it have been carried on by any practicable method. It was finally determined that the spirit of the contract, as implied by the terms of the grant, would be equitably met if the drainage and reclamation was effected by means less direct than by the State itself. This was the course substantially recommended by Gov. Bingham in his message to the Legislature in special session in 1858, that instead of the State doing the work, it should be the policy "rather to dispose of them (the lands) in all the districts where there are settlements, at such a low price as would justify the purchaser in making the necessary provision for their drainage and improvement." Act No. 117, Laws of 1859, in a preamble, set forth that "In the opinion of the Legislature, the most efficient means of effecting that end (the drainage, etc.), is the construction of roads, with proper ditches and drains." The Act provided for laying out ten State roads, the cost to be met either by money proceeds from swamp land sales or by lands direct. Later it became the practice to appropriate lands in specific quantities for the construction of roads on defined routes, or the improvement of certain water courses, and the session laws for a dozen years or more are replete with Acts for this purpose. Details of the legislation are necessarily out of the question. Grants of swamp lands have been made by the State in aid of railway construction as follows: To the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., 141,674 acres; Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette R. R. Co., 1,327,041; Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon R. R. Co., 82,422; Menominee River R. R. Co., 144,371. Of the 6,000,000 acres embraced in the grant, only about 100,000 remain in the hands of the State. This is certainly evidence of the original value of the lands and of the industrious manner in which the State has passed them out of its hands.

Under the provisions of an Act of Congress, June 3, 1856, lands were granted to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad from Little Bay De Noquet to Marquette, and thence to Ontonagon, and from the last two named places to the Wisconsin State line. Also from Amboy, by way of Hillsdale and Lansing, and from Grand Rapids to some point on or near Traverse Bay, and from Grand Haven and Pere Marquette to Flint, and thence to Port Huron. By Act of the State Legislature, February 15, 1857, the grant was conferred upon various companies named in the Act, some nine in number. Under this Act a Board of Control, with the Governor as president, was created to manage and dispose of the grant, and do all things necessary to carry out the provisions of the granting Act. The Acts were several times amended by Congress and by the Legislature, and new Acts and joint resolutions were passed respecting the lands. The original companies in several cases never filed maps of location; others failed in whole or in part to comply with the requirements of the Act as to time of completion, and by consolidations others were absorbed into new corporations.

By the terms of the grants, the lands were to be confirmed to the companies proportionally, on the completion of their roads in twenty mile sections. Failure to construct within the specified time, with other lapses, wrought a forfeiture of right, and on March 2, 1889, Congress declared a forfeiture of all the land co-terminous with the uncompleted portion of any railroad in aid of which the Act of 1856 was made, and joint resolution 19 of the legislative session of 1889 authorized the relinquishment by the State of all lands certified for railroad purposes and unearned. This legislation practically closed one of the most perplexing and complicated grants ever made by Congress. The total of lands certified to the State under the Act of Congress was approximately 3,776,590 acres. There is no ready means of ascertaining what portion of these lands passed into the hands of the railway companies before the Act of forfeiture. The principal beneficiaries were the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw (591,000 acres), the Flint & Pere Marquette and the Grand Rapids & Indiana, in the Lower Peninsula, and in the Upper Peninsula the Chicago & Northwestern, the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon (now part of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic) and the Ontonagon & Brule River.

The data on which the foregoing is prepared has been largely supplied by Messrs. Loomis and Wilkinson, deputies respectively in the State Land Office and Auditor General's Office.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Early Discovery of Copper—Later Explorations—Discovery of Iron Ore—Geological Survey—Dr. Douglass Houghton—Work on the Survey by Others—Copper and Copper Mining—Statistics of Copper Production—Ancient Mine Work—Iron and Iron Mining—Iron Ore Shipments—Saline Interests—Gold and Silver—Other Mineral Products.

It was deemed a hard bargain by the people of Michigan when they consented to the surrender of a strip of productive land on the southern boundary and the acceptance in its stead of a rock-bound and comparatively unknown region, as a condition of the admittance of the State as a member of the Union. It was a profitable exchange, nevertheless, as results have shown.

While iron and copper are not by any means the only minerals that are found, as the more important, they justly claim first mention. The first account of the occurrence of native copper on Lake Superior is in the work of "Lagarde," published in Paris, in 1636, in which some interesting accounts are found concerning the richness of the country. He says: "There are mines of copper which might be made profitable, if there were inhabitants and workmen who would labor faithfully. That would be done if colonies were established. About eighty or one hundred leagues from the Hurons there is a mine of copper, from which 'Truchement Brusle' showed me an ingot on his return from a voyage he made to the neighboring nation."

Father Claude Allouez, a Jesuit missionary, who visited the region in 1666, says: "It happens frequently that pieces of copper are found weighing from ten to twenty pounds. I have seen several such pieces in the hands of the savages; and since they are very superstitious, they esteem them as divinities, or as presents given to them to promote their happiness, by the gods who dwell beneath the water. For this reason they preserve these pieces of copper, wrapped up with their most precious articles. In some families they have been kept for more than 50 years; in others, they have descended from time immemorial—being cherished as domestic gods."

Father Dablon, 1669-70, says: "After having reached the extremity of the lake there may be seen, on the south shore, by the water's edge, a mass of copper weighing 600 to 700 pounds, so hard that steel cannot cut it; but when heated it may be cut like lead." On one of the islands near Chagnemegon bay, he relates that copper rocks and plates are found, and that he bought of the savages a plate of pure copper, two and a half feet square, weighing more than 100 pounds. He supposes that they have been derived from Menong (Isle Royale). He mentions the fact that the Ottawa squaws, in digging holes in the sand to hide their corn, find masses weighing 20 to 30 pounds.

In 1689, Baron La Honton, in a book relating to travels in Canada, mentions that "upon Lake Superior we find copper mines, the metal of which is fine and plentiful, there being not a seventh part base from the ore."

In 1721, P. de Charlevoix describes the native copper deposits, and superstitions which the Indians had in regard to them, in considerable detail.

Captain Jonathan Carver visited Lake Superior in 1765, and in his account dwelt so largely on the abundance of native copper that a copper company was formed in England in 1771, which actually began mining operations on the Ontonagon river, under the direction of Mr. Alexander Henry, who seems to have been a better historian than miner; for he gives a detailed account of the winding up of his operations in 1772, and concludes, as the result of his unsuccessful experiment in mining, "that the country must be cultivated and peopled before the copper can be profitably mined."

In 1819 Gen. Lewis Cass, under authority of the Secretary of War, directed an exploring expedition, which passed along the southern shore of Lake Superior and crossed over to the Mississippi. This expedition had, among its principal objects, that of investigating the northwestern copper mines; and was accompanied by H. R. Schoolcraft in the capacity of mineralogist and geologist.

In 1831 an expedition was sent out by the United States government under the command of Mr. Schoolcraft, for the purpose of ascertaining the sources of the Mississippi. Dr. Douglass Houghton was attached to this party, and he subsequently speaks of the aid afforded by the observations made at this time in tracing the fragments of copper to their place in the rock.

The outline of the history of the discovery of the copper deposits here given is found in the report of T. B. Brooks, 1873, and in other published reports. Citations to original sources cannot well be given.

The date of the iron discovery is quite uncertain, but is much more recent than that of copper. In his geological report of 1841, Dr. Houghton says: "Although hematite ore is abundantly disseminated through all the rocks of the metamorphic group, it does not appear in sufficient quantity at any one point that has been examined, to be of practical importance." At this date Dr. Houghton had traversed the south shore of Lake Superior five times, in a small boat or canoe, on geological investigations. It is, therefore, probable that up to 1841 no Indian traditions worthy of credence, in regard to large deposits of iron ore, had come to his knowledge. As there are, so far as known, no considerable outcrops of iron ore which come nearer than seven miles of the shore of the lake, it is plain that investigations, based on observations taken along the shore only, could have determined no more than its probable existence, which is plainly indicated in the extracts given. The United States surveyors, in the fall of 1844, officially established the fact that iron ore in considerable quantities existed in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Steps had been taken with a view to an exploration of the copper region during the presidency of John Adams, but nothing was ever effected. The work of systematic scientific exploration was first undertaken by Dr. Douglass Houghton, the earliest State geologist, pursuant to Act of the State Legislature of February 23 and March 22, 1837. Dr. Houghton, in his annual report to the Legislature in 1841, presented the results of his labors up to that period in so able a manner that the attention of the world became directed to the Northern Peninsula with greatly increased interest. The Acts of the Legislature, providing for the geological survey, contemplated also the topographical, zoological and botanical features, embracing the entire State, but the two latter were discontinued in 1840. For the purposes contemplated by the original Act, Dr. Houghton was supplied with a corps of assistants, who were probably mostly amateurs without compensation, as may be inferred from the resignations of those in charge of the zoological and botanical departments in 1839. The first annual report, 1838, reasonably enough, was a brief one, but the one for 1839, comprising 153 pages, covers the several departments of geology, zoology, botany and topography. The third and fourth annual reports followed, having reference more or less to localities in the Lower Peninsula, but treating more particularly of the Lake Superior region. For a full resume of the early geological work, with citations of authorities, see Prof. Winchell's report, 1860, from which synopses here presented are largely drawn.

The financial stringency in the early forties compelled a suspension of the work of the geological survey. Dr. Houghton's devotion to the work, however, inspired him to devise another means for its prosecution. An appropriation was secured from Congress in 1844 for connecting a geological and mineralogical survey with the linear surveys of the public lands of the Upper Peninsula, the former under Dr. Houghton and the latter under Wm. A. Burt, a name intimately associated with Upper Peninsula history. The work of one season had been nearly completed, when it was brought to an unfortunate termination by the death of Dr. Houghton by drowning, October 13, 1845. Mr. Bela Hubbard, a former resident of Detroit, and well known in literary and scientific circles, was associated with Dr. Houghton in the first geological work under State auspices. He was therefore chosen, in connection with Mr. Burt, to compile reports of the work of 1845 from the field notes of that year—Mr. Burt from his own notes and Mr. Hubbard from those of Dr. Houghton. "These two reports unfold in an admirable manner the geological structure of the trap and metamorphic regions of Lake Superior, and anticipate results which were subsequently worked out by the United States geologists."*

After the death of Dr. Houghton the names of Charles J. Jackson, Foster and Whitney, Prof. Alexander Winchell, Brooks and Pumpelly, Dr. Charles Rominger, Charles E. Wright, W. E. Wadsworth and Lucius L. Hubbard are associated with the survey, either under State or government auspices.

Copper mining on Lake Superior commenced in 1845. The discoveries of Lake Superior were of native copper, which was a novelty in copper mining, and so improbable, according to all geological precedents, that much doubt was expressed by scientific men in regard to its reality. The facts were, however, abundantly proven.

In the report of Foster and Whitney, made in 1847, the copper region is divided into three districts, each with an estimated area as follows:

I. The Keweenaw Point district, embracing the country from the eastern end of the Point to Portage lake, 61,620 acres;

II. Portage lake to the Montreal river, including the Ontonagon district, 18,270 acres;

III. Isle Royale, 77,380 acres. This latter is a narrow rocky island, about 45 miles in length, lying northeast by southwest, varying in width from three to eight miles, and some of its hills have an altitude of three to four hundred feet. The island, although within the State of Michigan, lies much nearer the north or Canada shore, than it does to the American shore.

It is unnecessary to repeat (what is said in substance if not in terms elsewhere) that much of detail that would be of interest (but which may be found in print in other forms), must be passed over in these sketches. Some comparative statistics of the copper production are given: From 1845 to 1858 the total production of ingot copper was estimated at 27,910,000 pounds, of the value of $9,000,000. The production gradually increased from 7,000,000 pounds in 1858 to 35,000,000 in 1875. The highest price reached per pound during the period named was 55 cents in 1864, and the lowest 22 cents in 1870. The highest figure given was, of course, phenomenal during the war period, and has never since been reached. The lowest figure at any time was 9½ cents in 1894. The latest table accessible, showing annual production, is that prepared by Charles E. Wright, commissioner of mineral statistics, in 1878. The total number of tons of refined copper produced up to this time was given as 253,035, of an aggregate value of $123,394,000. It is not improbable that subsequent reports of the commissioner of mineral statistics may cover similar figures for later years, but these reports are not printed at Lansing, and are not properly State documents, so that they are not accessible for all years. The total dividends paid to stockholders of all copper mining companies is given in the report of the commissioner for 1898 at $79,641,375. Of this total, the Calumet & Hecla Company divided $52,850,000, or 65 per cent. of the whole. The total production in the United States in the year 1897 was:

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*Prof. Winchell's report, 1860.

	Pounds.
Montana	231,902,796
Michigan	144,930,670
Arizona	80,592,049
Other sources	26,656,000
Total	484,081,515

The evidences of ancient mine work by a primitive and unknown race are a notable feature of the Lake Superior mines. The discovery of this old work was the discovery of the mines.

In speaking of the ancient mines, Prof. J. W. Foster, in his late work on the Pre-Historic Races of America, says: "The high antiquity of this mining is inferred from these facts: That the trenches and pits were filled even with the surrounding surface, so that their existence was not suspected until many years after the region had been thrown open to active exploration; that upon the piles of rubbish were found growing trees which differed in no degree, as to size and character, from those in the adjacent forest, and that the nature of the materials with which the pits were filled, such as a fine washed clay enveloping half decayed leaves, and the bones of such quadrupeds as the bear, deer and caribou, indicated the slow accumulation of years rather than a deposit resulting from a torrent of water."

At a deep inlet, known as McCargoes' Cove, on the north side of the island, excavations extend in almost a continuous line for more than two miles, in most instances the pits being so close together as barely to permit their convenient working. The stone hammers, weighing from ten to even thirty pounds, the chief tool with which the labor was performed, have been found in cart loads. They are either perfect, or are broken from use, and the fragments of large numbers of them are found intermingled with the debris on the edge of the pits, or at their bottom. The sample of mass copper noted as taken from the Minong mine is more remarkable for these stone-hammer marks upon its surface, than for its weight.

Though it is probable that not one-tenth of these ancient excavations have so far been revealed, some idea of their extent may be arrived at, from the statement of a gentleman familiar with the mines, who has calculated that, at one point alone on three sections of land toward the north side of Isle Royale, the amount of labor performed by those ancient men far exceeds that of one of our oldest copper mines on the south shore of Lake Superior, a mine which has now been constantly worked with a large force for over twenty years. Or, stated in another form, that it would have required a force of one hundred thousand men fifty years (with their means of working) to do an equivalent amount of work.

The practical working of the iron mines, commencing about 1845, is the period from which dates the chief interest in the subject. The first company was a Michigan one, organized at Jackson, which gave the name to the oldest working iron mine on Lake Superior, the Jackson location and mine. Mr. P. M. Everett, then of Jackson, who formed one of the company, and was its treasurer and agent, writing November 10, 1845, from that point, speaks thus of his previous summer's explorations: "I left here on the 23d of July last, and was gone until the 24th of October. I had considerable difficulty in getting any one to join me in the enterprise, but I at last succeeded in forming a company of thirteen. I took four men with me from Jackson and hired a guide at the Sault, where I bought a boat and coasted up the lake to Copper Harbor, which is over 300 miles from Sault Ste. Marie. We made several locations, one of which we called Iron at the time. It is a mountain of solid iron ore, 150 feet high. The ore looks as bright as a bar of iron just broken."*

In the report of the Geological Survey, 1873, it is said that the "Marquette Iron Region" embraces all the developed iron mines of the Upper Peninsula. It is said of the "Menominee Iron Region" that it has as yet sent no ore to market. Further, it is said: "The 'Lake Gogebic and Montreal River Region' (or Range) is so little known that it may be questionable whether it should have a place in this economic grouping; it embraces the country between Lake Gogebic and the west boundary of Michigan, and is 100 miles west of the Marquette region." The subsequent development of this region shows the want of adequate estimate of it in 1873. Twenty-five years later the Commissioner of Mineral Statistics says of it (report, 1898): "The Gogebic range is one of the important ones of the State, and is the youngest in the order of discovery and development."

Ore shipments from Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota mines on Lake Superior are reported as follows:

DISTRICT OR RANGE.	No. of Cos.	Shipments 1897, tons.	Total shipments, tons
Marquette Range, Mich....	82	2,711,505	49,258,759
Menominee Rrnge, Mich.......	54	1,799,856	21,788,278
Gogebic Range, Mich..........	29	1,882,640	19,294,161
Menominee Range, Wis........	2	135.813	2,992 833
Gogebic Range, Wis	15	374,634	3,414,503
Mesaba Rrnge, Minn........ ...	25	4,280,863	12,355,446
Vermillion Range, Minn	4	1,278,482	10,498.687
	211	12,463,793	119 602,667

The cost of railway haulage from mines to lake shipping points ranges from 32 to 80 cents per ton, according to distance. Lake transportation to distributing centers is quoted, in one instance, as high as $2.75 in 1880, but ranging from 45 to 70 cents in 1897.

Of the production of pig iron, it is said in the report from which these statistics are taken: "All of the pig iron manufactured in Michigan is charcoal iron. There are no coke furnaces. The competition of the coke irons is so keen that but little profit remains to the Michigan smelters. The margin has steadily been growing less, and the present finds but little inducement for new stacks or improvements upon the old ones." Furnaces are reported as at Mancelona, Elk Rapids, Ishpeming, Fruitport, Gladstone, Manistique, and three in Detroit, employing 763 men, and with an output in 1897 of 126,113 tons.

Next to iron and copper, ranks the salt industry of the State in the line of its mineral products. The first satisfactory evidence of the existence of saline water within the limits of Michigan, of a strength sufficient to make the manufacture of salt profitable, was obtained by Dr. Douglass Houghton, the first State geologist, previous to 1840. The first successful experiments in salt manufacture were in the Saginaw Valley, in 1859, under the auspices of the East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Company. The fact is authoritatively stated that greater progress was made in the manufacture of salt in Michigan in four years than in the Kanawha Valley in fifty years, and greater progress in the former in five than at the Onondaga Salt Springs in forty-two years succeeding 1797. Much of this progress was doubtless due to the policy of the Legislature in encouraging the manufacture by a small bounty, during the earlier years of the enterprise.

The salt manufacture of the State is under a system of inspection established by law, at the head of which is the State Inspector, with deputies at such points as may be required. There are four grades, marked as Fine, Packers', Solar and Second Quality. The salt product of 1860 was 4,000 barrels. In 1861 it had reached 125,000 barrels, and showed a quite regular rate of yearly increase, until, in 1875, it had reached over 1,000,000 barrels. In 1880, 2,676,588 barrels; in 1885, 3,297,403; in 1890, 3,838,637; in 1895, 3,529,362.

The salt inspection is by districts, which are grouped as follows, with the number of barrels inspected in each district in the year 1897:

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*Geological Survey, 1873, page 14.

No.	DISTRICT.	No. Establishments.	Barrels.
1	Saginaw County	20	284,387
2	Bay County	15	340,894
3	St. Clair County	6	297,064
4	Iosco County	4	42,231
5	Midland County	2	34,056
6	Manistee County	11	1,827.427
7	Mason County	6	522.324
8	Wayne County	4	274,431
		58	3,622,814

The price of salt per barrel in 1860 is given at $1.80. It has since undergone various fluctuations, until in 1897 it was 58¼ cents.

The Commissioner of Mineral Statistics speaks with no little confidence of the future of gold production. Throughout the whole Upper Peninsula, he says, "gold has been found in many places in the Huronian rocks, and numerous attempts at developing a paying lode have been made." He attributes the lack of interest in the gold quest to the greater attention that the coarser metals have received. Several efforts at developing profitable mining are reported, resulting in a total product while in operation of $668,484. Silver is regarded as promising, but with the production so far but meager.

Other mineral productions in 1897 are given as follows:

Mineral coal, tons	122,850
Sandstone, cubic feet	120,338
Gypsum, tons	48,500

Grindstones, marble, slate, graphite, clay and mineral waters, each claim recognition in the reports.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

St. Anne's Church and Father Del Halle—Father Gabriel Richard—Diocesan Data—Statistics of the Church in Michigan.

In the religious, as well as in the civil realm, the Roman Catholics were the pioneers in Michigan. A brief reference is made to their work in a preceding page. The first official occupation of the territory by Cadillac in 1701 represented the trinity that was deemed essential to the founding of a State—the element of the civil, the military and the religious. With the founder of Detroit, with his civil commission, came also the martial array and the bearer of the cross. One of the first acts of Cadillac was the erection of a chapel for religious worship. This received the name of St. Anne's Church, a name still retained by one of the Roman Catholic churches of Detroit. One Father Del Halle was post chaplain and pastor of the church. He fell an innocent victim at the hands of some Ottawa Indians who had become involved in a brawl with some officers of the post, June 6, 1706. St. Anne's was the only church in the territory during the first century of its civil history. Passing over the century, Father Gabriel Richard appears as a time-mark, not only in the history of the Roman Catholic church, but in the social, civil and intellectual history of the territory as well. He came to Detroit in 1798 as pastor of St. Anne's Church. He brought the first printing outfit to the city in 1809. He was an earnest promoter of educational enterprises, and was elected as delegate to Congress from Michigan in 1823. He was esteemed alike by Protestants and Catholics. He gave his life and energies in aid of the cholera-stricken inhabitants of the city in 1832, and died of cholera September 13 of that year.

From Hoffman's Catholic Directory for 1899 the following statistics of the church in Michigan are taken:

	Diocese of Detroit.	Diocese of Gd. Rapids.	Diocese of Marquette.
Bishop	1	1	2
Diocesan priests	155	74	54
Priests of religious orders	44	12	8
Churches with resident priest	116	66	56
Missions with churches	76	70	24
Stations	36	40	64
Chapels	15	9	3
Seminary for secular clergy (Polish)	1		
Students	155		
Seminary of Religious Order	1		
Ecclesiastical students for diocese		45	6
Colleges and academies for boys	3		
Students	430		
Academies for young ladies	4	2	1
Females educated in higher branches	350		
Parishes and missions with schools	64	45	20
Pupils	17,200	10,383	5,440
Orphan Asylums	5	2	2
Orphans	500	220	90
Industrial School	1	1	†2
Inmates	12	110	
House of Good Shepherd	1		
Children in preservation class	125		
Total of young people under Cath. care	20,000	10,600	5,500
Hospitals	4	4	4
Home for aged poor	1	1	
Inmates during year	250	110	
Infant asylum	1		
Baptisms	7,600	4,074	
Marriages	1.200	645	
Burials	3.047	1.220	
Catholic population, about	177,905	*17,836	60.000

*Number of families. †For Indians.

Michigan was erected into a Roman Catholic See in 1833, as the Diocese of Detroit, under Bishop Frederick Rese. He was succeeded in 1841 by Bishop Lefevre, and he in turn by Bishop Borgess in 1870, Bishop Foley, the present bishop, coming to the charge in 1888. The diocese of Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette was established in 1857, comprising the Upper Peninsula, with the episcopal residence at Marquette. Rev. Frederick Baraga, D. D., was the first bishop, being succeeded on his death in 1868 by Rev. Ignatius Mrak, D. D., who in turn was succeeded in 1878 by Rev. John Vertin, D. D., who died February 26, 1899. Rt. Rev. Frederick Eis is the present bishop. The diocese of Grand Rapids was established in 1882, comprising so much of the lower peninsula as lies north and west of the counties of Allegan, Barry, Ionia, Clinton, Shiawassee, Genesee and Tuscola. The episcopal residence is at Grand Rapids—bishop, Rev. Henry Joseph Richter, D. D. A vicar-general and a secretary are a part of the diocesan staff, the Rev. F. J. Baumgartner exercising the office of chancellor and secretary in the Detroit diocese. The polity of the church, in the completeness of its organization, embraces many subordinate officials, not practicable here to enumerate.

PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS.

Rev. David Bacon—Early Methodist Missions—Dr. Nathan Bangs—Ministration of Father Richard—First Protestant Societies—A Couple of Anecdotes

The first mention of the appearance of a representative of the Protestant arm of the church places it a century later than the advent of the organized church under Cadillac. In the settlement of the northwest especially, this difference will be noted between the work of the two great divisions of the church: The Roman Catholic followed the waterways, establishing his posts at eligible points as he went, while the Protestant found the better field for his work where the settler had penetrated the interior and established a social community. This difference between the two divisions of the church, in their methods and results, is illustrated by the experience of the first Protestant missionary, Rev. David Bacon, a Congregationalist, who had been sent out by a society in Connecticut to establish a mission among the Indians at Mackinac and in the northwest, but "finding no opening among the Indians, stopped in Detroit," where he preached a few times.* This was in 1801, and was the first Protestant service of which there is any record to be found, as a propagandist work.

In 1804 an itinerant Methodist minister from Canada, named Freeman, held services in Detroit. The first official visitation was by Rev. Nathan Bangs, Methodist, under authority of the New York Conference, in 1804.

The New York Conference, in the Methodist church polity, at that time, exercised jurisdiction over the whole country and Canada, and it was through Canada that the work to the westward was prosecuted. Dr. Bangs holds a prominent place in Methodist history, to which he was himself also a contributor. The following anecdote is worthy of record, as showing that the spirit of mischief was rife an hundred years ago as well as at the present day. Speaking of one of his sermons, Dr. Bangs wrote: "I preached in the old council house on a week-day evening. While preaching, there arose a terrible thunder storm; the lightning flashed, the thunder rolled through the heavens with awful noise. But I kept on preaching. I was afterwards informed that two young men sat trembling, fearing that God was about to strike them dead for what they had done, as they had put powder into the candles, in the expectation that they would burn down to the powder and explode during the sermon."* Dr. Pilcher speaks of the inhabitants of Detroit at the time, who were almost wholly of French extraction, as "given up to pleasure, especially during the winter months, particularly to music and dancing, which tended to weaken the mind, vitiate the moral sensibilities, and to disincline them to religion." Those who knew Dr. Pilcher as an ardent churchman will not marvel that he should have added: "The mere ceremonies of Romanism did not lay any restraint on the people in these respects." Of Dr. Bangs' work it is said that at the first meeting, quoting his words, "the light-hearted people" flocked to hear him, but at the third, which was on the Sabbath, only a few children came. "So," says the historian, "he left them, wiping the dust from his feet as a testimony against them."

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*History of Protestantism in Michigan, Rev. E. H. Pilcher, p. 12.

*Dr. Pilcher's work.

After the close of Dr. Bangs' mission, in 1804, there is no mention of a renewal of the work until 1809, although the territorial government, presumedly Protestant in the personnel of its officials, was in operation. In 1807, Gen. Hull, the governor of the territory, with other Protestant gentlemen, in the absence of any Protestant service, invited Father Richard, the Roman Catholic priest, to preach to them in English, he and his flock being French. In accordance with this invitation, he held meetings at noon every Sunday in the council house, and gave instructions on "the general principles of the christian religion, the principles to be adopted in the investigation of truth, the causes of errors, the spirituality and immortality of the soul, and the evidences of christianity in general." An amusing anecdote is told of him in one of his discourses. His command of the English language was but indifferent, and his aptness in translation apparently not the best, and in rendering the words, "Ye are my sheep," he gave them a savory flavor by saying, "Ye are my muttons."*

The first Protestant religious society in Michigan was of the Methodist denomination, organized in 1810. It numbered seven members, including Robert Abbott, a name prominent in the civil history of the territory and in the early days of the State. The propagandist work was pursued with energy both in Michigan and in Canada, as it was a work that knew no territorial boundary lines, until it was interrupted by the breaking out of the war of 1812, to be again taken up after the close of the war. Up to this time, according to Dr. Pilcher, no other denomination had made any effort to gain a footing in the peninsula, other than the first feeble effort of Rev. David Bacon, before mentioned. After the close of the war the Methodist work was resumed by Rev. Joseph Hickey, his work extending as far as Monroe.

The first Protestant denomination to be represented in Michigan (except as above) was the Presbyterian. Rev. John Monteith, a fellow of Princeton College, came to Detroit in 1816. Although a Presbyterian, his mission took on a non-sectarian character, and a society was organized under the name of the First Evangelical Society of Detroit, and a church edifice was subsequently built, that being the first Protestant church erected in Michigan. The society, in the process of evolution, subsequently became the First Presbyterian Society, which is still in existence.

A couple of anecdotes are introduced in this connection as illustrating the change that has taken place in the tone of pulpit utterances since the early part of the century. In 1817 a Methodist minister named Joseph Mitchell was preaching in Detroit. His church services and those of Mr. Monteith were held alternately in the council house, and in various ways the two were brought into friendly conference. On one occasion Mr. Monteith said to Mr. Mitchell: "I wish to make an agreement with you not to preach doctrines." He was met with the rejoinder: "What, not to preach the doctrines of Methodism! I am bound to preach them, for I believe every tittle of them to be true. Not to preach against Calvinism! That I am under the necessity of doing, for I believe it to be an erroneous system of doctrines." The clergy at the present day give more thought to the good and welfare of mankind and to the ethics of life than they do to mere doctrinal abstractions. On a certain occasion, when the Governor and other officers and men of note were present in the meeting, the preacher, pointing toward each one as he addressed them, exclaimed: "You, Governor! You, lawyers! You, judges! You, doctors! You must be converted and born again, or God will damn you as soon as the beggar on the dunghill." The days of Rev. Mr.

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*Dr. Pilcher's work.

Mucklewrath have passed, and language of this kind is not now often heard from the pulpit. But it is said that Gov. Cass was so well pleased with the sermon that he sent the preacher a five-dollar note.

It would be out of the question to trace the history of any of the religious denominations with any minuteness of detail. The Methodist and Presbyterian denominations have been already adverted to. The Episcopal Church was first organically represented in 1824. The Baptists followed two or three years later. The Congregationalists had a number of organized societies in the early part of the 1830 decade, although, according to Dr. Pilcher, by reason of their union with the Presbyterians, they were not distinctively known in the State until 1842.

CHURCH DOCTRINE AND POLITY.

Methodist Episcopal — Baptist — Congregational— Presbyterian—Protestant Episcopal—Church Statistics.

The population of Michigan and of the country, so far as religious opinion is concerned, is properly divisible into three general classes: Roman Catholics, Protestants, and those of no religious profession.* Of the many sects of the Protestants, the five leading ones are the Methodist, Baptist, Congregationalist, Presbyterian and Episcopal. The term Protestant (literally protest-ant), was the term applied to those who led in the schism from the Roman Catholic Church in the sixteenth century—that is, those who stood in protest against the dogmas and practices of the church—of whom Martin Luther in Germany, and John Calvin in France (later of Geneva, Switzerland), were the leading lights, not forgetting John Knox, in Scotland, a disciple of Calvin. In England the protest was more political than doctrinal, arising out of a disagreement between Henry VIII. and the Pope of Rome. From this sprang the Church of England, which is represented by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. The organic structure of the Church of England adhered substantially to the Roman Catholic, which it supplanted. The Methodist Episcopal Church is an outgrowth from the Church of England, founded by John Wesley about the beginning of the eighteenth century. Its adoption of the word "episcopal" has reference to its organic features rather than to form and doctrine. In this sense both the Roman Catholic Church, as the parent, and the Episcopal and Methodist communions as offshoots, are all "episcopal," each having bishops, with more or less of authority in their government.

The three denominations of Baptists, Congregationalists and Presbyterians, are doctrinally known as Calvinistic, basing their faith upon the system of theology formulated by John Calvin. They have no bishops, and governmentally their polity is of the popular rather than the centralized type. So much by way of generalization, leading up to a brief statement of the polity and status of the several denominations in Michigan.

The representative assembly of the Methodist Church is the conference, and the same term refers to the geographical division which the conference represents. The General Conference of the United States meets every fourth year. An annual conference is held in each conference district. There are two conferences in Michigan. The Michigan conference embraces the western half of the lower peninsula, dividing on the meridian line (the government basis for land surveys, a north and south line passing near the city of Jackson), as far north as Roscommon county. Leaving this county on the east, the district embraces everything west of it, including Charlevoix county, to the straits of Mackinac. The Detroit conference embraces the balance of the State, including the Upper Peninsula. While the Methodist conference corresponds in some respects to the Episcopal diocese, it has no resident bishop. Bishops are created by the General Conference, when there is a need for them, and they are given assigned fields of labor. Each annual conference is presided over by a bishop assigned to the work. The conference is subdivided into districts, each district embracing a number of charges, to which a presiding elder is appointed. Bay View, a locality chosen for the purpose and so named, on Little Traverse bay, is the favorite place of summer assembly for the Methodist people, but to which people of other denominations largely resort. Albion College is the educational center of Methodism in the State, and the denomination is journalistically represented by the Michigan Christian Advocate.

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*Referring to the mass of the population The Jews are a religious people, with other minor cults.

The Baptist denomination ranks next to the Methodist in point of numbers in the State. Their annual representative assembly is known as the convention, and is held in October of each year, usually about the middle of the month. A president is chosen, for the session, by the assembly itself. There are district associations of a purely advisory character. The Baptist denomination, in its governmental polity, is similar to that of the Congregational. It exercises no authority over individual churches. Their membership in its representative bodies is purely voluntary. Their assemblies have no further object than fellowship and mutual counsel and co-operation. Kalamazoo College, located at Kalamazoo, represents the denomination educationally. Hillsdale College is under the auspices of the Free Will Baptists, a denomination differing in tenets somewhat from the Baptists proper. The Christian Herald, published in Detroit, is the recognized organ of the Baptists of Michigan.

Congregationalism, in the matter of doctrine, differs but little, if at all, from Presbyterianism. The difference is in the matter of government and church polity. On this head the remarks foregoing relative to the Baptist denomination are applicable. The State organization of the Congregationalists is known as the General Assembly, presided over by a moderator. Olivet College is the well-known educational center of the denomination in the State. The Plymouth Weekly, published in Detroit, represents the denomination in the field of journalism.

The State Assembly of the Presbyterians is the Synod. A subordinate assembly, of which there are nine in Michigan, is the Presbytery. The national body is known as the General Assembly, and meets every year. The Synod meets annually, and is presided over by a moderator. The Presbytery is the legislative body of the denomination. The Synod may propose measures to the Presbyteries in the form of "overtures," and if approved by the Presbyteries, the measure is promulgated by the Synod and becomes the law of the church within the jurisdiction. This method is so nearly identical with the political machinery of the United States under the early confederation, that it would seem that the one must have been copied from, or suggested by, the other. The Presbytery exercises an advisory power over the settlement of pastors over the churches, and its consent is also asked as a matter of form upon the severing of the pastoral relation. This rule, therefore, differs from the Baptist and Congregational denominations, in which each church is the judge as to whom it will employ. Alma College represents the denomination educationally, as also a female seminary at Kalamazoo. The Tappan Association is maintained at Ann Arbor as a social and doctrinal center for students at the University. The newspaper organ is the Michigan Presbyterian, published in Detroit.

An annual convention is held by the Episcopalians in each Diocese, of which there are three in Michigan, with a resident bishop in each. The Diocese of Michigan embraces the eastern portion of the lower peninsula, as does the Diocese of West Michigan the western portion. The Diocese of Marquette comprehends the Upper Peninsula. These are presided over respectively by Bishops Thos. F. Davies, Geo. D. Gillespie, and G. Mott

Williams. The Hobart Guild, so named in honor of the late Bishop Hobart, of the Detroit Diocese, is maintained at Ann Arbor as a center for students attending the University. The church has no denominational college in the State. The Detroit Churchman is its newspaper organ.

Dr. Pilcher gives the membership of the several denominations, presumably at the time of the publication of his work, in 1878, as follows:

Methodist	56,100
Presbyterian	13,348
Episcopal	8,969
Baptist	24,508
Congregational	13,935
	116,860

The following statistics of miscellaneous religious organizations are compiled from the State census report of 1894:

	No. of Organizations	Seating Capicity.
African M. E.	18	4,200
Colored Baptist	2	450
Christian Connection	43	10,210
Christian Adventist	5	1,100
Christian Reformed	56	26,245
Church of God	18	2,600
New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian)	2	400
Disciples of Christ	57	13,925
Dunkards (German Baptist)	13	4,150
Evangelican Adventist	2	450
Evangelical Association	116	30,455
Free Methodist	148	26,700
Free Will Baptist	72	17,810
Friends (Quakers, so-called)	15	3,625
Jewish	5	2,800
Latter Day Saints (Mormon)	13	2,120
Lutheran	364	98,160
Mennonite	12	1,885
Methodist Protestant	41	7,785
Moravian	2	250
Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter)	3	1,200
Reformed Church in America	50	20,270
Reformed Church in U. S.	9	2,325
Salvation Army	5	1,525
Seventh Day Adventist	82	16,790
Union	42	8,475
Unitarian	10	3,555
United Brethren	146	30,315
United Presbyterian	7	1,900
Universalist	26	7,250
Wesleyan Methodist	56	10,050
Miscellaneous	58	13,305

The whole number of organizations of all denominations in the State is given at 3,936; edifices, 3,715; sittings, 1,138,832; value of property, $20,775,156.

In the census report, from which the foregoing is taken, no mention is made of the Spiritualists, who have a considerable numerical strength in the State. They may be included under the comprehensive head of "Miscellaneous." Their organic work has never developed any great degree of strength, although they maintain meetings at many places in the State, and have two places of summer assembly—at Pine Lake, near Lansing, and at Island Lake.

The following statistics are compiled from census reports as noted:

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	U. S. Census, 1850.			U. S. Census, 1860.			U. S. Census, 1870.			State Census, 1884.			State Census, 1894.		
	No. of Church edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Ch. Property.	No. of Church edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Ch. Property.	No. of Church edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Ch. Property.	No. of Church edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Ch. Property.	No. of Church edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Ch. Property.
Baptist	66	17,865	$84,050	123	37,865	$260,450	218	70,140	$1,029,630	252	80,536	$1,209,625	355	111,612	$1,997,910
Congregationalist	29	10,500	59,550	69	22,026	203,950	114	38,320	742,200	223	66,613	1,337,550	276	87,635	1,701,900
Episcopal	25	8,825	82,800	45	16,051	313,450	79	26,750	911,250	120	42,489	1 444,450	136	40,827	1,680,745
Methodist	119	33,855	142,850	247	71,005	483,000	469	140,290	2.356,906	669	201,140	3,047,585	993	294,614	4,263,835
Presbyterian	72	22,530	142,850	101	38,030	611,400	132	45,925	1,069,900	162	53,711	1,200,'50	226	81,195	2,318,850
Roman Catholic.	44	10,122	159,775	88	27,915	241,600	148	62,991	2,037,230	244	93,449	2,161,075	352	150,369	4,539,380

MISCELLANEOUS.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

Derivation of Party Names—Early State Politics—Governor Mason—Woodbridge and Reform—Succeeding Democratic Rule—Governor Barry—Anti-Slavery Parties—The Van Buren Candidacy of 1848—Disastrous Whig Defeat in 1852—The Know-Nothings—Ex-President Fillmore—Bell and Everett—Formation of the Republican Party—Mergence of the Whig Organization—The "Silver Greys"—Anti-Chandler Campaign in 1862—The Prohibitionists—The Greeley Campaign of 1872—Ex-Governor Blair—The Liquor Traffic in the Campaign of 1874—The Greenback and Other Third Parties—Democratic-People's-Union-Silver Combination—Political Fusions Not a Success.

Partisan divisions in the early days of the State (as indeed they have usually done) followed national lines—Whig and Democrat. The term Whig is of British extraction. The Whig party of Britain was the Liberal party, as distinguished from the Royalists, or Tories. At the time of the revolution parties were known by these terms. After the revolution the Tory party was unknown, and parties were for a time known as "Whigs" and "Particularist Whigs," the division being upon theories of government, as to whether the new government should be a strong, centralized power, or one of only partial and limited powers. In the organization of the government under the constitution, parties came to be known as Republican and Federalist. The Federalist party opposed the war of 1812, and went out of existence as a consequence. There was thereafter for some years substantially but one party, the Republican, the organization in time taking the name of "Democratic Republican," and later that of Democratic. At the second election of Mr. Monroe to the Presidency, in 1820, he received every electoral vote cast. National politics was largely factional during the 1820 decade, the opposition to the Democrats being known as "Coalition" and "Republican," with a contingent of anti-Masonry. The Whig party was revived (or a new party under that name was formed) in 1832, and these were the party divisions when Michigan entered upon statehood.

The first election for Governor was quite one-sided, Governor Mason receiving 7,558 votes, to 814 for his opponent, John Biddle. The contest in 1837 was much closer, Governor Mason's majority over his opponent, Chas. C. Trowbridge, being but 768 in a total vote of near 30,000. The financial and business depression consequent upon the collapse of the speculative and wildcat banking era brought a political revolution in 1839 under the cry of "Woodbridge and Reform," which was the watchword of the Whigs in the campaign, Gov. Woodbridge winning by a majority of 1,158 votes. The result in 1840, under the memorable "log cabin and hard cider" campaign, varied but little in the relative vote from the preceding year. Times were not mended, however, when the election of 1841 came round, and the Democrats were successful, with John S. Barry as their candidate, by a plurality of 5,544. The "Liberty Party" (anti-slavery) made its first appearance at this election, with a vote of 1,223. The Democrats had things their own way, so to speak, for the next dozen years. The wise administration of Gov. Barry had lifted the State out of its financial embarrassment, and there was little disposition on the part of the people to try a new political experiment. The Democratic popular majorities up to 1852 ranged between the extremes of 3,807 in 1845 to 8,138 in 1852. The Legislature was preponderantly Democratic, and at one or two sessions almost solidly so. The Liberty party vote reached 3,639 in 1844. In 1848 the

Liberty party had given place to the Free Soil party, which, with Martin Van Buren as its candidate, polled 10,393 votes. This movement was a diversion against Gen. Cass, the then Democratic candidate for President, and the increased vote (as compared with the Liberty party vote), was probably drawn about equally from the two other parties. Gen. Cass, however, carried the State by an ample margin—over 6,000. But the Democrats were in a minority of nearly 4,000 votes as against the combined Whig and Free Soil vote. This led to a coalition at the gubernatorial election in 1849, the two parties uniting upon Flavius J. Littlejohn as their candidate, but Governor Barry was again chosen by a majority of 4,297. The election in 1852 was contested on the same lines as in 1848, but the Free Soil party failed to hold its own, the vote being some 3,000 short of what it was in 1848.

But party politics had reached a crisis. The Whigs, at the election in 1852, carried but four out of the thirty-one States—Vermont and Massachusetts in the north, and Kentucky and Tennessee in the south. Plainly enough, the party was doomed. The anti-slavery sentiment at the north received a fresh impulse. The "Know-Nothing" party, a secret organization, came into existence. It combined equally opposition to Roman Catholic and to foreign immigrant influence in politics. It was the crystalization of a sentiment that had manifested itself in various forms, but chiefly known as "Native American," for some years previously. The political disturbances in Germany, in 1848, had thrown a large German contingent into the cities. They were generally known as non-religious or infidel in sentiment, and were of free and convivial habits. As a German speaker at a political meeting was once heard to say, referring specially to this class of immigrants, "they love liberty and they love lager beer." This class of immigrants, with their sentiments and habits, aroused a prejudice in the mind of the then average American. This sentiment was equally antagonistic to the two factors mentioned—the Roman Catholic and the German. The rapid growth of a party on the lines indicated was a phenomenon only comparable to its rapid decline. It succeeded, however, in securing a comparatively large and influential representation in Congress and in securing control of a number of the State governments. It was by no means sectional, finding as strong a foothold in Maryland and Tennessee as in Massachusetts. It held the balance of power in the lower house of Congress at its meeting in 1855, postponing the organization of that body for some weeks, and finally resulting in the election of N. P. Banks to the speakership. It was absorbed by the Republican party in the northern States, but at the south, under the name of the American party, as it was officially known, it continued as the only organized opposition to the Democrats, casting the electoral vote of Maryland for its candidate, ex-President Fillmore, at the Presidential election in 1856. In Michigan, at this election, an electoral ticket representing Mr. Fillmore's candidacy, was placed in the field, but rather as an independent movement than a partisan one, receiving 1,660 votes. The Know-Nothing party at the south was lost in the campaign of 1860, forming, as it did, a component of the "Constitutional Union" movement, under the candidacy of Bell and Everett, who carried the three States of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, the balance of the southern States, except Missouri, which voted for Douglass, going for Breckenridge, the seceding Democratic candidate. The Breckenridge vote in Michigan was only 805. As a reminiscence, it is worth the while to state in passing, that the only electoral votes received by Douglass were the nine votes of Missouri and three in New Jersey, through a combination with the Republicans, by which the vote of that State was divided, all the other Northern States going solid for Lincoln, resulting in his election. While the so-called Know-Nothing or American party did not come to the surface as a political factor in Michigan, it was strong in numbers and in influence, without the aid of which it is extremely doubtful if the Republican party could have scored its first victory in the State in 1854, with their then comparatively narrow margin of 5,000, and with ex-Gov. Barry again leading the opposition.

The repeal of the so-called Missouri compromise (a slavery restriction measure), 1853-4, gave a marked impetus to the anti-slavery sentiment at the North. The Free Soil party of Michigan held its State convention February 22, 1854, and nominated a full State ticket, with Kinsley S. Bingham at the head for Governor. The Whig party in the State was utterly hopeless and helpless, and an alliance with the Free Soilers was early sought. This took the form of a popular call for a mass State convention to be held at Jackson, July 6, 1854, with the well understood if not avowed purpose of forming a new party. There was an informal understanding with the leaders of the Free Soil party that if the new movement assumed a form that seemed to render such a step advisable, their ticket was to be withdrawn. The call was by circulars, which were liberally signed, the greater proportion of the signers being, as may well be presumed, members of the Whig party, with Free Soilers and a considerable contingent of Democrats. The convention met, as proposed, the new party was formed, taking the name of Republican, the Free Soil ticket was withdrawn, and a State ticket nominated, with Mr. Bingham at its head. George A. Coe, a man of character and ability, who had made a record as a Whig member of the State Senate, was named for Lieutenant Governor. The Whigs were further represented by Jacob M. Howard for Attorney General. The Democratic contingent was recognized in the nominations for Secretary of State and Auditor General, and the Free Soilers by the State Treasurer and Commissioner of the Land Office. The ticket thus formed was elected by a majority in round numbers of 5,000, carrying with it three out of the four members of Congress to which the State was then entitled, a working majority in both houses of the Legislature, and the County officers in most of the counties. The new party movement afforded an apt illustration of practical politics. The party had no local organization. The Whig committees took the initiative in calling conventions, but so worded their calls as to invite the participation and co-operation of all who disapproved of the legislation that had so stirred popular feeling at the North. It was a political drag net that worked out its purpose. The local conventions were held and nominations made regardless of former party affiliations. New local committees were named, but in their subsequent action they forgot that they had been appointed as committees of the Whig party, which ceased to be known. They became part of the Republican organization, which was thereafter to control the destinies of the State

As part of the political history of 1854, the agency of the Whig party as a State organization should not be overlooked. The hopelessness of a campaign conducted on the old lines was apparent to all, but there was an influential minority in the party that was unwilling to fall in with the new movement. The Detroit Advertiser, which had been up to this time the leading newspaper organ of the party in the State (although its position as such was being contested by the Tribune), led the opposition. What the party should do, if it did anything, was earnestly debated. A convention was finally called, which met at Marshall with a light attendance, but with the large majority plainly bent on playing into the hands of the new party in some form. There was no proposition to endorse the Jackson nominations, but the next thing to doing so was to resolve not to make any nominations. And thus ended the history of the Whig party in Michigan. There was a comparatively small segment of the party that refused allegiance to the new regime, and who came to be known as the "Silver Grays." These generally found refuge in the Democratic party. There was in Detroit an influential following of this class, who, at the election of 1860, published a manifesto announcing their support of Mr. Buchanan, the Democratic candidate for President. There were sixty-nine of the signers, who were thereafter known as "the famous sixty-nine."

The Republican party, from its first success, went on increasing its majorities. In 1856 it had in round numbers 17,000, and in 1860, 22,000. It met a check in 1862, by reason of some hostility that arose to Senator Chandler. The ground of this hostility was perhaps threefold. With many, the anti-slavery sentiment that looked to the extinction of slavery in the South as the ultimate end to be reached as a result of the war, had not taken very deep root, and indeed there was much doubt as to how far and to what end the war should be prosecuted, and grave concern as to the future of the country. Mr. Chandler was thought by some to be too aggressive, and an unsafe leader. Then again there were those who thought that his habits were not such as to do credit to the State as its representative at the capital of the nation. Lastly, and possibly the more controlling consideration, was, that there were men in the party who felt that as professional men, whose ability and standing justly entitled them to leadership, they were being overlooked in the advancement of a man whose history, up to that time, had been bounded by the counting room. Whatever the motive, a movement was started by men influential in the Republican ranks, the purpose of which was avowedly to defeat the re-election of Mr. Chandler to the Senate. A mass convention was called, which met at Jackson in September, at which a State ticket was nominated. Byron G. Stout, a promising young man, who had been a member of the lower house of the Legislature, and its speaker, in 1857, was nominated for Governor. The Democratic State convention met in Detroit subsequently, and went through the formality of itself nominating the nominees of the Jackson meeting, although the action was by no means cordial on the part of many members.

The influence of the movement was, however, manifest in the reduction of the Republican majority of 20,000 in 1860 to less than one-third of the number in 1862, with Gov. Blair, the famous "war Governor," leading the party hosts. It is perhaps profitless to speculate upon what might have been, but had the Democrats, in that campaign, given to the ticket a cordial, earnest and united support, the probable result would have been the defeat of the Republicans, and Senator Chandler and Gov. Blair would have contributed nothing further to the history of the critical time in which they were actors.

The Democrats were not much in evidence again during the war, although ex-Lieut. Gov. Fenton, a war Democrat, who had held a colonelcy in the army, fell but 10,443 behind Gov. Crapo in 1864, when Lincoln's majority was 17,982. The Republican majorities ran up to 30,000 at the next two elections, although falling to 16,000 in 1870. The Prohibitionists made their first record as a political party in 1870, with a vote of 2,710, which dwindled to 1,231 in 1872, and reached 3,937 in 1874, but failed to assert itself at all at the next two elections.

An anomalous political condition arose in 1872. There was a "reform" impulse that precipitated itself in a gathering at Cincinnati, at which several Michigan men of both parties were present. This gathering nominated Horace Greeley for President, who was also subsequently nominated by the Democrats. It was a bitter pill, which many Democrats could not swallow. They recalled Greeley's life-long hostility to everything that was Democratic in name. They treasured up his famous commentary that "all Democrats are not horse thieves, but all horse thieves are Democrats." A protesting convention was held in Louisville, at which Charles O'Connor was named as a Democratic Presidential candidate. An electoral ticket and a candidate for Governor were named in Michigan, receiving but a light vote, less than 3,000. Mr. Greeley's vote was 77,000, in a total of 217,000. The party was paralyzed by the condition in which it was placed, and made practically no contest, many of its leading members, either tacitly or openly, giving aid and comfort to the Republicans, deeming their overwhelming success the best possible protest against the action of the Democratic convention in nominating Mr. Greeley. The Republicans accordingly scored a plurality of 56,644 for Gov. Bagley, with a few hundred less for Gen. Grant, who was running for his second term. Ex-Gov. Blair was the gubernatorial candidate of the allied Democratic and reform forces, and suffered not a little in the estimation of his former political associates for having placed himself, or having allowed himself to be placed, in that position. Gov. Blair was the Republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court at the election in 1881, and how far the feeling toward him contributed to the result at that time is of course matter of uncertainty, and at this day can only be judged of by comparative figures. The Democratic and Greenback coalition carried the State at that election on a light vote, Gov. Blair having 119,870 to 127,376 for his competitor, Judge Champlin. At the same election Judge Sherwood was elected to a vacancy on the Supreme bench by a vote of 124,639 to 122,330 for his competitor, O'Brien, showing a margin of 7,506 for Champlin over Blair, and of 1,309 for Sherwood over his Republican competitor. But whatever feeling may have existed may be supposed to have been buried with the honors paid to Gov. Blair by the erection of his statue in front of the capital at Lansing, which was unveiled in the summer of 1898.

The tide which carried Gov. Bagley into the Governor's chair in 1872 suffered a reaction in 1874. It was an off year, when a light vote is usually looked for. A practical revision of the constitution (as referred to elsewhere) the preparation of which had been a favorite measure with Gov. Bagley, was to be voted upon at that election. It was for some reason regarded unfavorably by those engaged in the liquor traffic, who for the first time in the history of the State, formed a State organization, the declared object of which was to agitate for the passage of a license law in place of the statutory prohibition then existing. This organization antagonized the proposed constitution, and with it Gov. Bagley, whose plurality shrank to 5,969.

Of the third parties that have sprung up from time to time, the Greenback party showed the most vigor. It made its first record in 1876, with Peter Cooper as its Presidential candidate, polling some 9,000 votes in the State. Two years later its vote reached 73,313, being only some 5,000 short of the Democratic vote. The combined vote of the two parties, however, exceeded the Republican vote by 25,000, the first time in the history of that party when it found itself in a minority on the popular vote. This led to an effort at the fusion or combination of the two parties, which was effected at the State convention held at Lansing for the nomination of candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and Regents of the University, preparatory to the spring election in 1879. The movement was unsuccessful, Judge Campbell being elected for a third term, with the Regents the same way politically. In 1880, being a Presidential year, there was no effort at fusion, Weaver, the Greenback candidate, polling 34,895 votes. But two years later a combination on Josiah W. Begole, for Governor, who graduated from the Republican into the Greenback ranks, was successful in defeating Gov. Jerome. The success was only on Governor, the balance of the Republican State ticket being elected. Gov. Jerome's defeat was due to the cry that was raised against him that he was wedded to corporate interests, the catch phrase of "Railroad Jerome" adhering to him.

In 1884 the Republicans had a close call in the State against a combined opposition. Benjamin F. Butler was the candidate of the Greenback party for President, and under his advice the candidates for electors were proportioned to the Democrats and Greenbackers according to their numbers, thus forming but one electoral ticket. The combination on the State ticket was also complete, with Gov. Begole at the head. The Republican electoral ticket pulled through by the narrow margin of 3,308, with Gen. Alger a few votes short of 4,000 for Governor. A fusion was again effected in 1886, with Geo. L. Yaple as the candidate for Governor, against Cyrus G. Luce, the latter winning by 7,432. The Greenback party from this time on seems to have disappeared, its elements to a greater or less extent being represented by the term "Union Labor" in 1888, with a vote of 4,388, by the term "Industrial" in 1890, with a vote of 13,198, by the term "People's Party" in 1892 and 1894, polling respectively 21,417 and 30,012. At the two elections, 1896 and 1898, this element in our party politics was merged with the Democrats under the title of the "Democratic-People's-Union-Silver" ticket.

In 1882 the Prohibition party was again in evidence, with a vote of 5,854, which reached 22,207 in 1884, 25,189 in 1886, and 28,681 in 1890, the highest reached at any time by that party. There was a factional division in the Prohibition ranks in 1896 not necessary to dwell upon. Other minor by-plays in the game of party politics must be passed over.

The results that appear as the fruit of fusions or combinations between political parties and factions are suggestive. The plan failed in 1849, in the Whig-Free Soil campaign under Littlejohn as their candidate for Governor. It failed in 1862 under the gubernatorial candidacy of Byron G. Stout. It failed most disastrously in 1872 under the Greeley-Blair auspices. It failed at the judicial election in 1879. It was successful on the Governorship in 1882 from special causes, but failed as to everything else at that election. It failed in 1884, in 1886, and in 1888. The election of Gov. Winans in 1890 was a Democratic and not a fusion victory, due to special causes then existing. An analysis would also show the fusion successes at the spring elections in 1881 and 1885 as due to special causes. It has achieved nothing in the elections of 1896 and 1898.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Historical Reference—Local Option Laws—Prohibition Laws—Non-license Clause of the Constitution of 1850—The Taxation Law of 1875—Rate of the Tax Under Different Acts.

Historically speaking, the sale and use of liquor was not regarded as an evil to be legislated against. The advocacy of temperance as a moral question is old enough, but the plan of enforcing temperance by legislation as differing from other sumptuary laws, is of modern conception. Whence arose the custom of "licensing" the sale of liquor? may be asked. Equally pertinent would it be to ask whence arose the custom of licensing hawkers and peddlers, hacks and omnibuses. Our customs are inherited largely from England. Anciently the rights of overlordship there would permit or forbid the carrying on of any kind of traffic. Hence a permit or license had first to be procured. Inns or taverns bore a special relation to the State and to the public. They were held subject to the quartering of soldiers in times of public need. They were liable to harbor persons of bad character, and hence the need for their regulation and for their prohibition except upon permission given, and this permission was simply a license. The fee to be charged was an incidental matter, governed by varying considerations. As inns and taverns were vendors of liquors, the custom of requiring a license from all places where liquors were sold arose naturally and logically.

In the earlier days of the history of Michigan, the license system attained. The municipal authorities could grant or withhold a license and fix the amount to be paid where a license was granted. In many cases, especially in the smaller towns, liquor was sold not only by taverns, but by stores and groceries, openly and unreservedly, without license. Usually, in the smaller towns, when a license was granted, the fee was but nominal, say two, three or five dollars. In Detroit the minimum fee was usually ten dollars, but ranging from that up to thirty or forty dollars, according to location and extent of business.

During the 1840 decade legislation hostile to the traffic began to be demanded. In 1845 a "local option" law was passed, which provided for a popular vote at the spring elections in the cities, villages and townships, on the question of granting license during the year to ensue. As the majority voted, "license" or "no license," so was it ordered for the year. This law died a natural death with the adoption of the constitution of 1850, which forbade the granting of license. Act 197, Public Acts, 1887, was the "local option" law of that year, made applicable to counties, to be determined by popular vote. This act was held invalid by reason of defective title, and inoperative for various reasons. But by Act 207, Public Acts, 1889, the same law was re-enacted with more elaborate provisions, which have been sustained by the courts.

The constitution framed in 1850 (the same with numerous amendments now in force) contained the following clause, which stood as Section 47 of Article 4:

"The Legislature shall not pass any Act authorizing the grant of license for the sale of ardent spirits or other intoxicating liquors."

This provision, while it remained in the constitution, wrought only mischief and embarrassment. Just what the motive for its adoption was on the part of the convention which framed the constitution, it is difficult to determine from the debates, but in general it seems to have been the purpose to do away with or prohibit any further legislation on the subject of the liquor traffic. The temperance people (many of them, at least), supposed that without license, liquor could not be sold at all, while those favorable to the traffic (if there were any) concluded that if license was prohibited the traffic would be entirely free. Both labored under a delusion. Of course, with no law on the subject, the traffic would be free, but the temperance people, finding that no license meant free traffic, at once demanded prohibition.

The temperance agitation had in the early fifties taken the form of a demand for the so-called "Maine law," or prohibitory law. Such a law was enacted in 1853 and submitted to a vote of the people at a special election held in June of that year, to determine when the Act should take effect. It was approved by a majority of over 17,000 in a total vote of 63,503. It at first promised to be effective in stopping the traffic, but soon came to be disregarded. The constitutionality of the law was also attacked on the ground of its submission to popular vote. Another law was passed in 1855, which stood the test of the courts, and remained on the statute books for twenty years, when, in 1875, the prohibition of license clause was stricken from the constitution. This law was repealed with the enactment of the taxation law in 1875.

In the summer of 1874 a movement was made for the repeal of the prohibition law and the enactment of some law recognizing and regulating the traffic. Under the prohibition law, no property right existed in liquors. Should the manufacturer or wholesaler sell to the retailer, he could not collect the bill by law. So long as the retailer remained undisturbed he paid his bills readily enough, but when prosecutions were sprung, the retailer found his ability to pay taken from him, and the wholesaler had necessarily to pocket the loss. To correct this evil was largely the impelling motive in the movement inaugurated in 1874. A State convention was held in August, and an organization formed under the style of the "Michigan License Association." This organization demanded the repeal of the prohibition law and the enactment in its stead of a license or tax law.

The liquor taxation law of 1875 was the result of a well settled conviction on the part of the people that something should be devised to take the place of the prohibitory plan. The movement under the head of the Michigan License Association had little to do in shaping public opinion. It did, however, present the subject as a formal issue before the people and the Legislature, and to that extent was influential in securing legislation. The principal legislation of 1875 was embodies in three acts: The taxation law, the police or regulation law, and an Act fixing penalties for the adulteration of liquors. The taxation policy has since been adhered to, but with many changes in the law which it would be impracticable to trace in this connection.

The amount of liquor tax collected in the State in 1889 was $1,568,732, and in 1896 $1,839,960, the increase being partly or wholly due to the raising of the beer tax to $500 by the Act of 1895.

By the earlier legislation there was a graduated tax on the manufacture of beer, $65 being the highest. The later legislation provides a horizontal tax of $65, regardless of the amount manufactured. By the present law, liquor and beer by retail are placed on the same footing. The wholesale liquor dealer is required to pay $300 additional, making $800 in all, if selling at retail. The payment of the liquor tax, both wholesale and retail, carries with it the right to sell beer also.

The amount of the tax imposed from time to time appears from the annexed table:

	Retail Liquor.	Wholesale Liquor.	Retail Beer.	Wholesale Beer.	Mfg. Liquors.	Mfg. Beer.
Act 228, Pub. Acts, 1875	$150	$300	$ 40	$100	$300	.....
Act 197, Pub. Acts, 1877.	150	300	50	100	300	.....
Act 268, Pub. Acts, 1879	200	400	65	130	400	.....
Act 156, Pub. Acts, 1881	300	500	200	200	500	.....
Act 313, Pub. Acts, 1887	500	800	300	300	800	$65
Act 93, Pub. Acts, 1895	500	500	500	500	800	65

TABULAR EXHIBITS.

State Institutions—Population—Equalized Valuation—State Taxes—Comparative Farm Statistics—Farm Products at Different Periods.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The character of the several State institutions will be sufficiently indicated by their titles. The figures given in the table as to the amount of appropriations and value of property are taken from the report of the Auditor General for 1898, pages viii and ix. In the list of appropriations for asylums for the insane there is an item of $179,906 debited to "other asylums" than those enumerated. Omitting this item (which refers to maintenance of State patients in private institutions) gives a total of appropriations to all State institutions since the organization of the State government of $27,134,938. The total value of plant for all institutions is given on authority of the inventories at $9,573,300, omitting in all cases fractional parts of the dollar—the sum total representing both buildings and grounds and equipment.

The following table shows the several State institutions by classes, where located, the time of their organization, aggregate appropriations, and value of property:

INSTITUTIONS.	Where Located.	When estab.	Total of State appropriation.	Value of Property.
EDUCATIONAL.				
University	Ann Arbor	1837	$3,604,504*	$1,928,430
Normal College	Ypsilanti	1849	1,296,042*	329,633
Cen. Mich. Nor. Sch.	Mt. Pleasant	1895	38,400	43,102
Nor. State Nor. Sch.	Marquette	1899	35,000	....
Agricultural Col.	Lansing	1855	1,019,448*	416,947
College of Mines	Houghton	1886	579,100	252,655
EDUCATIONAL AND BENEFICENT.				
School for the Deaf.	Flint†	1854	2,265,772	522,281
School for the Blind.	Lansing	1881	610,224	155.106
State Public School.	Coldwater	1871	1,101,476	245,825
Home for Feeble Minded	Lapeer	1895	291,265	132,299
EDUCATIONAL AND REFORMATORY.				
Indus. School, boys.	Lansing	1855	1,974,246	285,953
Indus. Home, girls	Adrian	1879	823,067	191,971
ASYLUMS FOR INSANE.				
Micbigan Asylum	Kalamazoo	1849	4,041,177	1,063,804
Eastern Asylum	Pontiac	1877	2,803,981	881,682
Northern Asylum	Traverse City	1885	2,284,542	787,498
Upper Penin. Asy	Newberry	1894	391,352	246.178
State Asylum	Ionia	1885	645,886	205,937
PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.				
State Prison	Jackson	1839	1,482,408	838,574
House Cor. and Ref.	Ionia	1877	1,486,170	438,992
Branch State Prison.	Marquette	1885	590,577	256,992
SOLDIERS' HOME.				
Mich. Soldiers' Home	Grand Rapids	1885	1,200,397	225,205

* Exclusive of receipts from interest funds. See "Trust Funds."

† Included also care of the blind up to 1881.

POPULATION.

The population of Michigan up to 1840 is given on an earlier page. The population at each census period since 1840, as shown by both the United States and State census, was as following:

U. S. census, 1850	397,654
State census, 1854	507,521
U. S. census, 1860	749,113
State census, 1864	803,661
U. S. census, 1870	1,184,282
State census, 1874	1,334,031
U. S. census, 1880	1,636,937
State census, 1884	1,853,658
U. S. census, 1890	2,093,889
State census, 1894	2,241,641

EQUALIZED VALUATION.

In 1838 the total valuation of the taxable property of the State, as assessed by the assessors and equalized by the boards of supervisors of the several counties, was $42,953,495. There was a steady diminution in amount, the total in 1847 being $27,617,240, but increased to $29,384,270 in 1850. The constitution of 1850 required that the Legislature should provide for an equalization by a State board in the year 1851 and every fifth year. Pursuant to this requirement, the Lieutenant Governor, Auditor General, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Commissioner of the Land Office were made to constitute such board. They meet at Lansing on the third Monday of August of every fifth year, counting from 1851. Their duties are to equalize the assessed valuation of the counties for the purpose of apportioning State taxes. If they think that the valuation of any county is too low, they add to it, and vice versa. Their equalization for each quinquennial period has been as follows, including both real and personal property:

1851	$30,976,270	1876	$630 000,000
1856	137,663 009	1881	810,000,000
1861	172,055,808	1886	945,450,000
1866	307,965,842	1891	1,130,000,000
1871	630,000,000	1896	1,105,100,000

STATE TAXES.

The amount of the State tax levied each year since the organization of the State government is given on pages 438-41 of the report of the Auditor General for the year 1898. The amount in 1838 was $85,906, running down to $69,043 in 1847. In 1853 it was but $10,000, due to a divided surplus made to the States by the general government. The highest tax levy in the history of the State was in 1897—$3,379,907. The lowest rate of taxation (mills on the dollar), was in 1853, being .083. The highest rate was in 1848—5.039. The lowest per capita noted was 2c in 1860, and the highest $1.34 in 1895.

COMPARATIVE FARM STATISTICS

The following figures are compiled from the U. S. census reports up to 1890 and from the State census reports of 1894:

Year.	No. of Farms.	No. acres in farms.	No. acres improved.	Value of farm products.
1850	34,089	4,383,890	1,929,110	....
1860	62,422	7,030,831	3,476,296	....
1870	98,786	10,019,142	5,096,939	$81,508,623
1880	154,008	13,807,240	8,296,862	91,159,858
1890	172,344	14 785,636	9,865,350	83,651,390
1894	178,051	15,296,078	10 379,515	81,279,006

FARM PRODUCTS AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

The annexed table of farm products for five census periods is compiled from the State census reports. The live stock will be understood to be the number reported for the census year, while grain, wool, etc., are for the year preceding:

	Census of 1854	Census of 1864	Census of 1875.	Census of 1884.	Census of 1894.
Wheat—acres harvested ...	473,451	843,881	1,134,484	1,709,535	1,672,433
Wheat—bushels raised..	7,128,104	9,688,627	15,456,202	25,597 967	27,055,169
Wheat—average per acre, bu.	15 05	11.48	13 62	15.12	16 18
Corn—acres harvested, bu...	327,642	427,529	641,329	866,144	953,763
Corn—bushels raised	7,635,473	11,007,293	20,792,911	19,421 938	40,556,871
Corn—average per acre.......	23 30	25.74	32.4	22.47	47 33
Potatoes—bushels.............	2,942,526	4,058 271	5,618,863	10,680,309	17,184,664
Hay—tons cut.	496,351	843,346	1,134,077	2,288,147	668,593
Wool—pounds sheared........	2,680,747	7,260,934	7,729,011	15,337,249	14,693,315
Butter—pounds made	7,926,552	13,835,452	27,972,117	43,494,211	....
Maple Sugar—pounds.	1,642,250	4,048,099	4,319,793	1,945,863	85,234
Horses, number of	91,713	179,101	281,394	446,206	91,516
Mules, number of............	106	1,115	3,906	4,820	55,332
Work Oxen, number of	67 (57	60,643	38,901	26,339	11,267
Milch Cows, number of	139,299	275,188	321,732	4(7,154	506,390
Other Cattle....	141,316	210,785	307,554	485,181	312,352
Swine, number of.,..........	239,901	335,288	401,719	998 394	1,045,151
Sheep, number of......... ..	964 331	2,053,356	1,651,899	2,889,278	2,262,951
Sheep sheared.........	....	....	1,676,176	2 724,789	2,323,189

MEN OF PROGRESS

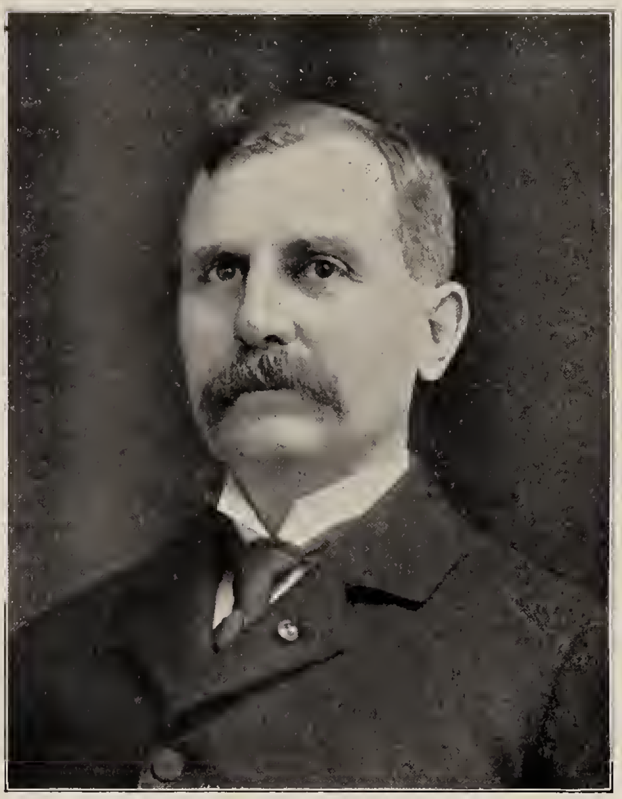
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

ROGERS, COLONEL JOSEPH SUMNER. Joseph Sumner Rogers was born at Orrington, Maine, on the 5th of July, 1844. On his father's side he is descended from Thomas Rogers, one of the Mayflower pilgrims; on his mother's side he is the great-grandson of Peter Harriman, a veteran of the Revolution.

At the age of 16 young Rogers entered upon a military career which had for different chapters in its history service on the bloody fields of the Civil War, duty in Louisiana during reconstruction days, and finally the organization of a famous academy and military school. In April of '61, on Lincoln's first call for troops, he left school to enlist in the Second Maine Infantry—the first infantry to leave the State for the front. After a year's service he was severely wounded at second Bull Run, but as soon as he recovered from his wound he joined his regiment and served until honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of enlistment. In September of '64 he re-enlisted, becoming second lieutenant of the Thirty-first Maine, and in October of the same year he became a captain of the Thirty-first. Captain Rogers served during the final campaign of Petersburg and in the pursuit of Lee up to his surrender at Appomattox. At the end of the war he was mustered out, and subsequently was breveted a major for gallantry in action.

After the war, Major Rogers served in the War Department for one year. In October of 1867 he became a second lieutenant in the First Infantry, United States army, and was ordered to Louisiana, where he served for several years through the exciting era of reconstruction.

In 1874, while stationed at Fort Wayne, Detroit, he was detailed by the President as professor of military science and tactics at the Detroit high school. Here his corps of young men, known as the Detroit Cadets, became famous as a military organization. It was while in charge of this battalion that Major Rogers formed the plan of organizing a school, patterned in academic features after the best academies, and in military discipline and administration after West Point. In September, 1877, the idea was realized, and the Michigan Military Academy began its long term of service and usefulness.



COL. JOSEPH SUMNER ROGERS.

Today the academy is known throughout the nation. From a small beginning, the school has developed until it possesses a plant and equipment not equaled by that of many colleges. It draws students from every state in the Union. All this work has been accomplished without endowment.

In September, 1866, Colonel Rogers married Miss Susan J. Wheeler, and three children have been born to them. Harry L. Rogers is paymaster in the regular army with the rank of major. Florence, the only daughter, died several years ago. Frederick P. Rogers is a student in the academy.

Colonel Rogers is a member of the F. A. M. and Detroit Commandery, K. T.; the Loyal Legion; the Detroit Post, G. A. R., at Detroit; the Sons of the American Revolution; the Mayflower Society, and the Order of the Descendants of Colonial Governors.

WILLARD K. BUSH.

BUSH, WILLARD K. Willard K. Bush was born in Ionia, Michigan, May 20, 1867. Late in the fall of the same year, his father, H. F. Bush, removed to Gaines, Michigan, engaging in a general merchandise business, and the manufacture of staves, heading, barrels and hardwood lumber. The boyhood days of Willard K. were spent in the public schools of Gaines and Detroit, Michigan. Young Bush was not infatuated with school and his absence was noted by the teacher frequently during the term. His father at last determined to give the lad a taste of work, to see if it would not give him a better appetite for school. It did, and at the age of 17 he entered the Fenton Normal College, at Fenton, Michigan, graduating in the commercial course, afterward taking up stenography and becoming so proficient in the art that he became a teacher of it.

In the spring of 1887, he entered the employment of The G. H. Hammond Co., Detroit, as stenographer. After remaining with this company two years, he accepted a similar position with Armour & Co., of Chicago. and remained with that firm for one year, resigning when he found a more remunerative position as stenographer to the auditor of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, Chicago, and one year later accepted a similar position with the Michigan Central Railroad, at Detroit, resigning two years later to accept the appointment of stenographer to Hon. Hazen S. Pingree, then Mayor of Detroit. After five years of service as private secretary to Hon. Hazen S. Pingree (while mayor and during his first term as Governor of Michigan), he resigned to accept his present position, deputy secretary of state, under Hon. Justus S. Stearns, secretary of state. During the State election of 1898, Mr. Bush had personal charge of the campaign of Mr. Stearns, in which task he won deserved laurels. This latter appointment was given to him as a matter of recognition and reward for his efforts in behalf of the nomination and election of his chief, for whom he was the earliest and one of the most zealous champions.

In 1889, Mr. Bush married Miss Helena B. Salsbury, of Fenton, Michigan. They have one child, a daughter, Mildred, who is now eight years old.

On January 1, 1897, when he became secretary to the Governor, he was also made military secretary with rank of major.

On March 1, 1900, Mr. Bush engaged in business under the name of The Willard K. Bush Company, manufacturers of overalls, pants, shirts, duck coats and special garments to order. The business was launched under most favorable auspices and gives promise of continued growth and prosperity.

He is a member of Lansing Lodge No. 33, F. & A. M.

CAHILL, EDWARD. Edward Cahill was born at Kalamazoo, Michigan, August 3, 1843, being the second in a family of six children. His father, Abraham Cahill, was a tanner, and settled in Kalamazoo in 1831. His mother was Frances Maria Marsh, niece of Epaphroditus Ransom, an early judge of the Supreme Court and governor of Michigan from 1848 until 1850.

The father sold the tannery and moved to a farm on Grand Prairie, where young Cahill remained until 11 years of age, attending the district schools. In 1854 the family removed to Holland, Michigan, where the elder Cahill invested his means in wild lands and engaged in lumbering. He died that same year, leaving the family without income or available means of support. If he had lived, good use could have been made of his wild land, though it was useless to a widow with a family of young children. The mother returned to Kalamazoo and managed to keep her children in school, and in the fall of 1856 Edward entered the preparatory department of Kalamazoo College, where he remained three years.

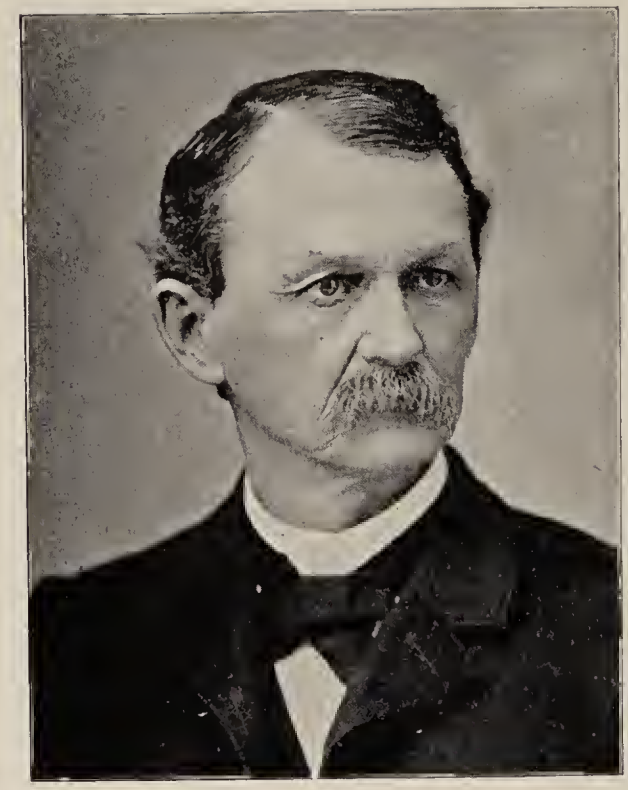
The next two years he was an apprentice in the printing office of the Kalamazoo Gazette. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Eighty-ninth Illinois infantry, and was sent to the front immediately. After service in the Kentucky campaign in the fall, under Gen. Buell, he was discharged December, 1862, on account of disability occasioned by illness. Returning to Kalamazoo, he began the study of law in the office of Miller & Burns, of that city, but his health improving, in 1863 he decided to go to the front again. He recruited and was made first lieutenant of a company of colored soldiers for the First Michigan Colored Infantry, afterwards known as the One Hundred and Second United States Infantry. He was subsequently promoted to captain, and served as such until the close of the war. Captain Cahill mustered out in 1865, when, returning home, he resumed his law studies at St. Johns, Michigan, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1866. He began his practice at Hubbardston, Michigan, where he remained four years and until he removed to Ionia in 1870. In 1871 he went to Chicago and established a good practice. In 1873, while on a visit to friends in Lansing, he was persuaded to locate there, and that has ever since been his home. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Ingham county, 1876-1880. In 1887 he was appointed a member of the board of pardons by Gov. Luce, a position he held until he was appointed justice of the Supreme Court, upon the death of Judge Campbell, in 1890.

EDWARD CAHILL.

Judge Cahill was president of the State Bar Association in 1891-92, and was first president of the Michigan Political Science Association, which was organized in 1892.

On June 11, 1867, Judge Cahill was married at Milford, Oakland county, Michigan, to Miss Lucy Crawford, the daughter of Henderson Crawford, who, from 1850 to 1865, was a well-known teacher, having an academy where some of the best men in Michigan received their education, among others Hon. John Moore and W. L. Webber, of Saginaw, Justice Moore, of the Supreme Court, and a large number of others less widely known.

Judge Cahill has two daughters, both of whom are married.



WILLIAM EVANS GROVE.

GROVE, WILLIAM EVANS. A name well known in Michigan is that of Judge William E. Grove, of Grand Rapids. He was born at Geneva, N. Y., November 22, 1833, being now in his sixty-seventh year, and received his early education at that place, but graduated from Hobart College, then a Free Episcopal institution, in 1858. On his father's side he was of German descent and with an admixture of Irish, through his mother, Ruth Fulton. His great-grandfather was a German military officer who fled the country because of political troubles, settling in Pennsylvania. His father, Martin Grove, removed to Geneva from York County, Pennsylvania. Judge Grove was attracted to Grand Rapids, soon after his graduation, by reason of having a brother practicing medicine there, with whom he studied medicine for about six months. But feeling more affinity for Blackstone than for Galen, he turned from medicine to the law and began reading with Holmes & Robinson, attorneys, of Grand Rapids, and was admitted to practice before Judge Louis S. Lovell, March 14, 1859. He opened an office and pursued his first year's practice with an income of $75. In 1860 he was elected justice of the peace, and two years later formed a law partnership with John T. Holmes. In 1866 he removed to Humbolt, Kansas, practicing there for a year, and then went to Neosba Falls, the county seat of Woodson county, same state, remaining until 1872 and building up an extensive and lucrative practice there. While there he served four years as prosecuting attorney of the county. There were no railroads at that time and the practice involved journeys of from 75 to 100 miles on horseback, to attend the court sessions, and becoming tired of this frontier life, he returned to Grand Rapids in 1872. Resuming practice there alone, until 1876, he was subsequently associated successively with George W. Thompson, Judge John M. Harris and John S. Lawrence. Judge R. M. Montgomery, then presiding judge of the Kent Circuit, having been elected to the Supreme bench, Mr. Grove was appointed and subsequently elected to succeed him, and in 1893 was renominated by the Republicans for the full term of six years, beginning January, 1894, and was endorsed by the other parties and re-elected without opposition. During his service on the Kent bench, he was assigned to and held court for several terms in the Wayne circuit, and is known throughout the State as an able and impartial jurist. Since retiring from the bench, in January, 1900, he has resumed practice in Grand Rapids, giving special attention to corporation and insurance law. He is in politics a Republican, as will be readily inferred.

Judge Grove's religious connection is Methodist-Episcopal, he being a member of Division Street M. E. Church in Grand Rapids. Literary and social connections are: Alpha Delta Phi (Collegiate), Masonic, Oddfellows, Peninsular Club and Lincoln Republican Club of Grand Rapids. He is a member of the Michigan Bar Association and was one of the originators and organizers of the State Association of Circuit Judges, and was its president for one year. Mrs. Grove, to whom he was married in 1884, was formerly Miss Jennie Caswell, daughter of Zebina Caswell, of Kingston, N. Y. They have a son and a daughter, William M. and Caroline Ruth.

CLARKE, WILLIAM RADCLIFFE. Attorney William Radcliffe Clarke, of Grand Ledge, Michigan, is the son of Thomas Clarke, who came from the Isle of Man in 1838 and was a farmer near Watford, Ontario. His mother's maiden name was Jane Radcliffe. Mr. Clarke was born in Springfield, Ontario, October 24, 1860. He attended the public schools from the time he was six years of age until his seventeenth year, and worked as a farm hand during the vacation months. He then became a clerk in a grocery store at $7 a month, and after twenty months clerking saved $100, which enabled him to enter the St. Thomas Collegiate Institute for one year. He invested his money in some young cattle and the proceeds took him through the course at the institute. He intended to become a physician, but was disheartened by the prospects afforded to a youthful physician in Canada, so he decided to take up law, and visiting relatives in Grand Ledge in 1881, he entered the Law department of the University of Michigan in the fall of that year and graduated from there in 1883.

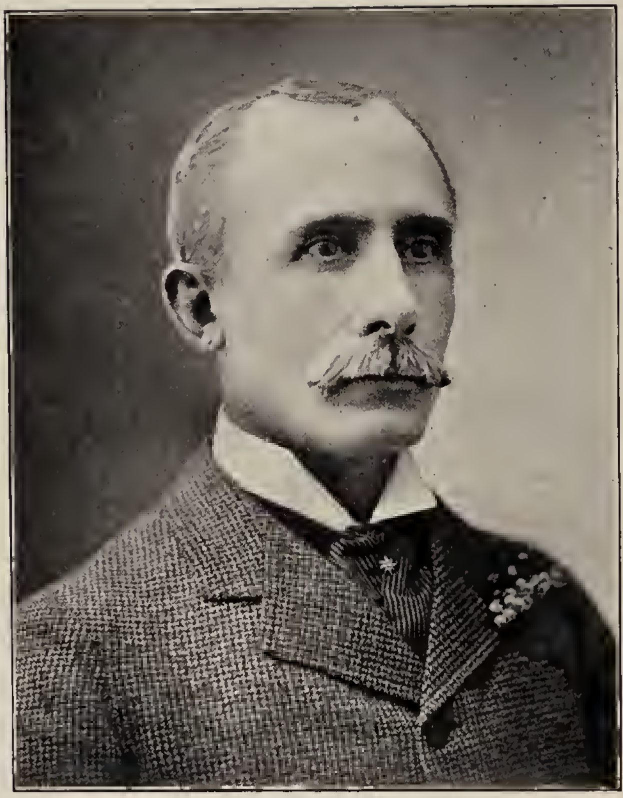
Not having sufficient money to establish himself in practice and being in debt for his education, he entered the employ of the R. L. Polk Co., of Detroit, publishers of directories and gazetteers, visiting nearly all the large cities north of the Ohio, and remaining in their employ until 1886. He then entered into partnership with ex-Senator Jacob L. McPeek, at Grand Ledge, under the firm name of McPeek & Clarke, and commenced an extensive and successful practice. The partnership continued five years, when Mr. McPeek was elected Judge of Probate. Continuing alone until 1897, Mr. Clarke admitted a partner in that year, R. A. Latting, and Clarke & Latting still conduct a lucrative practice at Grand Ledge.

Mr. Clarke married Miss Iva J. Graves, of Springfield, Ontario, in 1886, and has two children, Ross D., aged nine, and Pauline, aged seven.

WILLIAM RADCLIFFE CLARKE.

Mr. Clarke is one of the most popular Republicans in his county. He was city attorney at Grand Ledge for eight years and a member of the board of aldermen three years. His name has been suggested for Judge of Probate on several occasions. In 1894 the Granger hardware stock was for sale, and Mr. Clarke, looking for a place to invest his money, formed a co-partnership with A. E. Kiser and purchased it, and the Clarke Hardware Co., of Grand Ledge, has the largest store of its kind in that city. The success of the company has been due mainly to Mr. Clarke's hard work and good business principles. He is honest and fair in his methods of doing business and this fact has been recognized by all who have had dealings with him, both in his profession as a lawyer and as a merchant. He is also vice-president of the Grand Ledge Canning & Preserving Co., an industry employing many people and shipping goods all over the United States.

Mr. Clarke owns one of the largest law libraries in the country, most of the volumes being text books. He still continues to practice law, his ability and integrity having been rewarded with a large clientage.



ALFRED JAMES MILLS.

MILLS, ALFRED JAMES. Mr. Mills is of English origin, his father, Alfred Mills, having been a dry goods merchant in the towns of Bedford, in Bedfordshire, and Spalding, in Lincolnshire. Alfred J. was born in 1852, and attended school until his sixteenth year, when he came to America, arriving in Kalamazoo early in 1870, where he found a position in a drug store, which he filled for a few months. He then entered the law office of Arthur Brown, then a well-known attorney of Kalamazoo, where he read law for four years, and was admitted to the bar. Removing to Paw Paw, he formed a co-partnership with Chandler Richards, under the firm name of Richards & Mills, the connection continuing for several years. In 1876 Mr. Mills was elected Judge of Probate for Van Buren county, and was unanimously and by acclamation renominated for the same office in 1880, but declined the honor. In 1881 he was elected judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, comprising the counties of Kalamazoo and Van Buren, and in the early part of his term removed to Kalamazoo. Before the expiration of his term, however, he announced that he would not be a candidate for renomination, and at the close of his term returned to the practice of law at the city of Kalamazoo, forming a co-partnership with J. W. Osborn, the firm being Osborn & Mills.

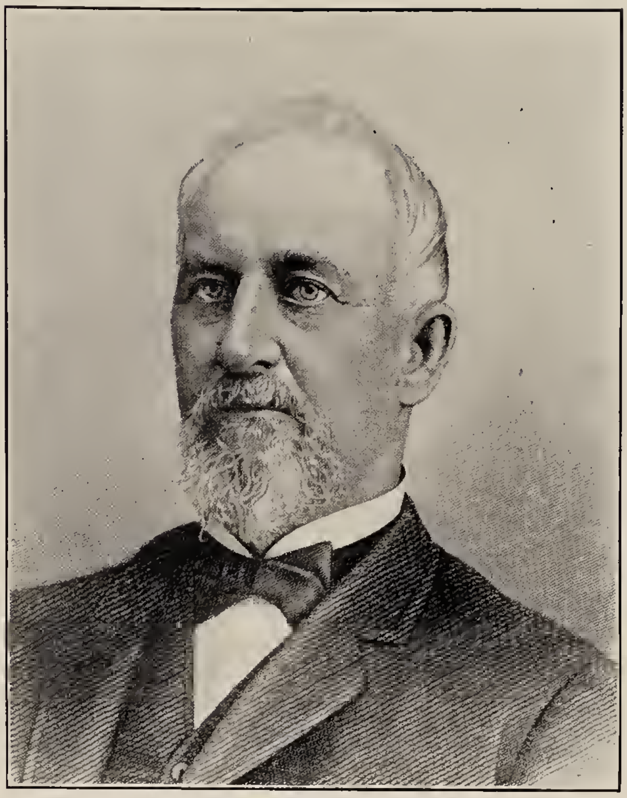
In 1883 he was chosen a member of the Board of Education of Kalamazoo, serving in that capacity for six years, and was its president during two years of the time. He was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, at Kalamazoo, by Gov. Rich, serving until the spring of 1899, and was president of the board during nearly two years of his term. He was reappointed a member of the board by Gov. Pingree in January, 1900. At the spring election of 1900 he was elected mayor of the city of Kalamazoo. He was appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instructions in the fall of 1899 as chairman of the Board of Visitors to the Michigan State Medical Colleges. He is a trustee of the Michigan Female Seminary and clerk of that board. He is a director in the Puritan Corset Co. and the C. H. Dutton Boiler Co., of Kalamazoo.

His religious connections are Episcopalian, he having been a member of the vestry of St. Luke's Episcopal Church for many years. Politically, he has always voted the Republican ticket. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, including the Knights Templar, and of the Knights of Pythias and Elks.

Miss Florence Balch, daughter of Luther Balch, of Porter, Mich., became Mrs. Mills in June, 1874, four children being the fruit of the marriage—Mrs. C. F. Cole, of Kalamazoo, and Mabel C., James A. and Helen residing with their parents.

Judge Mills is a hard-working, enterprising man, conscientious both in opinion and action, a close student, of quick perception and a man in every way worthily representing the intelligent and cultured community in which his lot is cast. And this reference to the people and city of Kalamazoo recalls an incident which was once related in the hearing of the writer by the late Judge Wells, of Kalamazoo, and with which the sketch may be appropriately brought to a close. In the presidential campaign of 1856, Mr. Lincoln, who four years later was elected to the presidency, was one of the speakers at a Republican mass meeting at Kalamazoo. Remarking upon the character of his audience, which presumably (externally at least) outranked that of audiences to which Mr. Lincoln had been accustomed to speak, "Why," said he to Judge W., "they all had clean shirts on."

WRIGHT, AMMI WILLARD. A native of Vermont, Mr. Wright justly regards with pride and satisfaction his New England parentage, and exemplifies in his life the love of freedom, the independence of character, the stern virtues of patriotism and obedience to law and authority, that are the ruling traits of the people who have so largely given tone to the social and civil institutions of the country. Born at Grafton, Vt., July 5, 1822, but removing with his family at an early age to Rockingham, in the same State, his early education was confined to the district school. At the age of 17 he quitted school, spending the next three years in farm work. A year of business experience in the city of Boston followed. For two years following he engaged in the carrying trade between Rutland, Vt., and Boston, taking produce from the country to the city and bringing back supplies for the local merchants. He next managed a hotel in Bartonsville, Vt., for the proprietor, Jeremiah Barton, and in 1848 married the daughter of his employer, Miss Harriet Barton, and leased his hotel. A year later he became proprietor of the Central Hotel in Boston, but came to Michigan in 1850, and in 1851 located in Saginaw, interesting himself in the lumber and timber trade. He first engaged in cutting and running logs, which he sold to the mills. In 1859 he became junior member of the firm of Miller, Payne & Wright, who bought what was known as the "Big Mill" in Saginaw, refitted it and engaged in manufacturing. It would be impracticable to trace the various co-partnership enterprises in which Mr. Wright was successively (and always successfully) engaged. In 1871 he extended his operations by establishing the lumber firm of Wright, Wells & Co., at Wright's Lake, in Otsego county. A lumbermen's wholesale supply store at Saginaw, established in 1867 by Messrs. Wright & Pearson, was one of his varied enterprises. The purchase of 30,000 acres of pine land in Roscommon, Gladwin and Clare counties grew out of the last named connection, with some changes in the personnel of the firm. They established a lumbering plant, built 32 miles of railroad, and cultivated a farm of 1,000 acres. In 1882 the A. W. Wright Lumber Co. was incorporated, with a capital of $1,500,000, with Mr. Wright as its president. This company absorbed most of the large concerns in which Mr. Wright was interested.

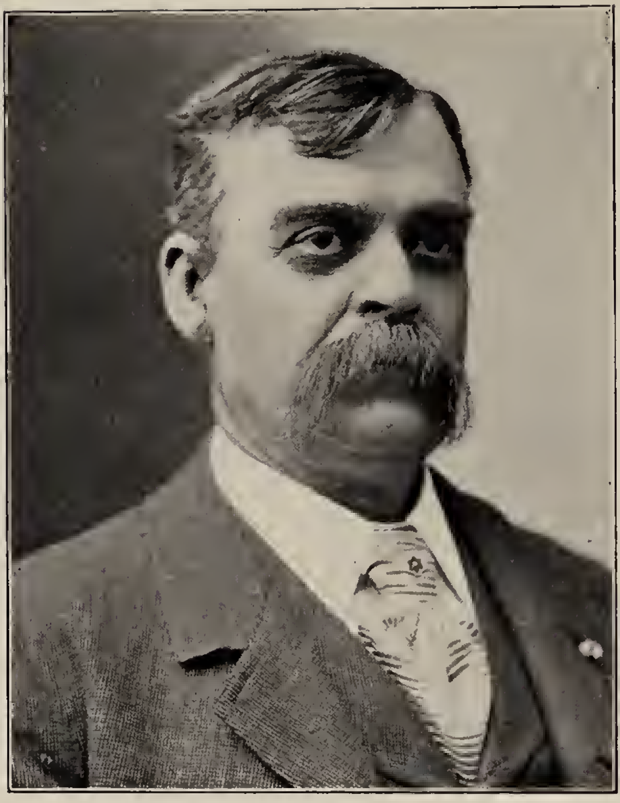


AMMI WILLARD WRIGHT.

Led by his tastes, early in his Michigan activities, he cultivated a large farm in Genesee county. At present he has extensive grazing lands in Texas, Dakota and Montana, and a farm of 2,500 acres near the village of Alma, which village is substantially a creation of Mr. Wright's. And here, by his foresight and open hand have been located a large beet sugar refinery, the Alma Sanitarium—a favorite resort for health and rest—and Alma College, which is rapidly rising to prominence among the educational institutions of the State.

His genius contributed to the building of the Saginaw and St. Louis plank road and the Saginaw Valley & St. Louis Railroad. He has many banking and manufacturing interests in Michigan, Minnesota and New York State.

While Mr. Wright's business aptitude presents his stronger points, he is at the same time kind, benevolent and philanthropic and is loved and honored by his business associates, and especially by his employes and those who may be regarded as in some measure his dependents.



COL. JAMES NYE COX.

COX, COL. JAMES NYE. Our recent war with Spain brought out the military capabilities of the men connected with the State Militia of Michigan, and made prominent many of those men who have been identified with State military organizations, better than any other medium could have done.

When the Michigan troops were mobilized at Island Lake in 1898, the work was accomplished in an excellent manner by Michigan officers, and Col. James Nye Cox, under Gen. Irish, was one of the officers who assisted in forming the Michigan regiments and preparing them for the part they took in the war with Spain.

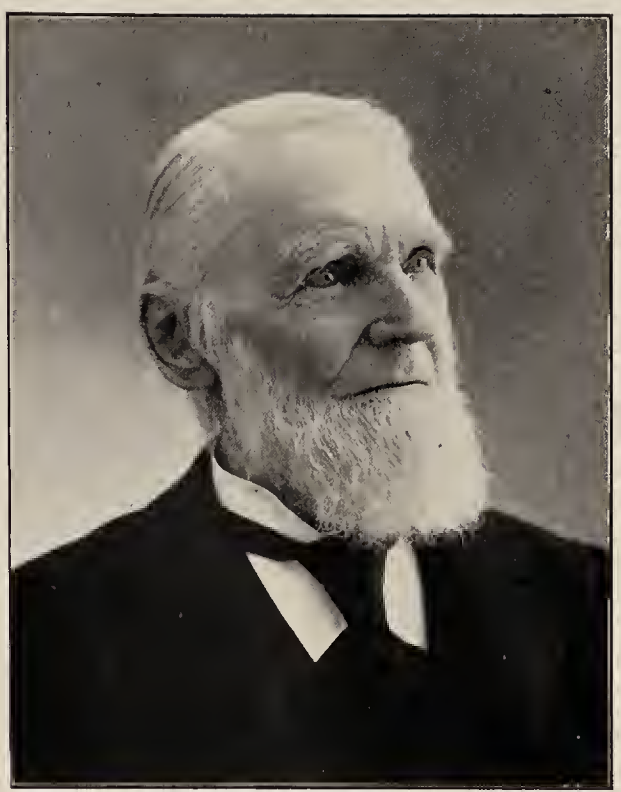
The Cox family came from England with one Gresham Cox, and James V. Cox, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a sea captain, engaged in whale fishing.

James Nye Cox was born at Fairhaven, Mass., April 10, 1844. His mother was Mercy Nye Howland, a descendant of the old Massachusetts family of Nyes. Young Cox attended the schools of his native town and afterwards the Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, Maine, where he remained until he was almost 18 years of age, and then when, in 1862, Lincoln called for "300,000 more," he enlisted in July in the Third Massachusetts Regiment, Co. I, and was made corporal shortly after joining the regiment. The Third Massachusetts was assigned to the Eighteenth Army Corps, and saw active service in the Carolinas. Nine months after his enlistment Mr. Cox was made second lieutenant in Co. G, Fifty-eighth Massachusetts, and assigned to the Army of the Potomac, First Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps. He served until the close of the war, participating in many of the brilliant but fierce engagements in which the Army of the Potomac figured so prominently. Lieut. Cox was severely wounded at Cold Harbor and again at Petersburg, and when his regiment was mustered out he was first lieutenant and adjutant of his regiment. For five years after the war he was connected with the wholesale tobacco trade, working for a firm in New York city and traveling most of the time on the road as a salesman in New York and New England States. In 1870 he was tendered and accepted the position of junior clerk in the office of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Co., and in 1888 was made clerk of the mine, a position which he still occupies. In 1881 he helped organize the Calumet Light Guard and served as first lieutenant. Lieut. Cox was appointed colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Alger, and later Gov. Luce appointed him on his staff, where he served during the four years of his administration. He was made assistant inspector-general on Brig.-Gen. Lyon's staff in 1897, and is still in that position. Col. Cox is a member of the G. A. R. and of the Loyal Legion, Michigan Commandery. He has taken much of the honors of Masonry, including the Knights Templar, and belongs to Montrose Commandery of Calumet, and is a Shriner of Ahmed Temple in Marquette.

He married in 1879 Miss Edith I., daughter of Frederick Mackenzie, of Calumet.

PARSONS, JAMES M. If our men of middle age and younger may be termed men of progress, those who have progressed to four score and ten certainly should be. This remark is applicable to Mr. Parsons, who is in his ninety-first year, and has been a resident of Marshall for sixty-six years. Born at West Springfield, Mass., February 23d, 1810, of farmer parents, he alternated his attendance upon the district school with farm work until fifteen years of age, when under an uncle's care he went to Lowville, N. Y., where he attended the Lowville Academy, and was a clerk in his uncle's store for six years. He then went to Auburn, N. Y., where he was clerk in a general store for a year. Coming to Sandusky, O., in the spring of 1834, he took boat from there to Detroit. After a short stop there he went to Ann Arbor by stage, and from there on horseback to Marshall, having less than twenty dollars in his pocket. He soon secured a situation in a store at Homer, where he remained about a year, having saved during the time some $300. Going then to Marshall, he opened a general store, which he conducted successfully for six years. He "whooped it up" for Harrison and Tyler during the memorable log cabin and hard cider campaign of 1840, but with the hard cider left out, as there were no apples in the locality to make cider from. He was appointed postmaster at Marshall in 1841, which place he held for four years. At the close of his official service he accepted a clerkship in Charles P. Dibble's dry goods store, where he remained nineteen years. He then opened a boot and shoe store on his own account, which he conducted successfully for twelve years. He then associated himself with D. S. Beach in the fire insurance business, which he has continued personally since the death of Mr. Beach, in 1890, and still continues.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Parsons has been an active business man at Marshall since 1834, a period of sixty-six years. In his business relations he is identified with the Royal Cycle Company, of Marshall, is a director in the Commercial Bank, also at Marshall, and a stockholder in the Parsons Paper Company at Holyoke, Mass. He was village clerk of Marshall for many years before that town became a city. His religious connection is Episcopalian, dating from 1863, when he united with Trinity Church of Marshall. He was made clerk of the vestry in 1864 and has held the position ever since, and is also senior warden of the church. He has been an Odd-fellow fifty-seven years; was formerly a Whig in politics, but has since been a Republican. He has never used tobacco or liquor, his health has always been good, and he is today a remarkably well preserved, bright, active and courteous gentleman, which it does one good to meet. Mr. Parsons's domestic life, though less in point of years than his business life, yet greatly exceeded the average. Married in 1836 to Miss Eleanor Dorsey, daughter of Andrew Dorsey, of Lyons, N. Y., they celebrated their golden wedding in 1886. Mrs. Parsons died in 1890. A daughter, Sarah, who was for twelve years a teacher and six years matron in the State Public School at Coldwater, and is now keeping house for the father, is, aside from the father, the only remaining representative of the family.


JAMES M. PARSONS.

HON. JAMES SCULLY.

SCULLY, HON. JAMES. Hon. James Scully is classed as the leader in the House of Representatives of the Democrats this session of 1899, and is one of the best and most forcible orators of that body.

He was born in Osceola township, Livingston county, Michigan, June 13, 1862. His father was a farmer and the boy, as soon as he was able to work, helped in the working of the farm and assisted his mother at her churning. He attended the district schools during the winter months, working in the summers, and later supplemented his district school education by courses at the Fenton Normal School and the high school at Howell, Michigan. Obtaining a teacher's certificate at an examination, he became a school teacher, teaching for five winters in Livingston county, and farming in the summer. He then accepted a school in Cheboygan, Michigan, and while in that city conceived the idea of becoming a lawyer. He commenced the study of law and while preparing for admission to the bar, taught school in order to pay his expenses. He read law in the office of Frank Gaffoney, at Ionia, and later with Ellis and Miller, at Ionia. After his admission to the bar at Ionia, May 17, 1890, he worked by the month for a time and at last entered into partnership with J. B. Chaddock, under the firm name of Chaddock & Scully, and since that time the firm has become one of the strongest law firms in the city of Ionia.

In his politics, Mr. Scully is, and has always been, a Democrat. He acted as clerk under Attorney-General Ellis at one time, and in 1884-1885 was township clerk for Osceola township, Livingston county. This was his first political office. During the years of 1892, 1893, 1894 he was city attorney for Ionia, and for several years a member of and chairman of the Democratic City Committee. He was elected to the Michigan Legislature in 1896 and served through the term of 1897-1898 to the entire satisfaction of his supporters. He was re-elected to the house of 1898-1899 by a vote of 2,215 to 2,156 for John D. Dougherty, Republican. Mr. Scully was the only successful Democrat on the ticket in Ionia county.

Mr. Scully is justly proud of his work in building his own life, for he has never been ashamed to turn his hand to any kind of manual labor, and feels that he has attained his present position through his own efforts. He is not the only one in his family that has taken a part in the history of this state, for his mother's father, James Gleason, was a member of the Michigan Legislatures of 1853-1854. The elder Scully came to this country from Ireland and was one of the early settlers in Michigan, taking up the tract of ground where his son was born and clearing it himself for farming purposes.

James Scully is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Modern Woodmen, both of Ionia, Michigan, and also a member of St. Peter and Paul's Catholic Church of Ionia.

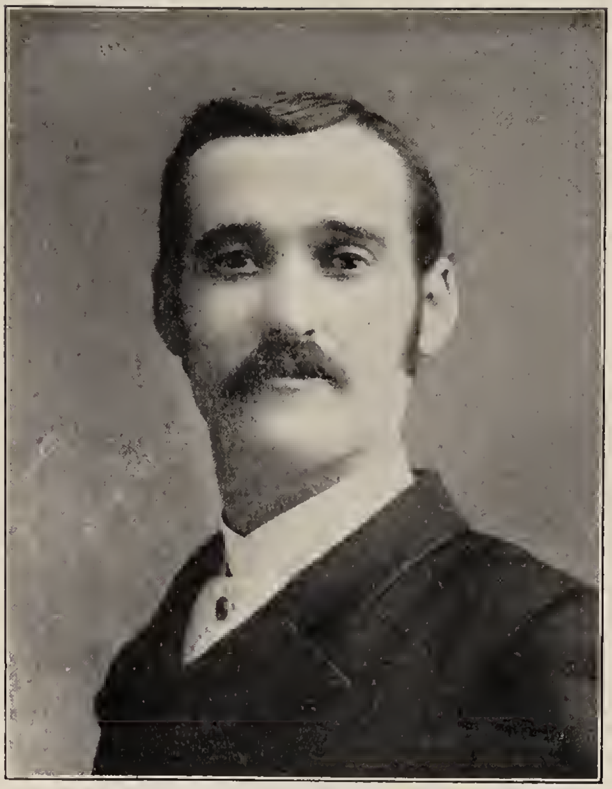
He is looked upon with respect in the house as a man of sharp wit and a ready orator. Both sides of the house admire him, and he has many friends throughout the county.

HOSKING, WILLIAM HENRY. William Henry Hosking is one of the leading Republicans of Houghton County, and also one of the leading merchants of Calumet, Michigan, where he owns and manages the mercantile business of Hosking & Co., whose general store is one of the largest in that city.

Mr. Hosking is of English birth, having been born November 10, 1859, in Tywardreath, England. His father, Wm. Hosking, came to this country from Cornwall, England, and located in Keewenaw County in 1863. Here he found work on the Phoenix mine, and in 1865 was in a position to send for his family. When young Hosking reached the proper age was sent to the so-called district school near the mines, but at the age of 13 he was put to work tending the rock crusher at the rock house of the Atlantic mine, where his father was employed. His first salary was $28 a month, quite a good salary for a boy of 13, but later a cut was made and he was paid only $20 a month. While engaged in this employment he met with an accident and one of his legs was broken. This laid him up for some time.

When he became 15 years of age he was sent to school at Houghton, Michigan. This school was four miles down the hill from the Atlantic mine, and the boy walked that distance night and morning. After finishing at the Houghton school he was employed as a porter in the Atlantic mine store. The following year he earned $10 a week and during the eight years he remained with the company he was promoted every year until in 1883, when he severed his connection with the business. At this time Mr. Hosking held the position of head clerk and buyer. He then left the Atlantic mine store to take charge of the Central mine store in Keweenaw county, where he only remained one year, leaving to become manager for William Walls & Co., at Calumet, a position he held for three years.

He had saved considerable money during all these years, and now, in company with M. J. Culnan, he branched out into business for himself, purchasing the stock of William Walls & Co., and commencing business under the firm name of Hosking & Culnan. The firm conducted a successful business in dry goods and furnishings for three years. Hosking had invested all his savings, some $2,000, in the venture and gone into debt some $2,500, but the business thrived and in 1890 Mr. Hosking sold out his interest in the firm and went into business alone, and today he is the owner of one of the most thriving mercantile houses in Calumet. At the present writing he is holding the office of postmaster at Calumet, to which he was appointed October 1, 1897. He was treasurer of Calumet township for two years.


WILLIAM HENRY HOSKING.

Mr. Hosking married in 1885, Miss Annie M. Walls, daughter of James Walls, a merchant and mining man of Hancock, Michigan, and two little girls, Ethel and Eloise, have been the result of that union. Both of them are attending school in Calumet. Mr. Hosking is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Sons of St. George, an order that has many representatives in this country, and of the Knights of the Maccabees.

RANSOM E. OLDS.

OLDS, RANSOM E. Ransom E. Olds, now of Detroit, Mich., president and general manager of the Olds Gasoline Engine Works at Lansing, and of the Olds Motor Works, of Detroit, Mich., was born June 3, 1864, in Geneva, Ohio. His father was a machinist, and from his early youth the boy was brought up around machinery of all kinds until he learned to become familiar with that trade and acquainted himself with all sorts of mechanical work, for which he seemed naturally adapted. He attended the schools of Cleveland, and in Lansing his education was completed. After leaving school he purchased a half interest in his father's shop and foundry, making a first payment of $300 with money he had earned working during his holidays and vacations.

The year after he entered the shop with his father as a partner the little shop, 18x26, was found to be too small to accommodate the growing business, and a new site across the street was purchased, and a two-story building, 25x110, erected. In two years' time business increased so that the facilities had to be again enlarged, and from this time on the gasoline engine and boiler became one of the main articles manufactured by the firm. In 1890 the company was made into a corporation with a capitalization of $50,000, and Ransom E. Olds was made general manager of the entire plant and its business. The business still increased, and the company's output was forwarded all over the United States and Great Britain. In 1894 the new gasoline engine was patented and put on the market, and their manufacture requiring new machinery and a larger area of factory space, 10,000 more feet was added to the floor space, and the required machinery was placed in operation in the plant. About this time the remaining interest of the elder Olds was purchased by the son, the father's health being slightly impaired and causing his retirement. In October, 1898, the company's capital was increased to $150,000, Ransom E. Olds continuing as president and general manager.

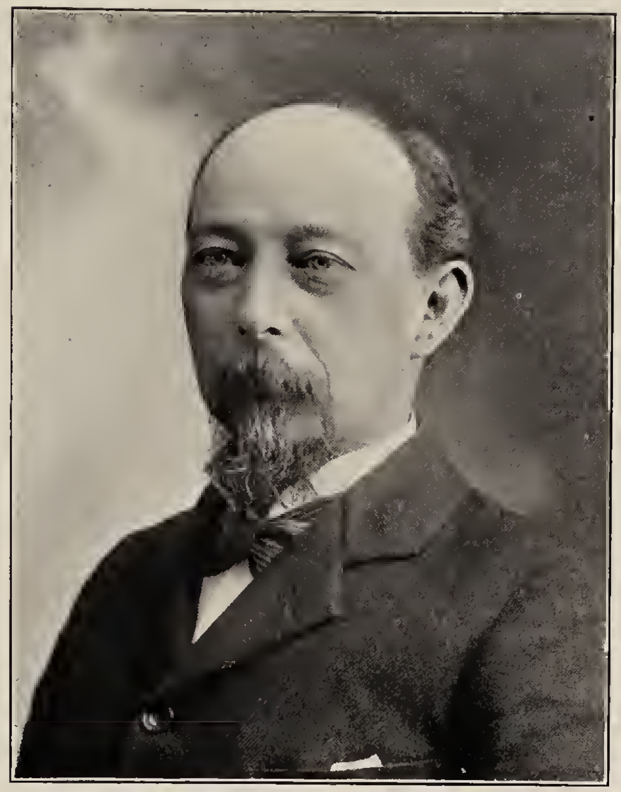
The present plant is one of the most complete and modern in the United States. It is supplied with all up-to-date appliances for the handling of heavy machinery, traveling cranes, etc., and the annual output brings in returns averaging $200,000 annually. The business ranks as one of the largest plants of this kind in the United States. In 1887 Mr. Olds invented and constructed a horseless carriage with a gasoline engine for motive power. This has been improved upon and reconstructed, and in 1892 a successful vehicle was made and shipped to Bombay, India. In 1896 the present style of automobile made its appearance, resulting in the organization of the Olds Motor Works of Detroit, with a capital of $500,000, for their manufacture.

A new plant was built on Jefferson avenue, Detroit, with a floor space of about two and one-half acres, with every facility found in an up to date works. Mr. Olds gives both Lansing and Detroit plants his personal attention, and his success can be attributed to his patient and untiring will in one line.

Mr. Olds married Miss Metta Woodward, daughter of Joseph D. Woodward, of New York state, at Lansing, Mich., June 5, 1889. He has two children, Gladys and Bernice, aged, respectively, seven and five years.

VAN ORDEN, MATHEW C. Van Orden is the name of an old New York family, brought from the Netherlands to this country in 1600, when the Dutch were settling Manhattan Island, and building the town of New Amsterdam, now grown into the Greater New York.

Mathew C. Van Orden is the son of William Van Orden, who was a carriage manufacturer in West Farms, Westchester county, New York. Mathew Van Orden was born in New York city, October 28, 1844, and attended school in that city until he was 13 years of age, when he went to work packing spices in a basement for a Brooklyn house. He was put back to school by his father, but shortly after obtained the consent of his parents and went to work for two years for a retail grocery in Brooklyn, and thence into a wholesale spice house, where he was given charge of the packing department. Shortly after this he came to Michigan, where his brother William was the company of Joseph Paul & Company, and clerked in the general store for this firm. In 1865 he was given charge of his brother's store at Eagle River, where he remained two years, and was then appointed receiver for the firm of Joseph Paul & Company, which had failed shortly after his brother withdrew from it. Mr. Van Orden was then appointed assistant postmaster at Calumet, under Artimus Doolittle, and looked aftei the hardware business besides. In the spring of 1871 he visited Carthage, Illinois, where his affianced wife was very ill and not expected to live. He remained there until she recovered and they were married in 1872, and Mr. Van Orden brought his young wife back to Calumet, taking his old position, and upon the death of Mr. Doolittle closing up his estate, and becoming the supply clerk of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company. After six months he was persuaded to remove to Houghton, Michigan, by Judge Hubbell, and take up the insurance business then conducted by Judge Hubbell. The firm was organized as Van Orden & Company, and when Judge Hubbell was sent to Washington he sold out his interest in 1873, and since that time the firm has been Van Orden Brothers. In 1875 Mr. Van Orden branched out into the manufacturing of lime. For one year he was secretary and manager of the Peninsular Electric Light & Power Company of Houghton. In 1898 he was made receiver of the old Winona mining properties, which operated about forty years ago. He secured options on the adjoining properties to the extent of 1,500 acres and then organized the Winona Copper Mining Company, which was placed on the market by Paine, Webber & Co., of Boston, Mass. In 1898 he also organized and placed on the market the Wyandotte Copper Mining Company, and Mr. Van Orden is the managing Michigan director of the company.



MATHEW C. VAN ORDEN.

Mrs. Van Orden died in 1890, leaving five children, two boys and three girls.

Mr. Van Orden's interests are centered in the manufacturing of lime, and wholesale dealer in coal, cement, plaster, brick and sewer pipe. He is also conducting the insurance business in the firm of Van Orden Brothers, at Houghton.

RICHARD STURTRIDGE FORSYTH, M. D.

FORSYTH, M. D., RICHARD STURTRIDGE. To attain success through the individual efforts of one's self is to enhance the value of success. Richard Sturtridge Forsyth, M. D., of Gladstone, Michigan, knows the proper valuation of that word, for he has worked hard and earnestly for the position he now occupies in life. He was born February 27, 1867, in the village of Lexington, Michigan. His education was commenced in the neighboring district school, but when he reached his seventh year his father, who had been in the business of manufacturing pumps and fanning mills, failed and lost all he had on a patent, and then went to farming. Young Forsyth was then compelled to work for his living expenses, if he wished to further his education, so he attended the public schools of Lexington, and found work for his board with John Mason, of that city, who bought wheat and operated an elevator, and dealt in live stock. The following two years the young man worked on a farm and attended district school until he was able to take a teacher's certificate of the third grade, when he became a teacher, and at one time he had charge of the village school at Elmer, Michigan. While teaching this latter school he boarded at Dr. J. W. Wallace's house, and commenced the study of medicine. The next year he found employment with James Fisher, a druggist at Marlette, and while in this employment he received instructions in that business, and learned pharmacy, so that in January, 1887, he was sufficiently advanced in that profession to pass the rigid examination before the State Board of Pharmacists.

In this new profession the young man found no difficulty in obtaining employment. He was engaged as a pharmacist by Drs. Metcalf and Butts of Crystall Falls, Michigan, and assisted in the hospital operated by those gentlemen, reading medicine in the meantime and preparing himself for further advancement.

In February, 1888, he went to Norway, Michigan, where he worked until fall in a drug store, then having saved sufficient money to enable him to stand the siege, he went to Detroit, and entered the Detroit College of Medicine, one of the oldest institutions of its kind in Michigan. Three years were spent at the college and in 1892 he graduated as an M. D. During vacations, while a student at the college, he worked in a drug store as a pharmacist for Dr. Frank B. McCormick at Black River, Michigan, so that when he received his diploma the young doctor was only $200 in debt. The first year he practiced his profession at Black River, and in 1893 moved to Gladstone, where he is one of the foremost physicians of that city. In Gladstone he met and married Miss Ida Mertz, daughter of Richard Mertz, ex-postmaster of that city and now city treasurer. The marriage took place August 29, 1894. Two children have been the result of this union, Richard A. and Takla Louise.

Dr. Forsyth is the city physician and health officer for the city of Gladstone, physician and surgeon to the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, and also surgeon to the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad, Soo line branch Canadian Pacific.

BENNETT, ALBERT DWIGHT. To New York state Michigan is indebted for many young men who have grown up with Michigan and taken an active part in the advancement of its commercial and educational interests. Albert Dwight Bennett was born in Warsaw, a little town in the Empire State, March 11, 1858, being the son of Dr. Daniel M. Bennett, who is now one of the oldest medical practitioners in Port Huron.

Mr. Bennett was educated in Saginaw and Port Huron public schools.

Fresh from school, at the age of 16 he was given a trusted position as corresponding clerk in the Port Huron Savings Bank. Here the same energy and attention that he had previously shown in all his other work brought him rapid promotion, and after serving in the capacity of clerk for a short time he was advanced to the position of bookkeeper.

He remained with the bank for a period of sixteen years, retiring in 1890 at the age of 32 years to associate himself with Henry Howard as secretary and manager of the Howard Towing Association, a concern owning and operating a large fleet of fine lake tugs.

Mr. Howard died in 1894, and as Mr. Bennett had by this time become thoroughly conversant with the affairs of the concern, and also acquired a complete knowledge of the other personal and business affairs of his late employer, he was made trustee and manager of the Henry Howard estate.

This brought under his personal supervision the large sawmill and lumber yards in Port Huron, which Mr. Howard had operated prior to his death, together with many valuable business blocks in that city and a large quantity of real estate. The estate has flourished under Mr. Bennett's management, and at the present writing he is still acting in the capacity of trustee and manager.

ALBERT DWIGHT BENNETT.

Mr. Bennett was one of the organizers of the American Egg Case Co., of Port Huron, established in 1895 for the purpose of manufacturing cases for the careful transportation of eggs. This company was recently bought out by firms outside of Port Huron, who have now removed the business from that city.

Besides being a director in this company, Mr. Bennett is also a director in the Commercial Bank of Port Huron, the vice-president of the Port Huron Gas Co., president of the St. Clair County Abstract Co., a trustee in the United Home Protectors' Association of Port Huron, president of the Port Huron Elevator Co., and a trustee in the Baptist church of that city, of which he has always been an active and influential member.

He was married in 1885 to Miss Emily Louise Howard, of Port Huron. They have two children, Henry Howard Bennett, aged ten years, and Helen Howard, aged seven years.

CHARLES LINCOLN BOYNTON.

BOYNTON, COL. CHARLES LINCOLN. Charles Lincoln Boynton, of Port Huron, Michigan, is the senior member of the firm of Boynton & Thompson, vessel owners, who operate a great number of towing tugs on the Great Lakes and control one of the largest wrecking fleets on those waters, consisting of twelve tugs equipped with every modern wrecking appliance.

Charles Lincoln Boynton is the son of Major Nathan S. Boynton, who won his title of major in the Union Army during the Civil War. Nathan Boynton is the father and founder of the Order of the Knights of the Maccabees, and now holds the position in that order of Supreme Record Keeper, K. O. T. M. of the World. Upon the organization of the Maccabees, Charles Lincoln Boynton entered his father's office as an assistant, and he has continued with the organization up to date, being now chief clerk in the Supreme Tent Office.

Charles Lincoln Boynton was born March 31, 1860, in Cincinnati, where his parents resided until 1862. He was educated in the public schools of Port Huron, and later attended the Commercial College of Detroit, where he received the benefit of a commercial education, which has been most useful to him ever since.

His first employment was that of a drug clerk, in which business he remained for five years, leaving it at the age of 20, and shortly afterward taking his present position.

He became interested in the tug business through buying a one-quarter interest in the tug George G. Brockway. The investment was a good one, however, and as the business increased new vessels were gradually added to the fleet, until today the flag of the firm of The Thompson Towing & Wrecking Association flies from twenty-one vessels, towing and wrecking tugs, steam and tow barges plying on the Great Lakes and carrying lumber, coal and other freight to and from all the lake ports. The Thompson Towing & Wrecking Association does all the towing through the American and Canadian locks at Sault Ste. Marie. In conjunction with the tug business, Mr. Boynton is also engaged in the coal and builders' supply trades, doing an extensive and thriving business in both these lines.

Mr. Boynton is a descendant of Sir Matthew Boynton. His great-grandmother was Frances Rendt, of Montreal, Canada. Her father, Louis Rendt, was born near Bremen, Germany, and when young enlisting in the German army, afterwards enlisting in the British army and participating in the battle of Waterloo; he also fought against the Americans, in the war of 1812.

Besides being an enthusiastic Maccabee, Mr. Boynton is also a Mason, belongs to the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Knights of Pythias, and the B. P. O. E. He served as colonel of the Thirty-third Michigan Infantry during the Spanish-American war, and proved an efficient and popular officer.

Col. Boynton has been offered the nomination for nearly every office in the Seventh District, but he has always been firm in declining such honors, preferring to be recognized only as a substantial business man rather than a politician.

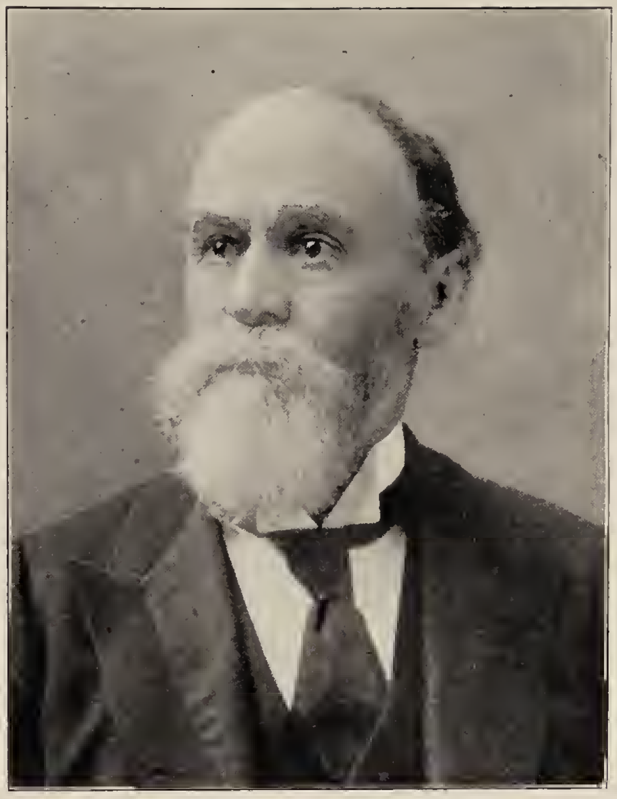
ROBINSON, ORRIN WILLIAMS. Michigan's Lieutenant-Governor, Orrin Williams Robinson, was born in Claremont, New Hampshire, August 12, 1834. He was the third eldest child in a family of nine children, and at the age of ten years he was started to work for his board and clothes on a farm adjoining his home. When he was fifteen years of age a little difficulty arose between the boy's father and his employer which resulted in young Robinson packing his belongings in a handkerchief and starting to do battle with the world on his own account.

He found employment at farming until he was seventeen and then went to work in a gun factory and foundry, getting three months' schooling each winter. When he reached the age of nineteen he decided to come to Michigan. His uncle was managing a copper mine in Ontonagon County, so borrowing fifty dollars he started out to find him.

Reaching Ontonagon, at that time the largest town on the Upper Peninsula, he secured a job clearing up timber land, and remained there until 1856. He had managed to save a little money, which he proceeded to invest in a yoke of oxen. Thus equipped, he obtained a contract for "toting" supplies, which venture resulted disastrously, so much so that, losing his money he was compelled to kill and sell his oxen. At length he managed to secure a position as assistant engineer at the Norwich mine, which he retained until February, 1856.

Becoming disgusted with that section, he now determined to shift the base of his operations to Green Bay, Wisconsin. The trip to that place was made with a dog team by way of Marquette.

The cold was intense, the mercury creeping down to twenty-two degrees below zero. To add to their sufferings, one of their number, Captain McDonald, an elderly man, became exhausted with the journey and rather than abandon him they camped in the woods, digging a hole in the snow for their fire, and sitting around the blaze all night while the great trees snapped and burst open around them with the frost. Then the guides deserted, and after much suffering the party at last found its own way into Green Bay. There was no work there so the young man started south to Chicago, and thence to Kossuth county, Iowa, where he remained six years.


ORRIN WILLIAMS ROBINSON.

In 1862 he returned to the copper country and for eleven years was engaged as shipping clerk for the Quincy mine. In 1873 he organized the Sturgeon River Lumber Company and built mills at Hancock, which were removed to Chassel in 1887 and greatly enlarged.

This concern employs over two hundred men and is one of the largest plants in this state. Mr. Robinson is the president of the company.

In 1865 he married Miss Cornelia L., daughter of Naham Lombard, of Weathersfield, Vermont. They have two children, M. Ethel, who graduated from Mary Institute, St. Louis, Missouri, and Dean L., who graduated from Harvard University. Mr. Robinson was elected to the House of Representatives from the Second District of Houghton in 1895; Senator from the Thirty-second District in 1897, and Lieutenant-Governor of Michigan in 1898. His term expires in 1901.

ROBERT DAY SCOTT.

SCOTT, ROBERT DAY. As sturdy as the thistle of his native land, Robert Day Scott has made his way through the troubles and vicissitudes of this life, winning the battle in the end through sheer pluck and endurance. The R. D. Scott carriage factory in Pontiac stands today like a monument erected by Mr. Scott's own hands, and when one considers from what a beginning Mr. Scott has built this colossal business it seems more than marvelous.

His father, Robert Scott, was the manager of a large estate near Roxboroughshire, Scotland, and it was there, on June 25, 1826, that Robert Day Scott was born. The family moved to America when Mr. Scott was but eight years of age, and settled on a farm near Guelph, Wellington county, Canada, in 1834. When he reached the age of 18 years it was decided that he should learn a trade, and he was apprenticed to a wagonmaker.

In 1849, being 23 years old, he decided that working for others was not as remunerative as working for himself might be, so he started in business on his own account. He prospered and business increased steadily, until the hard times and business reverses of the Canadian financial panic of 1857 wound up his concern. In 1865 Mr. Scott moved with his family to the United States and took up his residence in Pontiac, Michigan.

These are the dark pages in his life history, although he now reviews them with a feeling of pride. He found himself in a strange city with an invalid wife, seven children and not a dollar in his pocket. At this period his trade stood him in good stead. He found work at it and managed by hard work to keep things moving for a year, when, having accumulated a little money, he opened a shop of his own. This meant extra work. All day he would work in the shop, and when night came, instead of resting from his labors, he was compelled to scour the country in search of dry timber suitable for the manufacture of wagons.

Gradually his business commenced to grow, yet for a time he confined himself to supplying the local trade only. After a while he began branching out for sales in the surrounding country, and his business increased year by year. In 1888 he built a small factory and started to manufacture road carts and wagons for export. Today R. D. Scott & Co. own and operate one of the largest plants of its kind in Michigan, building annually 10,000 vehicles, which are sold throughout the world. This immense plant is run on the profit-sharing plan for the employees.

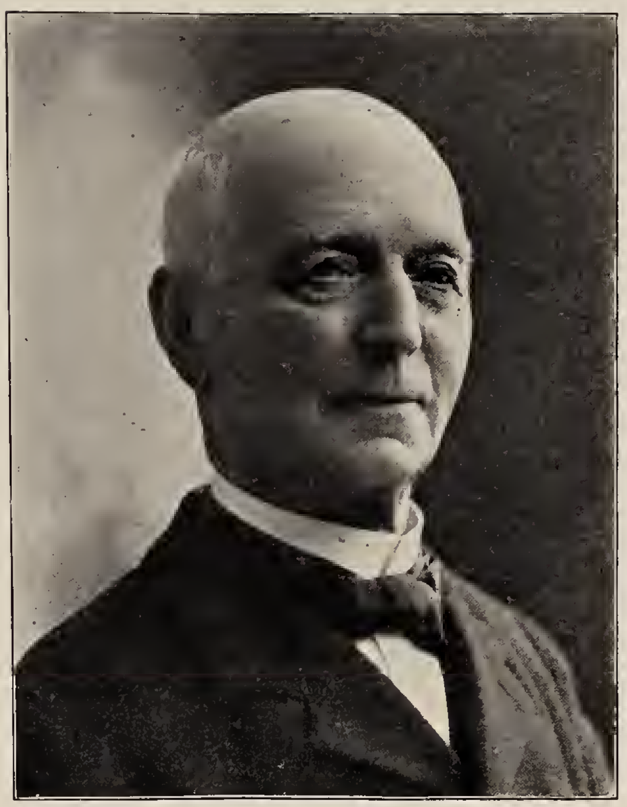
Mr. Scott was married to Elizabeth Ann Day, daughter of Daniel Day, at Guelph, Canada, on June 14th, 1849. Mrs. Scott died in 1892, leaving five children. Maria lives at home with her father and takes her mother's place in his household. Mary is the wife of Henry C. Ward, of Pontiac; William is associated with the firm of R. D. Scott & Company, at Pontiac; Phoebe Palmer is the wife of Howard Stevens, the builder and contractor, in that city, and Ellen Jane is the wife of John E. King, of Jackson county, Michigan. Mr. Scott is a staunch Prohibitionist.

QUIRK, DANIEL LACE. The Isle of Man has been made famous in recent years by the stories of Hall Caine, and its topography and people are better known to the readers of today than they were to those of a generation ago.

It was on this little island, under the protecting shadow of the flag of Great Britain, that the subject of this sketch, Daniel Lace Quirk, in the year 1818, on the 15th day of June, first made his entry into the world. His father, Hugh Quirk, was a vessel owner, living in the little city of Peel, Isle of Man, and his mother's father was an Episcopal clergyman and her uncle was Deemster of the island.

Four years after the birth of Daniel, the family came to America and settled on a farm in New York State, where, until he was 17 years of age, the young man lived, and tilled the soil. Then he was apprenticed to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner, which trade he followed for many years. His education was received at a district school near Rochester, New York, and with the aid of that education he has gradually made his own way to the position he now occupies in the business and commercial world.

Mr. Quirk came to Michigan in 1838, settling in Ann Arbor, where he worked at his trade for nine years. In 1847 he purchased the Belleville Mills, in Wayne County, which he owned and operated for a period of six years, after which he sold out and went to Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of engaging in the commission business. There, under the firm name of Dow, Quirk & Company, in 1861, he began the pork-packing business which afterwards became known as the Chicago Packing Company. He returned to Michigan in 1863, this time to Ypsilanti, where he now lives, and in 1864 he assisted in organizing the First National Bank of that city. Since its organization he has been the president and vice-president. At the present writing he holds the position of president.

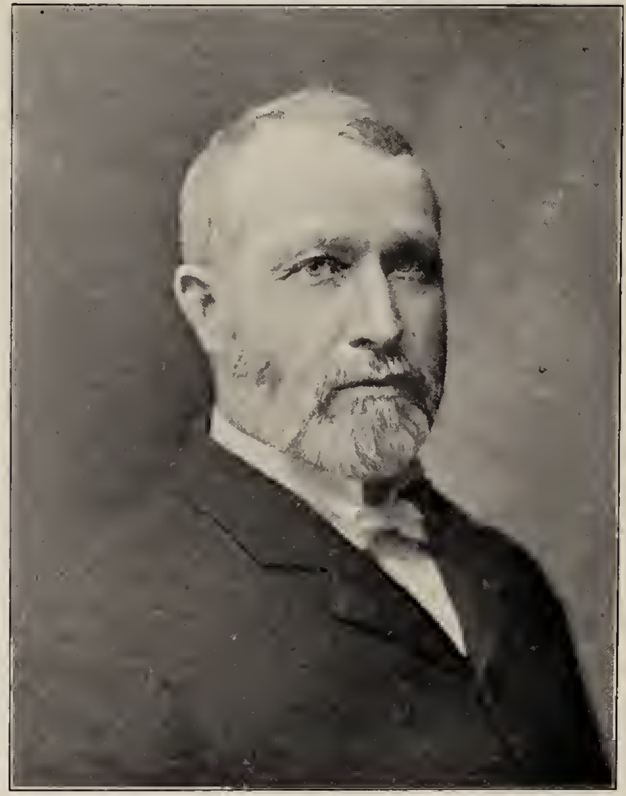


DANIEL LACE QUIRK.

He was one of the principal men who constructed the Wabash Railroad from Detroit, Michigan, to Butler, Indiana, and was one of the projectors and builders of the now Lake Shore Railroad from Ypsilanti to Hillsdale, Michigan. He was also one of the promoters of the Eel River Railroad, built in 1871, from Auburn to Logansport, and of the electric road from Ypsilanti to Ann Arbor. He was instrumental in building the large woolen and paper mills erected in 1865 at Ypsilanti, and besides his present business as banker he is interested in the Peninsular Paper Company and a director in the Eel River Railroad.

Mr. Quirk has never lost his love for his first occupation, and he still owns and operates several farms near Ypsilanti. From 1852 to 1855 he occupied the office of Auditor for Wayne County.

In 1843, Mr. Quirk married Miss Nancy Scott, of Lodi, who died in 1850, leaving one daughter, Nancy, who is the wife of Charles P. Ferrier, of Ypsilanti. In 1852, he married Miss Priscilla Frain, daughter of Henry Frain, and they have three children. Elizabeth is now Mrs. Ira P. Younglove, of Chicago; Mrs. Jennie Quirk Pack lives at home. Daniel L. Quirk, Jr., is cashier of the First National Bank of Ypsilanti.



HON. EDGAR WEEKS.

WEEKS, HON. EDGAR. A familiar figure in Michigan politics and a hard worker for the Republican party, Hon. Edgar Weeks, of Mt. Clemens, Michigan, is one of the prominent men of this State. As a lawyer he possesses great ability and in the course of his long practice he has engaged in many of the most important cases ever tried in the courts of Macomb county.

He was born in Mt. Clemens in August, 1839, and he has lived there all his life. His father, Aaron Weeks, was one of the pioneers of Macomb county.

When about 15 years of age the young man commenced learning the trade of a printer, and for a time occupied the post of "devil" in one of the printing offices in his native town. Two years later he took charge of a newspaper office in New Baltimore, remaining in that position for a brief time. Shortly after this he came to Detroit, where he was employed on the old Evening Tribune, and also on the Detroit Free Press. About the year 1858 he entered the office of the county clerk of Macomb county as an assistant, and at the same time commenced the study of law. Soon afterwards he was taken into the offices of Eldredge & Hubbard, at Mt. Clemens, where he remained up to the time of his admission to the bar in 1861.

Mr. Weeks took an active part in the political campaign of 1860, and in June, 1861, when the civil war broke out, he enlisted in Company B of the Fifth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, which was raised in Mt. Clemens. Before the regiment was fully organized he was made first sergeant of that company, and as such went to the front about the 1st of September, 1861.

He had only been in the service ten months when he was commissioned by Gov. Blair as a first lieutenant and adjutant in the Twenty-second Michigan Infantry. While his regiment was in Kentucky during the winter of 1862-63 he was again promoted, this time to the rank of captain in Company F of the same regiment.

Upon his return from the war in 1864, he resumed his practice of law in Mt. Clemens, and the same year established the Mt. Clemens Monitor, which is still the leading Republican organ of Macomb county. In the fall of 1864 Mr. Weeks was elected to the office of circuit court commissioner, but was forced to resign that office by reason of the law permitting the soldiers to vote in the field being declared unconstitutional.

He has held many offices. In 1866 he was made prosecuting attorney for Macomb county. In 1875 he was appointed probate judge of Macomb county by Gov. Bagley. He was nominated for Congress in 1884 but defeated. A delegate to the National Convention at Chicago, which nominated Benjamin Harrison for president, Mr. Weeks took an active part in the effort made at that time to nominate Gen. Alger, was elected to Congress in the fall of 1897 and now represents the Seventh District of Michigan in the Fifty-sixth Congress of the United States.

His son, John A. Weeks, has served for years as prosecuting attorney for Macomb county.

WILSON, M. D., WILLIAM DEAN. William Dean Wilson was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., June 27, 1856. His education, acquired in many places, was commenced in his native city, where the Wilson family first settled. While he was but a boy his family came to Michigan, settling near Romeo. Young Wilson worked for his education. His father died when he was too young to remember much about it and the boy, very early in life, found that he must learn the actual meaning of that good American word, "Hustle." He worked on a farm during the summer months and in the winter attended school, finally graduating from Parson's business college at Saginaw. At the age of 16 he found himself in the position of teacher, and not a very enviable position was it, for he was appointed to the Tittabawassee district, better known as the "Tittabawassee Boom," which was then considered one of the toughest districts in Saginaw county. Many other teachers had failed to manage that school, but the hard work of his early days gave him the necessary muscle and had trained him for it, and he succeeded in holding out for a year. Then, at the age of 17, Mr. Wilson commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Greenshields, of Rome, and the following year, borrowing $700 from the doctor, he entered the Rush Medical College, of Chicago, graduating in 1878, at the head of the class. Dr. Wilson, seeing a good opening for a practice in Mt. Clemens, located there, and was successful from the time he hung out his sign, so much so that in the second year of his practice he returned the loan that had enabled him to make his way through college.

March 28, 1888, Dr. Wilson became a benedict, marrying Miss Nellie Prindle, of Grand Rapids, and his son Will John Wilson, aged nine years, is now going to school in Mt. Clemens.

That Dr. Wilson was wise in his selection of a field is shown by the position he at present occupies, that of mayor of Mt. Clemens, to which office he was the first Republican elected. He was not a candidate for that office and in fact did not know of his nomination, as he never attended a political convention or caucus. He was elected on the Republican ticket by a large majority although the city is strongly Democratic.

WILLIAM DEAN WILSON, M. D.

Dr. Wilson, besides attending to his extensive practice, has many business interests. He is vice-president of the Ullrich Savings Bank, of Mt. Clemens, a thriving institution; a stockholder in the Detroit Crematory, of Detroit, and also in the Macomb County Bank, at Lenox, Michigan. He is a member of the school board in Mt. Clemens, of the Mt. Clemens Club, the Detroit and the Michigan Clubs, both of Detroit; the Michigan Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the Mt. Clemens Chamber of Commerce, and several other social organizations. He owns much desirable real estate in Mt. Clemens, Detroit, Grand Rapids and Ionia, and is interested in a large tract of Mississippi pine land. Dr. Wilson has been an active factor in pushing Mt. Clemens to the front, and the city is indebted to his management and executive ability for many of the improvements that have made it one of the prettiest cities in the state.

CHARLES HENRY MARR.

MARR, CHARLES HENRY. In 1898, Charles Henry Marr was made City Attorney of Wyandotte, Michigan, where he is looked upon as one of the brightest and most promising young members of the bar of that city.

Born in the little town of Clinton, Michigan, September 5, 1865, Mr. Marr found himself entering life very much handicapped. His father, who was a station agent on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., died when the boy was but three months old, leaving him nothing but an undecided lawsuit.

When the boy was old enough to go to work he was given employment on a farm and during the winter months, allowed to attend the district school at Sand Lake, Lenawee County, Michigan. He was not a very strong boy, being extremely slender, and when fourteen years of age it was found that farm work was commencing to tell upon his frail constitution. He gave it up and secured a position where he worked nights, and which gave him an opportunity during the day to study. At the age of sixteen he was sufficiently advanced in his studies to secure a teacher's certificate, and he commenced teaching in a district school, saving a little money in the meantime which enabled him in the following year to attend the Adrian High School, and later Brown's Business College at Adrian. A short trip to Chicago about this time introduced him to the hardware business, and he clerked in a store of this kind while in that city. Returning at the expiration of six months to Lenawee County he again resumed his old employment of working on a farm and teaching school. He also took a two years' course at the High School at Adrian, after which he was given the position of superintendent of the Springville village school.

It was not until 1892 that he commenced the study of law, in the law offices of James Pound. He boarded himself while engaged in his studies and when his money was exhausted returned once more to Lenawee County and school teaching.

Mr. Marr studied Blackstone under very peculiar conditions. Taking advantage of the holiday afforded him by the arrival of Saturday each week, he would place his Blackstone under his arm, swing a shotgun across his shoulder and make his way to the heart of the woods. Here selecting a likely place for squirrels he would lay his gun on the log beside him, and opening his book commence to read.

After accumulating sufficient money to carry him through another siege he returned to Pound's office and once more set about to master the intricate profession of law. In 1896 he was admitted to the bar.

This was a very happy day for the young attorney, and he was happier still when he saw his sign, painted by a friend, swinging over his office door in Wyandotte. He had a client the first week, and has succeeded since that time in establishing for himself a most lucrative practice.

Mr. Marr is a member of the Catholic Church, belongs to the Catholic Knights and Ladies of America, also to the C. M. B. A. and the I. O. O. F.

AVERY, M. D., AARON B. Aaron B. Avery, M. D., is a descendant of Christopher Avery, the first of the name who emigrated to this country in 1630, and whose only son, Capt. James, founded the well known family of "Groton Averys." His great-grandfather, Nathan Avery, was a soldier in the revolutionary war and settled in 1817 at Palmyra, New York, from whence his son, Benjamin, emigrated to Michigan with his family in 1838, locating in Dansville, Ingham county. Nathan Avery, Benjamin's oldest son, after his marriage in 1847 to Matilda Rockwell, daughter of Eli Rockwell, removed to Lyndon, Washtenaw county, and resided there until his death in 1889, and here his third child and oldest son, Aaron B. Avery, was born, August 26, 1853. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, attending the district school, until at the age of 16 years he entered the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, remaining two years. In 1874 he attended the Chelsea High School, from which he was graduated in 1875. For five years he was a successful teacher in the schools of Washtenaw and Livingston counties, following this occupation between intervals of attending school and attending lectures at the Homeopathic College of the University of Michigan, where, in 1878, he received his degree of M. D. Shortly after he entered the practice of his profession in Farmington, Oakland County, where he soon became popular and was called upon to fill the position of health officer and superintendent of schools. October 22, 1879, Dr. Avery married Miss Lillian Drake, daughter of Francis Marion and Sarah Elizabeth Drake, of Farmington. Two daughters have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Avery, both of whom are now attending high school.

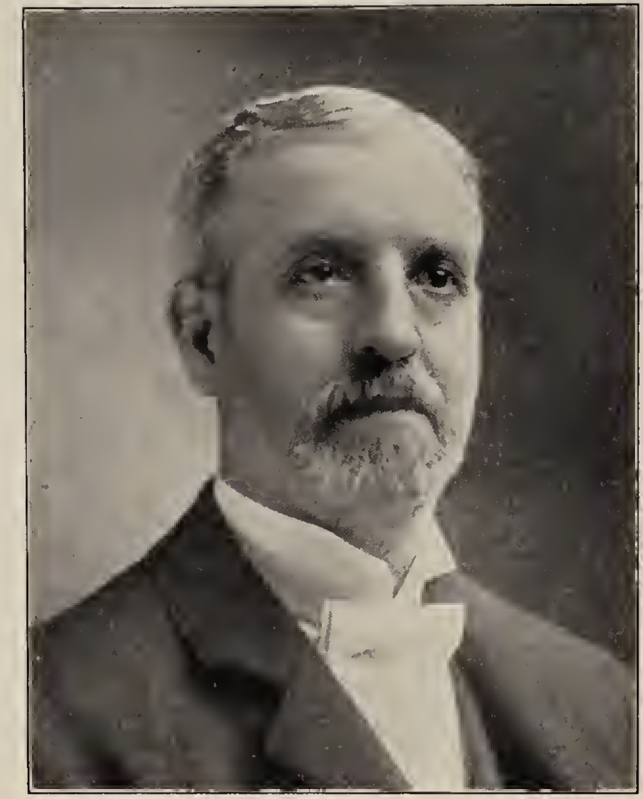
After eight years of successful practice in Farmington and vicinity, Dr. Avery removed to Pontiac, where his reputation had preceeded him. Here he immediately entered upon an extensive practice and speedily took his place among the leading physicians.

A. B. AVERY, M. D.

He has been eleven years surgeon of the P., O. & N. R R. and has served four years as examiner on the United States pension board. He has also held the office of first vice-president of the State Homeopathic Medical Society of this state, and chairman of the Bureau of Materia Medica. He was president of his graduating class at Ann Arbor and has been president of the Alumni Association. In politics he is, and has always been, a Republican.

Dr. Avery stands high in the Masonic fraternity. He was raised in Farmington Lodge, No. 151, F. & A. M., in June, 1879, and is past-master of the same. At Pontiac he identified himself with the fraternity and has the honor of being past-master of Pontiac Lodge, No. 21, F. & A. M.; past high priest of Oakland Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M., and past commander of Pontiac Commandery, No. 2, K. T. He is also a member of Moslem Temple, Detroit, Michigan.

Dr. Avery is president of the South Lyon Banking Co. and also of the Pontiac Wheel Co., and has a financial interest in other business enterprises of Pontiac.



THOMAS WATSON.

WATSON, THOMAS. Vigorous, mentally and physically, Thomas Watson, although fifty years of age, is still in what may be called the prime of life, and holding the trusted position of Great Record Keeper of the Knights of the Maccabees.

Mr. Watson is a Scotchman, and a fine type of that noble-hearted and generous race. He was born October 24, 1849, in the little town of Wishaw, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and received his education in the common schools of that place. He commenced life as a farmer's boy. Hard working and industrious, he remained at this employment until he became of age, and then he drifted into the general store business. Later he tried journalism, after which he entered the grain business. In this he was most successful for a time, but losing his money through sudden business reverses, he became disgusted with the keen competition he found in the commercial world of the old country and decided to come to America. This was an ambition he had been fostering for many years. He arrived in New York in 1884, and after remaining in that city for only a short period, he went to Roscommon, Michigan, and entered the employ of M. Wilson, the well known lumberman of Muskegon. It was not long before Mr. Watson's merits became known to his employer and he quickly advanced him to the position of superintendent and manager of his business in Roscommon. In this position he continued until October, 1894, when he was appointed to his present office, Great Record Keeper, K. O. T. M., of the World.

Mr. Watson became identified with the Maccabees in 1890, and in 1891, at Jackson, Michigan, he was, by general acclamation, elected Great First Master of the Guards.

The following year, at Detroit, Michigan, he was made Great Sergeant, and in 1893, at the Grand Rapids convention, he was further advanced to Great Lieutenant-Commander. He was re-elected to this office at Lansing in 1894, but he resigned the position shortly after, and was appointed by the Great Commander to fill the vacancy in his present office.

Mr. Watson married Miss Mary Goodwin, the daughter of John Goodwin, of John Goodwin & Co., iron founders and bridge builders, of Motherwell, Scotland. They have four children.

Besides being a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, Mr. Watson is also associated with many other fraternal societies, namely: The F. and A. M., I. O. O. F., The Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias.

No better man could be found to occupy the position he holds in the order of the Maccabees, for he is well fitted for it in every way. Every tent within the jurisdiction of Michigan knows and recognizes his just decisions in the matter of law, and hundreds have gratefully acknowledged his fairness and thoroughness in dealing with them. A true friend, a sturdy Scotchman and a whole-souled gentleman, "Tom" Watson is known and loved throughout the entire order and the State of Michigan.

HERMAN W. STEVENS.

STEVENS, HERMAN W. The parents of Herman W. Stevens came to Michigan from the western part of New York state in 1841 and settled in the little village of Romeo, where, two years later, he was born. In 1847 the family moved to Port Huron.

Mr. Stevens' education commenced in the common schools of that city, after which he entered the University of Michigan, graduating from the literary department with the degree of A. B., in 1866, and two years later, in 1868, finishing his legal studies and graduating from the law department.

Immediately after graduating he commenced the practice of law at Port Huron, and with the exception of the time he filled the position of circuit judge he has been continuously engaged in active practice in St. Clair and adjoining counties, occupying today a leading position in the legal profession.

He is a Republican and has been staunch and firm in upholding the tenets of Republicanism. He has been an active worker in the politics of his county and district, and at the state judicial convention of 1897 he received the vote of St. Clair County for the supreme judgeship nomination. Prior to this he held the office of supervisor of the first ward of Port Huron, in 1870, and from 1874 to 1878 was circuit court commissioner. From 1881 until 1887 he filled the position of circuit judge of St. Clair county.

After his term of service in the latter capacity, Mr. Stevens was not a candidate for renomination, and he did not hold office again until in the fall of 1897 he was elected mayor of Port Huron, which position he occupies today.

As mayor of Port Huron, he is giving that city a conservative administration. He is not a man given to show or to the display of official frills, but he insists upon the charter limitations governing expenditures being strictly observed. In his inaugural address he outlined this policy, adopting the unique watchword, "Pay as we go," and expressing himself as opposed to any increase of the bonded indebtedness of the city. This plan he has been faithfully endeavoring to carry out during his term of office, as far as consistent with the promotion of needed permanent improvements.

Mayor Stevens loves his home, and when not engaged in professional duties or attending to city affairs, he is to be found at home with his family.

He married, in 1869 Miss Elizabeth Bishop, of Flint, Mich. They have four children, two girls and two boys. One daughter, Miss Rose M. Stevens, lives at home, the other is the wife of J. D. Menish, of Port Huron. The two boys, Walter and Le Roy, are following in their father's footsteps, in his old Alma Mater, the University of Michigan.

Mr. Stevens is a director in the Port Huron Engine and Thresher Co., and also in the Grand Trunk Elevator Co., besides being the president of the school board of Port Huron. Mr. Stevens' father, better known, perhaps, as Squire Stevens, was justice of the peace in Port Huron for thirty-six consecutive years up to the time of his death in 1883.

NATHAN SMITH BOYNTON.

BOYNTON, MAJ. NATHAN SMITH. The life of Nathan S. Boynton, Port Huron's old and respected citizen, is more than interesting, inasmuch that in the sixty-two years of its course it has been brought in close contact with the history of this country, and has taken a part in the great system of its government.

Mr. Boynton was born in Port Huron, Michigan, June 23, 1837. He was the son of Granville F. Boynton, of Vermont, a carpenter by trade, and one of Michigan's early pioneers. Granville Boynton was a direct descendant of Sir Mathew Boynton, who, in the latter part of 1600, was knighted for introducing the first sheep and goats into America.

Nathan S. Boynton's early days were passed on a farm, about three miles below Marine City, Mich., on the St. Clair river. He attended the district school and worked as a farmer's boy until, at 16 years of age, he went to Waukegan, Ill., and graduated from the high school in that city.

In 1856-57 he was engaged in the mercantile business in Port Huron, but succumbed to the panic of the latter year, and at the age of 20 he started south in search of employment. After visiting Cincinnati and New Orleans he at last found himself in St. Louis with a capital of 25 cents with which to make a new business start. He found employment cutting cordwood at 50 cents a cord, saved enough money to enable him to take a large contract, and afterwards to start himself in business in Cincinnati, whither he now went. In that city he met and married Miss Annie Fielder, a German girl, who came to America when about 10 years of age. The marriage occurred June 20, 1859. Six children blessed that union, five of whom are living today.

An enthusiastic abolitionist, Mr. Boynton during the agitation of that question, wrote several articles for the abolitionist press while in Cincinnati, and in 1862 proved that he was willing to fight for his principles by enlisting as a private in Company C, Eighth Michigan Cavalry. He was appointed lieutenant of Company L before the regiment left the state and in 1863 was made captain. In the winter of 1864-65 he received a commission as major of his regiment.

After an almost continuous service, Maj. Boynton retired from the army at the end of the war, following various professions for a time.

He has been active in politics and has held the offices of a member of the Michigan State Legislature in 1869, mayor of Port Huron, 1874-75, and recently he served two more terms as mayor of that city, from 1894 to 1898. Politically he has been for the most time a Republican.

His greatest life's work was the founding of the order of the Knights of the Maccabees. When, in 1881, he commenced as secretary of this order, there were only 700 names on the roll of membership. The three branches now number 400,000 members, 130,000 of which are in this state. He is popular with the membership throughout the country and affectionately referred to as the "Father of the Maccabees."

BAIRD, M. D., ROBERT BRUCE. Robert Bruce Baird, M. D., of Marine City, in taking an active part in the educational features of that city, has proven himself a progressive man and a zealous one. His political life began in 1881, when he was elected a member of the village council of Marine City, and the following year he was made president of the village. During his term as president, the new city hall and the fine water works system were built, despite the obstinate and prolonged opposition of the rabid conservative element, and Dr. Baird was largely instrumental in securing these much needed improvements. Later, the schools being in a demoralized and depleted condition, he was induced to accept a nomination for and was elected on the school board. He immediately began to work toward the betterment of existing conditions. The progressive element of the city had elected him to the office, and working in behalf of that element, Dr. Baird secured to the public schools of Marine City a better standing than they had ever before had. Under his management bonds were issued and the new Third Ward School was purchased, and the Marine City High School was put on the University list.

Dr. Baird was elected mayor of Marine City in 1889, and proved an excellent executive officer. He also served as supervisor of the township in 1882 and 1883, and as assessor of the village in 1883. For many years he has also been a health officer, in which capacity he has acted with great judgment.

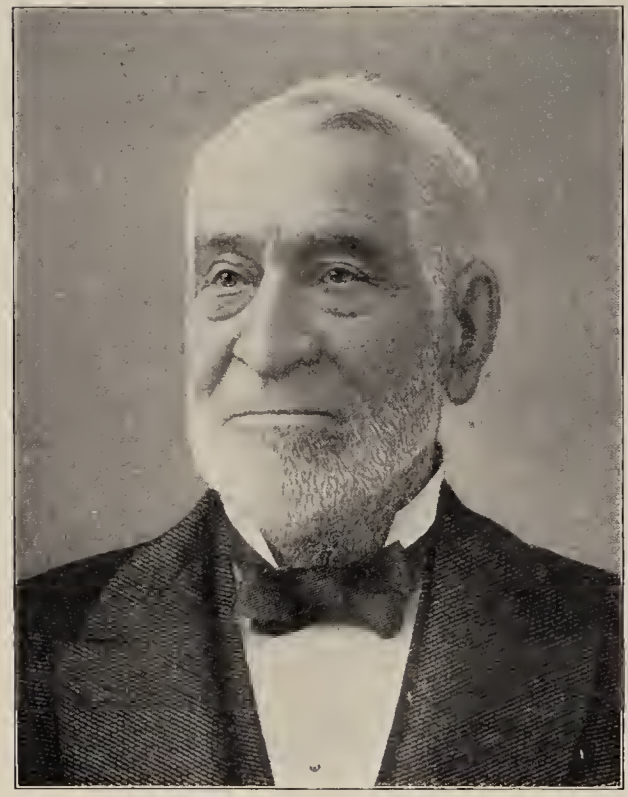
Dr. Baird was born in East China, Michigan, May 31, 1856, and was educated in the district and public schools of Marine City and St. Clair.

His early life was spent on a farm a short distance from Marine City, where during the planting, cultivating and harvesting seasons the greater part of his time was occupied. When the winter season arrived he attended the district schools and later the public schools of Marine City and St. Clair. He has never lost his love for his first occupation, and still owns and manages two large farms near Marine City. He left the farm in 1873 and for one year worked in various capacities about a sawmill, returning to the farm in 1875. In September of that year he determined to start the study of the profession he follows today, so he went to Detroit and entered the Detroit College of Medicine, from which institution he graduated March 5, 1878. Returning to Marine City, he hung up his sign as a physician and started to practice.

ROBERT BRUCE BAIRD, M. D.

April 12, 1882, Dr. Baird married Miss Feodore H., daughter of Dr. George L. Cornell, of St. Clair. His three children, Bruce C., Eunice H. and Elizabeth Cornell, are now attending those schools for which their parent worked so hard and successfully.

Dr. Baird has an excellent practice in Marine City, and has won the respect and esteem of his fellow townsmen by his efforts to make that city's history one of progress. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the I. O. O. F., K. O. T. M. and Ancient Order of United Workmen, and he also belongs to the Michigan State Medical Society.



HON. AUGUSTUS CARPENTER BALDWIN.

BALDWIN, HON. AUGUSTUS CARPENTER. Hon. Augustus Carpenter Baldwin is the seventh lineal descendant of Henry Baldwin, of Woburn, Massachusetts, who came from Devonshire, England, prior to 1650. His father, Jonathan Baldwin, was a native of Canterbury, Connecticut, and was a successful merchant in Salina, New York, where he died in 1842.

Augustus Carpenter Baldwin was born December 24, 1817, at Salina, New York. Learning the printers' trade, he started in life as a printer on the Buffalo Bulletin. Later he became a teacher. He came to Michigan in the autumn of 1837 and settled in Oakland county, teaching for five years in different school districts, reading law in the meantime, and fitting himself for the profession in which he now holds so honored a position. He commenced the technical study of law in the office of Hon. John P. Richardson, of Pontiac, in 1839, continuing with O. D. Richardson, and on May 14, 1842, was admitted to the bar. His first official service was as school inspector for the Township of Bloomfield, Oakland County, in 1840. In the year 1844 he was elected to the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1846. During the latter year he was appointed Brigadier-General of the State Militia, in command of the Fifth Brigade, which position he held until 1862. In the years 1853 and 1854 Mr. Baldwin occupied the position of prosecuting attorney for Oakland County, and in 1862 he was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States, from the then Fifth Congressional District, defeating the Republican candidate, R. E. Trowbridge. He was unanimously renominated in 1864, and received a majority of the votes cast in the district. The Legislature had passed an act authorizing the soldiers to vote in the field, outside the State. This law the Michigan Supreme Court had declared unconstitutional and in the contest the soldier vote, thus given, was allowed to Mr. Trowbridge, and Congress gave the seat to him.

Mr. Baldwin was elected mayor of Pontiac in 1874, and the following year was made judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, from which position, after serving three years, he resigned, and returned to his law practice.

Mr. Baldwin was very active in securing the Eastern Michigan Asylum for the Insane at Pontiac, and has taken a great interest in the Pontiac schools, and the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake. The latter contains Mr. Baldwin's fine library.

Hon. A. C. Baldwin has participated in nearly every capital case tried in Oakland and Lapeer counties. He is an active Democrat, and has been a member of that party for sixty years, having several times been a delegate to national conventions. He is an honored frater in the Masonic fraternity and a past eminent commander of Pontiac Commandery, No. 2, K. T. In 1842 Mr. Baldwin was married to Isabella Churchill, who died in June, 1894. Their daughter is now the wife of Dr. Christian, medical superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane at Pontiac.

In 1895 he married Flora E., daughter of Hon. Friend Belding.

SMITH, THOMAS RUSSELL. Scotland has contributed many men to the state of Michigan, and with the sturdiness of the Scotch character these men have made their way to the front ranks of the commercial army and at the same time have been instrumental in building up the state, and furnishing industries that employ many laborers.

Thomas Russell Smith was born in Glasgow, Scotland, April 14, 1858. From his mother he inherits the royal blood of Mary Queen of Scots, for his mother, whose maiden name was Catherine McCallum, was a direct descendant of that unfortunate queen.

When Mr. Smith was but 10 years of age, his family left their native land and came to America, locating in Cleveland, Ohio, where the boy was sent to school and given a common school education. Upon leaving school he commenced his life in the business world as a clerk in the large dry goods establishment of E. M. McGillan & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained for some time. December 25, 1879, his first marriage occurred at Cleveland, when he wedded Miss Minnie B. Smith, of that city. Before going on his wedding tour, to oblige a fellow clerk, he put his name on the back of a note for $450, and when he returned he found that the clerk had left town, and the note must be met by the indorser. Thus he started his married life that much in debt. Mr. Smith does not regret the investment, for it has doubtless saved him many dollars since then, as he made up his mind at that time never to put his name on another note, and he has stood by that plan all through his business life. A few years after his marriage Mr. Smith moved to Chicago, Illinois, where, in 1882, he was timekeeper in the blast furnaces of the Union Iron & Steel Company, of that city.

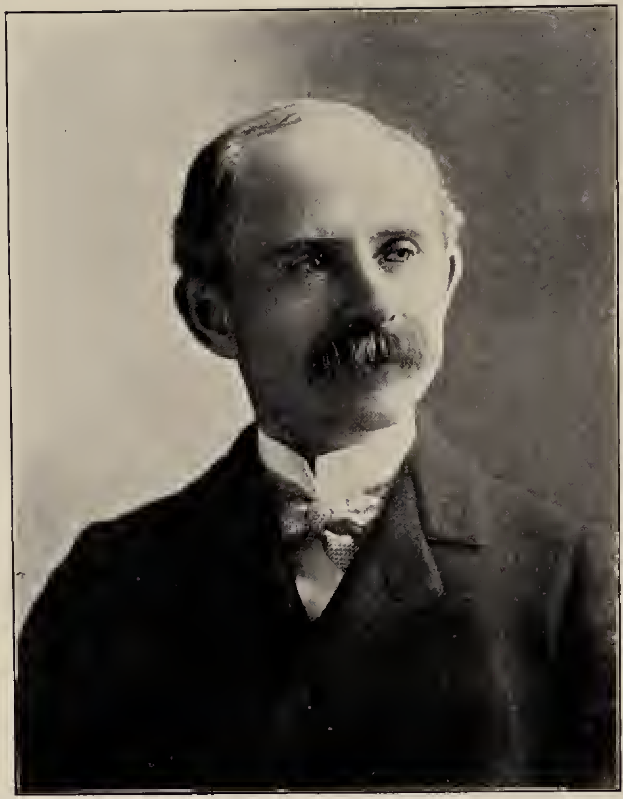
He remained in Chicago until three years later, in 1885, when he removed to Lawton, Michigan, and August 24 started in business for himself.

THOMAS RUSSELL SMITH.

His first marriage brought him one child, Zadie Bell, who is living at the present time. She is 19 years of age, and is her father's secretary. Harry, aged 15, is his stepson and is still attending school at Lawton.

Today Mr. Smith is interested in twenty-seven copper claims. He runs a general store at Lawton, a jewelry store at Mt. Pleasant, and a general supply store at Grand Encampment, Wyoming. He has two copper claims developed at that place, located in a section that is exceedingly rich in that valuable mineral. He has held several political offices, was member of the Cook County Republican Committee of Illinois in 1883 and 1884, and also chairman of the Republican County Committee of Van Buren county for four years. He has held many other county offices, and is now state oil inspector. Mr. Smith goes into politics for recreation, and wants to be a leader or nothing at all. His second marriage took place at Lawton, May 15, 1895, to Mrs. Florence A. Ford, a widow, the daughter of Jesse J. Smith, of Lawton.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Oddfellows, Modern Woodmen of America. He was master of the Blue Lodge, F. & A. M., at Lawton, for four years, and has filled almost every office in the chapter.



SAMUEL W. SMITH.

SMITH, SAMUEL W. Samuel W. Smith has had an interesting career, and in its course he has done much to benefit the people of Michigan, and win his way into the trust and esteem of his fellow-citizens in Pontiac, Michigan, where he now resides.

His father and mother, Nicholas B. and Mary Phillips Smith, came to this State in 1841, and located in Oakland county. The father purchased eighty acres of new land in Brandon, which he cleared up and improved, and when he had done so sold the property at an advanced price and purchased one hundred and twenty acres in Independence township, where, August 23, 1852, the subject of this sketch was born.

Samuel W. Smith's early school days were passed in the little village of Clarkson, Michigan. He pursued his higher course of studies in Detroit, and after obtaining a fair amount of knowledge he entered the Law Department of the State University, from which he graduated with honors in 1878. He had been admitted to the bar in 1877, and, after graduating, he established himself to practice in Pontiac, where for six months he worked alone, with considerable success, and then formed a partnership with Judge Levi Taft and Hon. Aaron Perry. The latter retired from the firm during the second year of the partnership, but the connection between Judge Taft and Mr. Smith continued without intermission until the death of the former, in 1897.

In 1880 Mr. Smith was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Oakland county, in which capacity he served until 1884, when he was elected State Senator from the Fifteenth Senatorial District on the Republican ticket, winning the race by a majority of sixteen votes.

Mr. Smith took an active part in the discussion and passage of the law regulating the sale of oleomargarine, which protected the interests of the farmers and dairymen, and of the bills for the coupling of freight cars, which were introduced for the protection of the men in the employ of the railroad companies.

On the expiration of his senatorial term he resumed his law practice, but in 1896 he received the Republican nomination for Congress from the Sixth District, to which position he was elected. As a member of this august body, Mr. Smith won and received more attention and respect than is generally accorded to new members. He was especially active in looking after the interests of the old soldiers, and he favored any measures pertaining to the advancement of the farming interests. His bill for the revision of the postal laws met with general approval. The following term he was reelected to Congress by an increased majority. Mr. Smith is interested in the Pontiac & Flint Electric Railroad. He is a member of nearly all the secret orders.

November 17, 1880, he married Alida E. DeLand, in Waterford, Michigan. Mrs. Smith's father, Edwin T. DeLand, was one of the manufacturers of the celebrated DeLand Soda.

Four sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith—E. DeLand, Ferris N., Wendell and Harlan S. Smith.

MOORE, HON. GEORGE WILLIAM. George William Moore, of Port Huron, is a descendant of the Hon. William Moore, who settled in New Hampshire in 1682, on land granted the family by the King of Great Britain. In 1775 George III. gave the family another large grant of several counties in New Brunswick.

George W. Moore was born in Fort Gratiot township in St. Clair county, April 12, 1859, and at the age of 10 years he had only spent 12 months in school. His parents were farmers, near Port Huron, and later they removed to Hersey, Mich., where young Moore received the advantage of four terms in the Winter school. At the age of 18 years he found employment rolling and scaling logs for A. V. Mann & Co., of Muskegon, at their mill. Here he worked on the log deck, rolling the wet, slippery logs onto the carriage for $1.75 a day. When the foreman put him on this work the men protested because of his youth, arguing that it was not work for a boy, but required the strongest man. Nevertheless the boy worked at this job all of two summers, sealing logs around in the different logging camps during the winter, and earning in the last winter as high as $80 a month.

In the summer of 1878, in company with a partner named Cody, he commenced business on his own account, taking a contract for putting in logs for the same company. They borrowed enough capital to start with and employing about 40 men commenced operations. When they settled up in the spring they had a fair outfit, but no money coming. The next two winters resulted in the same way. In 1881 they transferred their operations to Missaukee County and put in a small steam road to get the logs out. They started $110,000 in debt and did not realize a dollar for three years. Although the prospect was not at all promising, Mr. Moore in 1885 bought his partner out, and decided to work alone. The following four years were prosperous, and in 1889, selling out his interest in the concern, and returning to St. Clair township, Mr. Moore purchased the farm he now owns, situated along the banks of the St. Clair river.

HON. GEORGE WILLIAM MOORE.

In 1889, with his brother, F. T. Moore, he organized their present bank at Capac, and in 1890 Mr. Moore organized the St. Clair County Savings Bank of Port Huron, of which he is now the cashier. In 1898 the private bank of G. W. and F. T. Moore was opened at Marine City.

Mr. Moore is one of the younger leaders of the Republican party of St. Clair county and chairman of the Republican county committee. He enjoys the confidence and support of the young element in his county, and is held in high regard by the more conservative and elder Republicans. He was supervisor and chairman of the board in Massaukee county from 1884 until 1888, and elected State senator from the Eleventh District in 1898. He is a stockholder in the Riverside Woodworking Company of Port Huron, and also of the Lang Fish Company in the same city, both of which are exceedingly prosperous concerns.

Mr. Moore married Miss Harriet Radcliffe, daughter of J. F. Radcliffe, at Hersey, Michigan, in 1885. They have four children.

BRIG.-GEN. FRED HEWINGS CASE

CASE, BRIG.-GEN. FRED HEWINGS.

Fred Hewings Case was born in the village of Constantine, Michigan, October 30, 1857, where he lived until he was six years of age, when, in 1864, his parents moved to Three Rivers, Michigan. Here he was sent to the public schools until he reached the age of 15, when he began to look about for an occupation in life. That of a journalist appealed to him most, so he applied for and secured a place in the printing office of the Three Rivers Reporter, then the leading newspaper published in St. Joseph county. His position was that of a "devil," and for his first ten weeks' work he received in lieu of salary a book of travel, and after that he was paid $3 a week. The following year he found another position, setting type in the office of the Grand Rapids Democrat, Grand Rapids, Michigan. He remained in Grand Rapids for about eight months, and then went to Kalamazoo, where he secured cases on the Kalamazoo Telegraph. Here he remained and worked steadily for three years, casting his first vote in that city.

In 1879 he went to Chicago, Illinois, where he worked a year on the Chicago Times, and afterwards on the Herald. While in that city he became a Union man by joining Typographical Union No. 3, and he is still a member of that body.

Shortly after this he returned to Three Rivers to connect himself with his father in the publication of the News-Reporter. In 1888 he was appointed mail clerk and given the run between Grand Rapids and Elkhart. Later he was transferred to the main line working between Cleveland, O., and Chicago.

After six years' service he resigned in 1895 and went back to the newspaper business, having purchased the Three Rivers Tribune, which he continued to publish until August 1, 1896.

His military record is a history of advancements. He first joined as a private in the Kalamazoo Light Guard, known in service as Company C, Second Regiment. He was transferred to Company D, Three Rivers, in 1879, and elected Second Lieutenant of Co. D, Second Regiment, in 1880, re-elected in 1881, resigned the following year. June 10, 1885, he was made Captain of Co. D, in the same regiment, and August 22, 1892, was promoted to Major. March 30, 1893, he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Infantry, and February 16, 1897, was appointed Inspector-General by Governor Pingree. Today he holds the office of Adjutant-General, having been appointed July 11, 1898, and reappointed January 12, 1899.

Gen. Case is the descendant of an old Revolutionary family, his great grandfather served all through the war of American Independence, and suffered with Washington's troops at Valley Forge. Gen. Case has held a few political offices having been Township Clerk of Lockport, Michigan, for a term and Recorder of the Village of Three Rivers in 1881-82. He married in Three Rivers, May 20, 1894, Carrie Roberts Tucker, daughter of Cyrus Roberts of that city. Gen. Case is affiliated with the F. and A. M., Lodge No. 57, Three Rivers, and Lodge No. 43, K. P., of the same place.

BLAKESLEE, EDWIN A. Merchant, banker and farmer, these are three occupations that Edwin A. Blakeslee, of Galien, Michigan, follows today, and he is indebted for his present position largely to his own energetic efforts, and the "hustling" qualities with which he seems endowed.

His father, George A. Blakeslee, was one of the earlier settlers in Berrien County, where he arrived in 1854. Edwin was born in Galien, Michigan, July 18, 1865, and received his early education in the village school in that place.

Edwin A. Blakeslee started to earn money for his education when he was but 16 years of age. His brother, since deceased, was the proprietor of a threshing machine outfit which he had been most successful in operating throughout the country. Young Edwin, seeing that there was plenty of room in the field for another plant of this kind bought a second-hand threshing machine engine and getting a discarded separator which he had made over, started out in business for himself. He was handicapped at the beginning by a $1,200 indebtedness, but he cleared $800 the first year.

He hired a good gang of men, did his own collecting and personally superintended the contracts. Clad in old blue overalls and a blue flannel shirt with an old straw hat on the back of his head he filled all stations in the threshing outfit, drawing water, acting as fireman and engineer, feeding on the separator and filling any vacancy that occurred during the progress of the work.

From the hot days and nights of July until the chilly ones of autumn he followed his occupation in the wheat fields for nine seasons, attending school when threshing stopped in the fall until vacation arrived. In this way he earned enough to pay his way through college.

At the age of seventeen he attended the Advent College in Battle Creek, and in 1883 he was a student at the Michigan State Normal School, Ypsilanti. There he finished the scientific course in 1887, and in the fall of 1887 entered the University of Michigan, taking special work in chemistry, history, political economy preparatory to a course in the law department, which he entered in 1890. By the death of his father he was forced that same year to leave college and take up the several business interests that had thus been left to his care. It was harder work than the young man had ever found in his youth. There was a hardwood sawmill, a general store, private banking interests, and other enterprises which needed strict attention, and he has taken his father's place and all these enterprises are in the best financial condition.

EDWIN A. BLAKESLEE.

He has always been an ardent Republican, was Township Clerk three terms and Supervisor for two years. He was elected to the State Senate in 1896 and re-elected in 1898. In '97 was chairman of committee on taxation and member of finance and appropriation, and in '99 was chairman of cities and villages, roads and bridges, member of finance and appropriation and state affairs.

He was married at Benton Harbor, Michigan, May 18, 1898, to Miss Adaline, daughter of J. B. Graves of that place.

JUDGE CHARLES DEAN LONG.

LONG, JUDGE CHARLES DEAN. Charles Dean Long has lived in Michigan nearly 60 years. He was born in Grand Blanc, Genessee county, June 14, 1841, and at the present time is a resident of Lansing, Michigan.

His parents were farmers, and came from New England families. His father's family were from Tewksbury, Massachusetts, and his mother's family from Connecticut. His grandfather's mother was a Chandler, and related to the Chandler family of New Hampshire, the ancestors of the late Zachariah Chandler. Until he was thirteen years of age, Charles D. Long worked at farming, and when he started out from a district school to get an advanced education he went to Flint, Michigan, where he did chores for his board, and took care of the school building for his tuition for three years. His mother made his clothes for him, and in four years' time he graduated from the High School in Flint, fitted to enter the university. In order to get the money to attend college he took to teaching school in Flint township, and other places. He was very much interested in geography, and in teaching it he had a hobby. He commenced by setting rivers, mountains, and the different data connected with them, such as capitols of states, area, etc., into crude rhyme, set to some familiar tune, and this method proved most successful.

The breaking out of the war stopped his idea of a university education. August, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Eighth Michigan Infantry. At the battle of Wilmington Island, in Georgia, April 16, 1862, he lost an arm, and was also severely wounded. As soon as he was able to travel he returned home and commenced to study law in the office of Oscar Adams, now Circuit Judge of the Cheboygan district, and when, in 1864, he was elected County Clerk, and while in that position, was admitted to the bar.

From this time on his advance was rapid. He was County Clerk of Genesee County from 1865 to 1873; Prosecuting Attorney from 1875 until 1881; a Supervisor of the National Census for Michigan in 1880: Judge Advocate and Major on the staff of Governor Jerome from 1881 until 1883; member of the State Military Board and Colonel on the staff of Gov. Alger 1883 to 1885; commissioner for Michigan to the Centennial celebration of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States held in Philadelphia in 1887, and Justice of the Supreme Court, January 1, 1883, re-elected in 1897. He has been president of the Detroit College of Law since its first organization. His law practice is conducted in partnership with George R. Gold.

Judge Long married Alma A. Franklin in December, 1863. His three children live in Detroit. Jessie is the wife of John M. Barton, with Wright, Kay & Co., Detroit, Burt E. is a member of the Metropolitan police force of Detroit, and May is the wife of Edward Schremser, the well-known musical director of that city.

The G. A. R. numbers Judge Long in its ranks, of which he was Department Commander for one term ending in 1885. He is a member of the K. O. T. M., the K. P. and A. O. U. W.

MONTGOMERY, HON. ROBERT MORRIS. Hon. Robert Morris Montgomery, justice of the Supreme Court, is a native of this state, and has spent the greatest portion of his 50 years in Michigan. He was born in Eaton Rapids township May 12, 1849. The family originally came from Ireland, Robert Montgomery, the grandfather of the present Robert, having come from the northern part of that country in 1806, settling first in New York state, and coming to Michigan in 1836, when he located in Ingham county. He was a farmer.

The parents of Judge Montgomery formerly lived in Eaton Rapids township, and it was here that the boy received the first principles of his education. He attended the little district schools during the winter terms, until the age of 12 years, when the family removed to Eaton Rapids, and thus enabled him to attend the schools of that village.

At the age of 15, prior to his school teaching experience, he enlisted in the Seventh Cavalry, which was being organized, in August, 1864. He was sent to the encampment of the regiment at Jackson, Michigan, but three months later was discharged for disabilities caused by a prolonged fever.

Until he was 20 years of age he taught school and worked at farming, except one year when he taught a summer school at Benton Harbor and Millburg, Michigan.

During all these years he had been reading law, and had decided to make that his profession. This idea originated with his mother when Robert was only 12 years of age. He became engaged in a controversy with an elder brother, during the time of the celebrated Lincoln-Douglass debate. The two brothers argued for some time, until finally the younger proved his argument by quoting an article in the Constitution, whereupon the mother decided that Robert should be the lawyer of the family.

While visiting friends at Hart, Oceana county, Michigan, he learned that F. J. Russell, of that place, wanted a student in his office. He secured the place, and worked for his board for over a year, reading law and preparing himself to enter that profession, and on July 25, 1870, he was admitted to the bar at Grand Haven, Michigan. His first law office was opened at Pentwater, Michigan. In 1872 he was elected prosecuting attorney of that county on the Republican ticket. He was re-elected in 1874, and continued his practice at Pentwater until three years later, when he was appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the Western District. He removed to Grand Rapids. In 1881 he was elected judge of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit, and was re-elected to that office in 1887. After a few months he resigned and formed a partnership with McGeorge Bundy, under the name of Montgomery & Bundy. He was nominated by the Republicans for the supreme bench in 1891, and elected by 5,000 majority. He took his seat January 1, 1892.

HON. ROBERT MORRIS MONTGOMERY.

In 1873 he married Miss Theo C. Wadsworth, of Pentwater, Michigan, and they have two children, Morris W., who is a student reading law at Lansing, and Stanley D. is attending the University of Michigan.

HON. FRANKLIN MOORE.

MOORE, HON. FRANKLIN. One of the leading citizens of St. Clair, Mich., a man who has lived all his life in that city and township, Franklin Moore, occupies a high social status among his fellow-citizens and is recognized by them as a public-spirited business man, ready to aid any measure for the benefit of the city.

He was born in the township of St. Clair, September 6, 1845. Up to the time he was 14 years of age he attended the public school in his district, with the exception of about two years, when he went to private schools in the city of St. Clair. After that he attended the Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Mass., going from there to Yale College, from which institution he gradnated in 1868.

Returning to Michigan he became actively engaged in the lumber business at Saginaw, until 1875. In that year he bought a farm in his native township of St. Clair, which he operated for ten years. While still engaged in farming he purchased the St. Clair Republican and owned and edited that paper for a period of seventeen years. During this time he was twice appointed postmaster at St. Clair; first under the administration of President Garfield, serving in all about nine years. While editor of the Republican, Mr. Moore with three other citizens joined in organizing the Diamond Crystal Salt Company, of which he was selected secretary and treasurer, and he still holds that position in this large industry.

He was elected a member of the board of education of the St. Clair city schools in 1877, and remained such until 1883. In 1894 he was again elected to this office and he is still a member of the board at the present writing. In 1896 he was elected supervisor of the first ward. He was elected on the Republican ticket in 1899 as a representative to the State Legislature.

In politics, Mr. Moore has always been a Republican, but has maintained the right of being perfectly independent in following his convictions. On the subject of taxation he has always believed that there should be no favored classes, but that everybody should bear their full burden of taxation.

June 11, 1873, Mr. Moore married Miss Emily Parmelee, daughter of William S. Parmelee, at Toledo, Ohio. Mrs. Moore died June 20, 1898, leaving four children: Laura, aged 24, who fills her mother's place in the home; Franklin Moore, Jr., aged 22, bookkeeper; Margaret, aged 20, a student in Olivet College, and Emily C., aged 15, attending school in Chicago.

Mr. Moore attends the Congregational Church, of which he is a member, and belongs to but one fraternal order, The Knights of the Maccabees.

Personally he is a quiet man, disliking controversy, and avoiding as far as possible disputing the opinions of others. This has been noticed in his editorials, but when some desirable object beneficial to his city or state is to be obtained he is a man of remarkably strong purpose. His manner of life is quiet and unobtrusive. In society or church work he does not make any effort to push himself, yet holds a leading position in both.

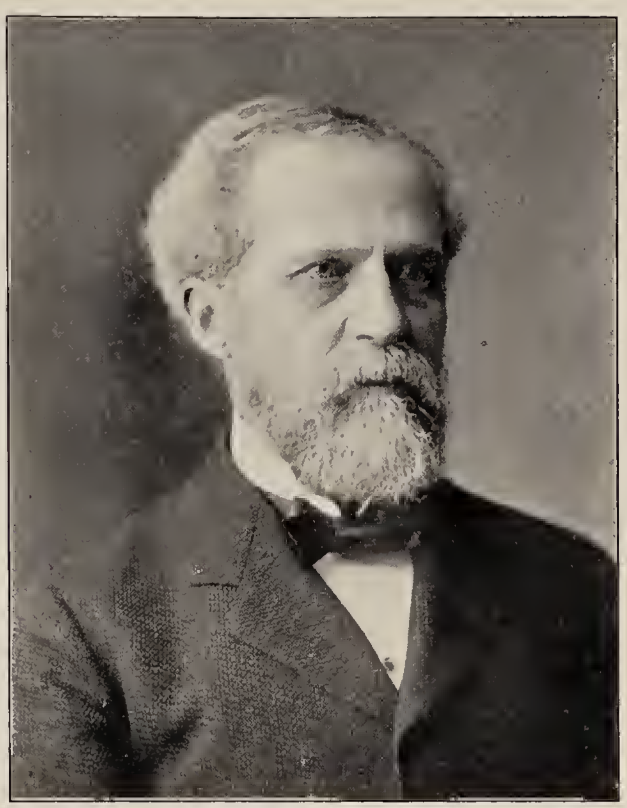
MOORE, HON. JUDGE JOSEPH B.

Joseph B. Moore traces his ancestry back to Wales. The family came from that country at a very early date and settled in New Jersey. They took an active part in the making of the history of the United States, Mr. Moore's grandfather, Joseph B. Moore, being a soldier in the last war between this country and Great Britain.

The parents of Joseph B. Moore, the subject of the present sketch, located in Macomb county, Michigan, in 1833, and later moved into the southwestern part of Lapeer county, where the father engaged in the manufacture of household furniture and spinning-wheels.

Joseph B. Moore was born at Commerce, Oakland county, Michigan, November 3, 1845. He attended the district schools and assisted his father in his shop, and when the father bought a small sawmill the boy was given a man's work to do about the plant, and without compensation.

At the age of 18 he attended the fall term at Hillsdale College and securing a teacher's certificate, commenced teaching school at Moscow Plains. The usual difficulties that faced teachers at that time were met with by Mr. Moore, but although one of his arms had been broken shortly before he took the class, the teacher, by his firmness and tact, won over the ring-leader of the troublesome faction. The school was so successful it was continued beyond the original term. He was solicited to take charge of the school at "Rough and Ready Corners," in Wayne county, where he had a repetition of the experience at Moscow. When but 22 years old he was made principal of the village school at Walled Lake, Oakland county.


HON. JUDGE JOSEPH B. MOORE.

He read law while working in the sawmill with his father, and also at intervals during his teaching days. He saved up enough money to spend a year in the law department of the University of Michigan in 1868-69. On leaving the University in the latter year he was made deputy county clerk of Lapeer county. He was admitted to the bar the following year, and his first case, which was before the Circuit Court, gave him a reputation and a standing in the county. The case was a peculiar one. A dozen or more leading farmers had been swindled by a hay fork agent, and their supposed receipts for payments turned up in the shape of promissory notes. Young Moore was the only attorney who did not have any of these notes placed in his hands for collection, and the farmers making a pool engaged him. He made his maiden speech to a jury in the Circuit Court, and the result was a disagreement of the jury, and the case was never again tried. This brought many clients to the young attorney and he soon possessed a large practice.

Mr. Moore held the office of prosecuting attorney for Lapeer county from 1873 until 1877. In 1878 he was elected state senator. In 1880 he declined a renomination. In 1888 he was elected circuit judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, where he remained until 1896, when he was elected to the Supreme Bench of Michigan, a position which he fills at the present writing. He married, December 3, 1872, Miss Ella L., daughter of Jasper Bentley.

ELLIOT OLIVER GROSVENOR.

GROSVENOR, ELLIOT OLIVER, was born at Monroe, Michigan, October 26, 1863. He lived there and attended the public schools until 1878, when he entered the Michigan Military Academy from which he graduated with the rank of senior captain, in 1881. He attended the University of Michigan for four years and graduated from the literary department, classical course, in June, 1885. He then took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1886, but has never practiced that profession, devoting his attention mainly to agriculture and particularly to dairy interests, in which he has been actively engaged since 1890.

In politics Mr. Grosvenor is a thorough Republican, and served as chairman of the Monroe County Republican committee from 1896 to 1900. In 1894-96 he held the office of circuit court commissioner of Monroe County.

Governor Hazen S. Pingree appointed Mr. Grosvenor Dairy and Food Comissioner January 26, 1897, and reappointed him for another term in February, 1899.

In 1886, Mr. Grosvenor married Miss Mary Hamilton, daughter of David P. Hamilton, of White Pigeon, Michigan. They have three children: Ira R., Ebenezer O., and Mary, aged respectively thirteen, ten and eight years.

Ira R. Grosvenor, Mr. Grosvenor's father, was one of the best known lawyers of Southern Michigan, and died in 1899. His mother was Miss Sarah A. Wood, daughter of Joseph Wood, who was a Michigan pioneer and took a prominent part in Michigan territorial affairs.

O'BRIEN, HON. MICHAEL. Hon. Michael O'Brien is a Canadian by birth but has lived in Michigan nearly all his life and since 1869 has been a resident of Alpena. Michigan. He was born on a farm near Belleville, Ontario, September 18, 1852, and secured a fair education in the parochial schools of Windsor, and at the old Detroit Business College. He learned the trade of shoemaker at Windsor, and in 1868, at the age of 16 started out as a journeyman shoemaker, working first at Trenton, and then in Lexington. Michigan. His father, Patrick O'Brien, for years an attache of the Windsor postoffice, died March 14, 1869, leaving the mother with six children without any other means of support than that furnished by the eldest boy, Michael. In July, 1869, Michael found work in Alpena, Michigan, with John W. Creighton, and in 1872 brought his mother and the children to that city and supported the family with his earnings. In 1874 he started in the shoe business on his own account and was on the road to success when fire destroyed his store and stock in 1876. He was forced to go back to his bench and commence all over again.

In 1880 he was elected county clerk on the Democratic ticket, and returned to this office four times on the same ticket. While county clerk he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1887.

In 1889 he purchased the law and abstract business of the late J. B. Newton, and entered into partnership with W. T. Sleator in the same month. In 1890 he was elected mayor of the city of Alpena and his administration was one of the best that city ever had. During his term the beautiful Central High School of Alpena was built and paid for, at a cost of $40,000, and many other valuable improvements were made. He was re-elected Mayor in the spring of 1900.

HON. MICHAEL O'BRIEN.

Mr. O'Brien is a stockholder and a director in the Alpena Building & Loan Association, a director in the Alpena County Savings Bank, secretary and director of the Alpena Land Improvement Company, and a director of the Alpena Business Men's Association. He has been prominently identified with many progressive associations, namely, the Alpena branch of the National Loan & Investment Company, of which he was secretary; president of the Citizens' Association and Law and Order League.

Beside attending to his present business of real estate and loans, and his profession as attorney-at-law, Mr. O'Brien finds time to devote to his political party. He has been the Democratic chairman of the judicial committee of the Twenty-sixth District, and also a member of the Democratic congressional committee of the Tenth District. Fraternally he associates with the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, U. L. G., and C. T. A. S.

During his career in this state, for over a quarter of a century, Mr. O'Brien has seen Alpena grow from a small village to a modern city. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

He married Mary A., daughter of Mark Coppinger, at Bay City, Michigan, November 28, 1882.

HENRY EUGENE CHASE.

CHASE, HENRY EUGENE. Henry E. Chase, a direct descendant of the Aquilla Chase family of New England, was born in Calhoun county, Michigan, on the 25th day of August, 1863.

The basis of his future success was laid in the public schools of this state. He graduated from the high school at Lawrence, Michigan, and for a short time taught school in Van Buren county.

Mr. Chase early formed the intention of taking up the law as a profession, and in 1886 went into the office of Hon. Fred A. Maynard, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, where, after studying for two years, he was admitted. Soon after his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with Mr. Maynard, very pleasant and profitable business relations resulting therefrom, which continued until after Mr. Maynard assumed the office of attorney-general of Michigan.

In 1889 he was made deputy surveyor of customs at Grand Rapids, which position he filled for four years.

In 1894 he was temporarily appointed to the office of deputy oil inspector at Grand Rapids, which he subsequently resigned.

January 1, 1895, Mr. Maynard appointed Mr. Chase assistant attorney-general, which position he held until the year 1897, when the Legislature created the office of deputy attorney-general. Mr. Chase was then appointed deputy attorney-general and held the office until December 31, 1898, when Mr. Maynard's term of office as attorney-general expired.

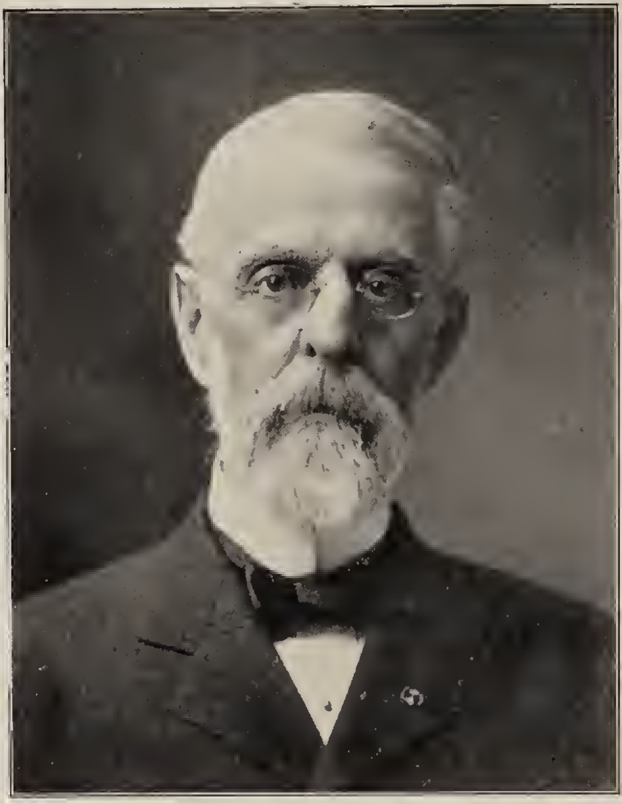
January 1, 1899, he was re-appointed by Hon. Horace M. Oren as deputy attorney-general, which office he still holds.

During his tenure of office as deputy attorney-general, many important state cases have been under his supervision, the same receiving careful and thorough attention.

DAVIS, HON. GEORGE BURLINGHAM. Hon. Geo. Burlingham Davis has and is still contributing his share toward the progress of Michigan, being actively identified with some of the leading organizations of the state. He was born in Detroit, June 23, 1858, and educated in the public schools. His father, the late Dr. J. E. Davis, died in 1872, of a disease contracted while serving as surgeon in the 27th Michigan Infantry. His grandfather was Judge Calvin Davis, of Macomb county, Mich., and was a member of the Legislature in 1845, just fifty years before Mr. Davis represented the same county in the same body. At the age of 16 Mr. Davis became shipping clerk in the wholesale oil house of M. V. Bentley, at Grand Rapids. Previous to this he had earned his first dollar by driving piles under a bridge that had been raised by spring freshet. He remained as shipping clerk for one year, then joined his brother in the real estate and insurance business at Oxford, Michigan. A year later he became city salesman for Perrin & Bentley, wholesale oil dealers, in Detroit. For two years he was city salesman and traveling man for this firm, leaving them to travel for the music firm of R. D. Bullock, Detroit. While in this business Mr. Davis traded a second-hand piano for some oak timber in Macomb county, which deal eventually resulted in taking him into the manufacture of hardwood lumber. He went into this business when only 22 years old, in company with Henry Oellrich, of Detroit, Davis furnishing the muscle and Oellrich the cash. In four weeks the young firm found itself $600 out. Business picked up, however, until in two years Davis was able to buy out his partner. More bad luck came along shortly after this, for during the logging season an epidemic started among his horses, quickly killing thirteen. He managed to pull through the season, though, and eventually establish himself on a firm footing. He has an excellent business in hardwood lumber now, at Utica, Mich. For fifteen years he has made a specialty of piles, bridge, car and ship timber. His best and oldest patrons are the Michigan Central Railroad Company, the Detroit Shipbuilding Co. and the Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. In 1890 he organized the Utica Hoop & Lumber Co., at Utica, Michigan. The scarcity of timber and the business depression of '94 and '95 caused the closing of this plant.

HON. GEORGE BURLINGHAM DAVIS.

He also organized the Detroit Sand & Gravel Co., and bought one of the largest sand and gravel pits in the state, being arranged to load 40 cars a day. Mr. Davis is now its sole owner. In 1898 he organized the Detroit, Utica & Romeo Railway Co., with a capitalization of $300,000, which is now building a street railway from Detroit to Romeo. Mr. Davis is president of the company and has an office in Detroit. He is also interested in hardwood lumber at Utica and other Michigan points. Mr. Davis is a Republican. He was elected representative from the Second District of Macomb county in 1895-96, re-elected 1897-98, and elected state senator from the Twelfth District in 1899-00. He married Miss Marion St. John, daughter of S. P. St. John, and has one child, Lucile, aged seven years.



JUDGE CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN GRANT.

GRANT, JUDGE CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN. Judge Claudius Buchanan Grant was born in Lebanon, Maine, October 25, 1835. His parents were small farmers struggling for a livelihood on a stone-covered farm. As soon as old enough to work, his time was occupied from spring until fall in the usual farm work, picking stones, hoeing, haying, harvesting, etc. During the winters he attended the district school, and in his fifteenth year went to Lebanon Academy during spring and fall, where he commenced preparing for college. At the age of 17 he taught a district school at $15 per month. After finishing that school he was offered another the same winter in an adjoining township, the pupils of which had thrown the former teacher out of the window. Young Grant accepted. During the second week of school, arrangements were made to serve him as they had the former teacher. A fight occurred, in which young Grant whipped the bully of the school, and was thereafter the admiration of the scholars as well as the people of the district. Mr. Grant completed his preparation for college at Lebanon Academy in the summer of 1855, and in October of that year entered the University of Michigan. After paying his tuition at this college he had just $60 left. Together with three others, he rented an attic over a shoe store, and went to housekeeping. During his freshman year he sawed wood for one Mr. Clark, who kept a bakery, and for each hour's work received a loaf of bread. He also worked for Prof. Winchel, setting out trees, which are still standing on the old Winchel place, north of the Campus. He graduated from the University in 1859, and for the next three years was principal of the Ann Arbor High School. In 1861 he organized a military company and was elected captain. The company was assigned to the 20th Michigan Infantry. November 21, 1863, he was promoted to major; December 26, 1864, to lieutenant colonel, and on the same day was made colonel of the regiment. After Lee's surrender, Colonel Grant resigned from the Army, and returning to the University of Michigan commenced the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1866, and began his practice in partnership with Ex-Governor Alpheus Felch. In 1870 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and again in 1872. He was also elected regent of the University of Michigan in 1871, serving as such eight years.

In 1873 he removed to Houghton, Michigan, where in 1876 he was elected prosecuting attorney. When the 35th Judicial Circuit was organized, in 1882, Mr. Grant was made circuit judge, and he was re-elected to this office in 1887. He became a resident of Marquette in 1886. Judge Grant has always taken a prominent part in the Republican politics of this state. In February, 1898, he was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court and elected by a large majority.

June 13, 1863, Judge Grant married Miss Caroline E., daughter of the late Governor Alpheus Felch. They have four daughters, three of whom are married. His daughter, Helen Grant Sparrow, has died since above sketch was written.

CAMPBELL, HON. MILO DE WITT. It is a noteworthy fact that nearly all the men of progress in this state have started as school teachers and by that means have earned enough to further their own education. Milo DeWitt Campbell is not an exception. His parents were poor, living upon their small farm near Quincy, Michigan. Here he was born October 25, 1851. In a limited way, his parents did all they could toward his education. All of his time not spent in the district school he worked out, on farms about the neighborhood and wherever he could find work. He was industrious, and the first book he ever bought was from money he earned cleaning out the stoned-up wells in the neighborhood, when he was 10 years old. When about 14 years of age, he attended school at Coldwater, working before and after school, Saturdays and during vacations to support himself, and boarding some of the time with an aunt. At 15 he obtained a certificate to teach, but could not find employment because of his youth. At 17 he began teaching in district schools, and later at the village school in Gerard. He graduated from the high school at Coldwater, preparatory to the University, and later at the State Normal School at Ypsilanti.

In 1873 he was nominated county superintendent of schools, although only just having passed the age of twenty-one. He was not a candidate for the place and was dumbfounded when he heard his name presented and confirmed at the republican county convention, with several opposing candidates. The opposing parties put up no candidate against him, and Mr. Campbell received all the votes. He resigned before the expiration of his term, and became a solicitor for a life insurance company at a better salary. He afterwards entered the Normal School and immediately, upon finishing his course there, was employed by the same company at an increased salary. After a few months, however, he began to study law with Loverige & Barlow, Coldwater. He was admitted to practice in January, 1877. After his admission to the bar he located at Quincy. The first year he made $350, supporting himself and wife from the same and saving fifty dollars, which he put out at interest. Business soon began to knock at his door and increased rapidly until 1886, when he moved to Coldwater, the county seat. He still continues the senior member of the firm of Campbell & Johnson, of that city, and has always had a large and lucrative practice.

HON. MILO DE WITT CAMPBELL.

In 1873 and 1874 he was commissioner of schools of Branch county. In 1885 and 1887 he was a member of the State Legislature. In the latter year he became private secretary to Gov. Luce and held the position until 1891. He has been president of the state board of inspectors, having in charge all the penal and reformatory institutions of the state; a member of the railroad and street crossing board; insurance commissioner, and is now the president of the board of state tax commissioners. His home has always been in Branch county.

October 18th, 1876, Mr. Campbell married Marion, the daughter of Clark C. Sears, of Quincy, Michigan, for whom he had formed an attachment in childhood.

ARTHUR ORRIN BEMENT.

BEMENT, ARTHUR ORRIN. One of the largest plants in the State of Michigan is that of E. Bement's Sons, at Lansing, Michigan, which in 1871 only employed a force of three men, and to-day engages an army of employees and turns out yearly over a million dollars' worth of stoves and agricultural implements.

Arthur Orrin Bement, the president of the E. Bement's Sons, manufacturers of heating and cooking stoves, agricultural implements, etc., was born at Fostoria, Ohio, May 22, 1847. The boy was given the advantages of a good education in that city, and at the age of 14 he commenced to learn the trade of a moulder, earning $3 a week making plow points. At the end of five years he left this trade to take the position of cashier in the store of ex-Governor Charles Foster, of Fostoria. When 18 years of age he became a teacher in the Norris district school, near Fostoria, at a salary of $30 per month, and after the usual fight with the larger scholars necessary to establish his superiority over them, he managed to hold his position through the term.

He gave up teaching to help his father in the machine shop, as the factory at that time commenced the manufacture of plows, and he remained at this work until the spring of 1869, when, in company with his brother, he came to Michigan to work in the moulding shop of Nicholas & Shepherd, of Battle Creek. After three months the brothers returned to Fostoria, and during the balance of the year worked in Maumee City and Toledo, Ohio. In September, 1869, father and son came to Michigan in search of a location in which to establish a plant. They first stopped at Grand Rapids, but the establishment for sale there being too large for their capital they went to St. Johns and Owosso, and finally located in Lansing. Here they rented a small foundry and started to manufacture plows and farm kettles. That same summer they purchased their present site. The father had about $4,000 in money, horses, wagons and past due notes, while A. O. Bement possessed $500 in cash. With this small capital they started their now famous plant. Young Bement looked after the business interests and traveled around the state finding a market for the output of the foundry. In 1878 the business increased to such an extent that they were forced to increase their plant, and at the same time they commenced to manufacture stoves. Since that time the plant has had a yearly growth, and over 550 men find employment in it during the year.

Arthur Orrin Bement was elected mayor of Lansing in 1893 and re-elected the following term. He was a member of the Lansing water works board in 1886-88. Mr. Bement married Miss Alice Jennison, daughter of Wm. F. Jennison, at Eagle, Michigan, October 9, 1873. His first wife died in 1884 and in 1887 he married Miss Vina Lou Mosher, of Lansing, Michigan. His eldest son, Edward Jennison Bement, is the travelling representative of the firm, and his two daughters, Dorothy and Rosalind, are living at home in Lansing. Mr. Bement has taken all the Masonic degrees, including Knight Templar.

SAYRE, HON. IRA TERRY. In all his political life Hon. Ira Terry Sayre has never been defeated for any office. He was only 23 years of age when he first entered the political field, as the township clerk of Flushing township, Michigan, a position he held for seven years. He was also treasurer of the school district for a period of six years. In 1890 he was elected president of the village of Flushing, and at the expiration of his term he declined re-election. From 1888 until 1892 he was justice of the peace in that village. In November, 1898, he was elected to the State Senate on the Republican ticket by a majority of 2,572, and in his own township, which polled 574 votes, he received a majority of 400.

Ira T. Sayre was born in Hector township, New York State, March 6, 1858. His parents moved to Michigan in 1864 and until he was eight years of age the boy's education was confined to the district schools, and the high school at Flushing until he reached the age of 20. The balance of his time was spent in helping his father on their farm, grubbing, splitting rails, burning timber and getting the farm into shape for tillage. He graduated from the Flushing high school and entered the Michigan Agricultural College. Here he managed to secure five hours' work per day, and by working Saturdays he made enough money to pay his way while in college. During the vacation period he taught the district schools. He entered the law class of the University of Michigan in 1880, and remained until the next year, but did not graduate. He went to Lansing and took an examination before the Supreme Court, where he was admitted to the bar June 12, 1881.

He commenced practice in Flushing, where he still resides. A chair, a few law books, a small table and a debt of $350 was the outfit with which he started his practice. He was hopeful and more so when on the first day that his sign was tacked up over the door he had a client. At the end of the month, when he footed up his books, he discovered that he had taken in as his month's work just $12.04. Out of this he had to pay $3 a week board, $5 a month office rent, besides postage and other incidentals. The following month business picked up to the extent of $4.70 above the previous one. He became despondent, and at one time he concluded that if receipts and expenses continued at the same ratio he would go back to teaching school. The third month he tried a case in court and business became very good after that.

HON. IRA TERRY SAYRE.

He married Miss Julia E., daughter of Franklin A. Niles, of Flushing, Michigan, August 5, 1884, and three children have been the issue of that marriage: Helen Lorraine, aged eight years; Sidney Estelle and Frank Niles, twins, aged two years.

Mr. Sayre is a stockholder in the Union Trust & Savings Bank at Flint, Michigan, and the First State & Savings Bank, at Flushing, Michigan. He is a member of the various Masonic bodies, including the Commandery, Consistory and Shrine, and many other fraternal societies. For the last six years he has been one of the finance auditors of the Great Camp of the Knights of the Maccabees for Michigan.

EDGAR SHAW WAGAR.

WAGAR, EDGAR SHAW. Edgar Shaw Wagar earned his own education, and without any aid save that of his own determination to succeed, backed by a fearlessness of hard work, forced his way to the front rank in the business world.

His parents located on a farm about three miles from Constantine, Michigan, in 1843, and it was here, on August 30, 1850, that he was born. When large enough to work he found plenty awaiting him on the little farm, and he divided his time between that occupation and attending the schools of the district until he was 17 years old. That summer he was employed as a shoveller with a construction train during the building of what is now the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, between Grand Rapids and Sparta. He earned the first money he ever had in his life loading sand on cars at $1.25 a day and boarded himself out of this stipend, saving enough to pay for his tuition in the Constantine high school until the following June, when he left school and worked with a threshing machine outfit around the county, returning to school when the threshing season closed. This was his hardest school year. He had very little money, and was compelled to live very close during the term. He did his own cooking in a little back bedroom, eating his dinners very often in a frozen state. Saturdays he earned some money chopping four foot wood at 65 cents per cord.

The following summer he secured a position as clerk in a grocery store at Cedar Springs, Michigan, at $5 per week. He remained in that business for eight years, and in the summer of 1878 decided to start in the hardware business, with which he had some experience, on his own account. At that time Edmore was just coming into existence as a prospective lumbering village, and he selected that place as the one in which to commence business. The town of Edmore was plotted in a dense pine forest and the main street was simply indicated by a marking of trees. He built a small store, and his first stock of goods did not make a good-sized load for a wheelbarrow. While in Cedar Springs he had met and married Miss Mary L. Pfeifler, of that place, and she followed him on his pioneer venture to Edmore. He met her at McBride, the terminus of the new railroad, and together they walked through the darkness and rain a distance of four miles to their new home. The first two years the young couple spent in Edmore were made up of struggles and privations, with pressing indebtedness, but he worked so hard that the neighbors used to say "Ed Wagar has set down only once in four years." The business was a success.

In 1887 he sold his hardware business and commenced his lumbering operations. In 1893-95 Mr. Wagar was a representative for the First district of Montcalm county, and State senator from the Eighteenth district, 1897-99. In 1897 Mr. Wagar found himself in condition to close up all his lumber deals and enter into his present business as private banker under the name of E. S. Wagar's Bank, at Edmore, Michigan, in which business he still continues and has been eminently successful.

HILL, JOSHUA. A good education has been the basis of success in the life of Joshua Hill, and to his parents and his own personal energy he is largely indebted for the position he has taken among the men of progress in this state, and the success which has greeted his efforts in life. He was born in Newton, New Jersey, October 18, 1847, and educated in Newton Collegiate Institute and the Chester Institute in Chester, New Jersey. Like many of the other successful men of this state, Mr. Hill in his early life was a school teacher, being only 17 years of age at that period of his career.

He has been interested in banks since 1865 and is at present still engaged in the banking and real estate business. He assisted in the organization of several successful banks, namely, the Commercial Bank, also Wilson County Bank, at Fredonia, and the Oakland County Savings Bank, of Pontiac, Michigan. Mr. Hill went to Pontiac in 1891, his health being somewhat impaired at the time, and bought the fine home he now occupies in that city, with the intention of retiring from active business life. He has not entirely retired as yet, for he is now the president of the Oakland County Savings Bank and of the Pontiac Investment & Promotive Company.

To Mr. Hill Michigan is indebted for one of the most unique preserves in the State, Forest Lake Park, where many varieties of those wild animals that were rapidly becoming extinct before the march of civilization, may be found. He purchased the magnificent tract of three hundred acres enclosing that beautiful sheet of water, Forest Lake, in 1892, and it is stocked with wild game of every description. A large herd of Wyoming elk roam undisturbed over the park, and a small herd of buffalo has been added to the preserve in the past few years. Several varieties of duck inhabit the lake, and the woods are stocked with a number of English ring neck as well as Mongolian pheasants. Nothing has been done, in improving the park, that tends to rob it of its wild and picturesque character. Mr. Hill is vice-president of the Michigan Game Protective Association, and has been instrumental in protecting the wild game of Michigan from rabid inroads of the pot hunter. He is also a member of the Huron Mountain Club, which owns thirty square miles in game and fish preserves and trout and fish hatcheries on the Upper Peninsula near Marquette.

JOSHUA HILL.

He is a member of the executive committee of the National Bankers' Association of the United States. Having been an extensive traveller in this country and abroad, he was appointed general agent of the American Exchange in Europe, and for Messrs. Thos. Cook Sons, world's tourists.

In 1882 Mr. Hill married Miss Helen Prewitt, of Lexington, Kentucky, in that city, and six children, three boys and three girls, have been the issue of that union. In the literary world, he is known as a forcible writer, having contributed many articles to the press. His best known work is "Thought and Thrift," which was published in 1889.

It is a strongly written book in which the writer has shown his own strength of character and thought.

WILLIAM W. POTTER.

POTTER, WILLIAM W. William W. Potter was born at Maple Grove township, Barry county, Michigan, August 1, 1869. His father, Lucien B. Potter, was a farmer. He worked on the farm of his father until he was 21. When he was 20 years of age he attended the public school at Nashville, Michigan, starting in the ninth grade, but at the end of seven weeks he was stricken with typhoid fever and compelled to return home. He resumed his studies at the same school the following year, and when spring arrived he worked on the farm until the following autumn. Then he received a third grade teacher's certificate, and taught school during the winter of 1890 in Assyria township, at $22 per month. He returned to the family farm in the summer, and in the fall attended the Nashville high school for eleven weeks; then taught the same district again. That spring he was given a teacher's certificate of the first grade, and in April was tendered the position of principal of the city schools at Harrison, Michigan. He remained at the Nashville school until June, and then graduated. He was graduated on Friday, and the following Monday entered the Summer Normal School at Ypsilanti, where he remained until his school opened at Harrison, in September, 1891. He taught there until vacation, earning $550 a year. He was reappointed the following term at Harrison, at an increased salary. He followed this course the next year, and his salary was increased to $850 a year. During all this time he had been studying law in the office of Hon. George J. Cummins, at Harrison, and June 26, 1894, in Judge Dodds' court, he was admitted to the bar. During that summer he again worked on the farm, and the following term entered the University of Michigan senior law class, and was graduated in June, 1895.

He opened his law office in Hastings, Michigan, in August, 1895. He formed a partnership with J. Edmund Barrell in November, 1895, under the name of Barrell & Potter, which continued until August, 1896, when he became associated with Hon. Philip T. Colgrove; the partnership continues up to date.

In November, 1898, William W. Potter was elected on the Republican ticket to the State senatorship by a majority of 596.

He married, at Harrison, Michigan, Marguerite, daughter of Charles J. Richardson, and they have two daughters, Louise, aged five years, and Dorinne, aged nine months.

Mr. Potter is a Royal Arch and Chapter Mason, and a member of the K. of P.

OSBORN, CHASE SALMON. Chase S. Osborn, Railroad Commissioner of the State of Michigan, was born in Huntington county, Indiana, January 22, 1860. The senior Osborn, George A., was one of the earlier pioneers of Indiana and a leading abolitionist during the agitation of that question. Mr. Osborn's grandfather, Captain Isaac Osborn, who navigated the Ohio River between the Ohio ports and New Orleans for many years, was one of the pioneers of the Ohio Valley, and his great-grandfather, John Osborn, was a doctor and chaplain in the Continental Army during 1776 and 1780.

Chase S. Osborn started his education in a little red school house, and from 10 to 14 years of age attended the public schools of Lafayette, Indiana. He took three years at Purdue University, of that city. His first business venture was picking up old bones, rags and iron, which he sold to junk dealers. During his vacation, while attending the public schools, he had learned to set type, so he found a job in a newspaper office, setting type and turning the press on Saturday night, at $2 per week. He also peddled papers, and at one time had a monopoly of the sale of Chicago papers in Lafayette.

At 16 he went to Chicago filled with the idea that in that city he would make his fortune. After hunting about for a time, he found work as a bell boy in a hotel, and so earned enough money to return home. Upon leaving the University he again went to Chicago and succeeded in finding a position as reporter on the Chicago Tribune, but he went home shortly afterwards to see his sister married and lost his place. He hung around in Chicago for about four weeks, and finally went to Milwaukee looking for another position. Here his money was exhausted, and at last he was compelled to go to work as a roustabout in the lumber yards of Durr & Rugee, unloading and piling lumber. He didn't like the job, but as it was a case of pile lumber, beg or starve, he piled lumber. Later he secured a place with the Evening Signal, of Milwaukee, and then with the Milwaukee Chronicle. For the next year he did general assignment work on the Evening Wisconsin, and for the following two years was city editor of the Sentinel. Purchasing a paper in Florence, Wisconsin, he started in on his own account, publishing this paper for four years and selling out in the spring of 1887. In the fall of that year he bought the Sault Ste. Marie News, of which he is still the owner and manager.

CHASE SALMON OSBORN.

He was State Game and Fish Warden from February 1, 1895, until January 1, 1899, and was appointed Railroad Commissioner January 1, 1899.

He married Miss Lillian G. Jones, daughter of Edward Jones, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, May 7, 1881. Mr. Osborn is a Mason, having taken 32 degrees, and is a Knight Templar. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the B. P. O. E., and I. O. O. F. He also belongs to the Fellowcraft Club, of Detroit, and the Detroit Club.

Mr. Osborn is one of the leading and influential citizens of Sault Ste. Marie. He held the position of postmaster there from 1890 until 1894.

GEORGE L. MALTZ.

MALTZ, GEORGE L. Brooklyn, New York, is the birth place of George L. Maltz, who was born in that recent addenda to New York City, September 30, 1842. In 1845 the family moved to Michigan, taking up their residence in the city of Detroit, where until he was 16 years of age young Maltz attended the public schools.

His first employment was that of ticket agent in the office of the Grand Trunk Railroad. When 18 years of age he enlisted in Company I of the Fourth Michigan Infantry, and was made a corporal in that company when it was mustered into service. September 1, 1861. he was promoted to the rank of sergeant, and a few months later was again promoted to first sergeant.

His next step was to the rank of sergeant-major in March, 1862, and he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company E, December 13, 1862. The official records show that he was the commanding officer of his company during nearly all the year of 1863, and was acting adjutant of the regiment during a portion of that year and 1864. On March 21, 1864, he was commissioned first lieutenant of Co. E, Fourth Michigan Infantry, and he was mustered out with that rank, June 28, 1864.

Lieutenant Maltz served through the war with the Fourth Michigan Infantry, being in the Army of the Potomac, and distinguishing himself several times during the campaign. His regiment saw considerable service and hard fighting and took part in some of the fiercest and most stubbornly contested engagements in the Civil War. On being mustered out of serviee, Mr. Maltz was appointed cashier in the Internal Revenue Office at Detroit, a position which he filled most ably for several years. In 1872 he removed to Alpena, Michigan, where he opened a private bank under the firm name of George L. Maltz & Co. In 1883 he organized and was made president of the Alpena National Bank, which place he occupied until 1896. From 1876 until 1880 Mr. Maltz was Regent of the University of Michigan. He was made State Treasurer of Michigan in 1886 and remained such until 1890. He returned to Detroit from Alpena in 1892, and that same year he was a member of the Republican National Committee at the Minneapolis Convention.

In 1898 Governor Pingree appointed him State Bank Commissioner, in which position he is acting today.

Mr. Maltz was the ehairman of the committee that located and dedicated the monument placed by the state of Michigan in the battlefield of Gettysburg, in commemoration of the Fourth Michigan Infantry. The monument was erected in 1898.

While in Alpena he was thrice elected mayor of that city.

He married Elvira E., daughter of Joseph P. Whiting, of Detroit, at the close of the war in 1866, and is the parent of three daughters. Cora is the wife of the late Hon. Albert Pack, of Detroit; Mable is the wife of J. G. Farwell, of the same city, and Grace lives with her parents. Mr. Maltz has taken all the degree in Masonry, is a K. T., and a Shriner of Moslem Temple, Detroit. He belongs to the Loyal Legion and Detroit Post, G. A. R.

STEARNS, HON. JUSTUS SMITH. Justus Smith Stearns comes from old Vermont stock, his forefathers having been farmers and woolen manufacturers in the Green Mountain State for many generations. His father, Heman S. Stearns, was a farmer in Chautauqua county, New York, and owned and operated a small water-power sawmill. Justus Stearns attended the district schools near his home, getting three months' education in summer and three in winter, and when he was old enough to work he was given a job in his father's mill on Saturdays, wheeling sawdust and piling slabs. The father's work increased and as he needed some one to help him in his mill, young Stearns abandoned all his ideas of getting a city school education and left school to join his father. For six years he worked in the saw mill, tallied lumber, piled and loaded it, until, as his father remarked, he had the business thoroughly "pounded into him."

In 1861 the father determined to move to Erie, Pennsylvania, where, together with his son, he established a retail lumber yard, which turned out to be a most profitable undertaking.

During the oil excitement of 1860-63 the elder Stearns invested considerable money in oil lands, where he sank a great many wells and eventually a great deal of money. Those were days when fortunes were made and lost rapidly, and in 1864 the father failed and the son, when affairs were settled, found himself in almost the same predicament. He removed to Michigan in 1875 and found work in the office and general store which was connected with the lumbering plant then operated by Mrs. E. B. Ward, where by working with his customary zeal he was soon advanced to a position paying him $75 per month and expenses. He remained with the company four years, and in 1881 determined to branch out in the lumbering business on his own account. He controlled at that time a tract of land containing six hundred acres, lying east of Ludington, and having saved $3,000 he built a small saw mill capable of cutting thirty-five thousand feet of lumber per day and employing about thirty men. The place where the first mill was put up is now known as Stearns.

HON. JUSTUS SMITH STEARNS.

In 1891 Mr. Stearns built a large mill on the Flambeau Reservation in Wisconsin, and in 1892 erected another one on the Odanah Reservation near Ashland, in the same state.

Mr. Stearns has recently acquired the extensive mills and plant known as the E. B. Ward property, at Ludington, Michigan. With these several plants he is now manufacturing 150,000,000 feet of lumber per year, making him by far the largest manufacturer in the state.

Mr. Stearns was an elector from Michigan in 1891, when Gen. Harrison received the Presidential nomination, and in 1898 he was elected Secretary of State in Michigan, in which capacity he is acting at the present writing. His wife was formerly Miss Pauline Lyon, daughter of Robert Lyon, of Conneaut, Ohio, where they were married in 1871. Their only son, Robert Stearns, is connected with his father in business, and is a well-known designer of title pages for leading publications in the United States.

JOSEPH LEVI COX.

COX, JOSEPH LEVI. Joseph Levi Cox, commissioner of labor, state of Michigan, was born at Oxford, Illinois, March 24, 1858, and was educated in the free schools of Indiana. His grandfather, Joseph Cox, was one of the earliest pioneers of Indiana, settling near where Richmond is located today, when there was not a white settler within 30 miles of him.

While attending school, young Cox also turned his attention toward helping swell the family exchequer by selling papers on the streets when his little arms were scarcely long enough to encompass the bundle. In the fall of 1878-9 he first came near to the machine that in after years he was to do so much toward perfecting. He secured a position as printer's devil on the White County Banner, at Reynolds Station, Indiana, and worked at that until his family moved to Lafayette, Indiana. At the age of 15, while still a schoolboy in the Lafayette schools, he founded the "Monthly Bee," which was favorably received. In 1873 he launched the "Weekly Bee," and as this venture also met with success he was encouraged to, three years later, issue the "Bee" as a one-cent daily paper. He got on the opposite side of the successful county political party, and gave up journalism to devote his attention to perfecting a web printing press.

Shortly after this, June 3, 1877, he married Miss Katherine Sherwood. The same year he built the first wood printing press—a machine for printing on wood, tin or glass. In 1878 he invented two flat-bed web printing presses, duplex in action, for job work. He took out his first American patent in 1879. In that year, also, he was made city editor of the "Daily Journal," in Lafayette, Indiana, a position he held until 1882. In 1883 he founded the "Daily Call," but during all this time he had not relinquished his ideas on printing presses. In 1883 he placed his inventions with a company—The Duplex Printing Press Company, of Battle Creek, Michigan, capitalized at $300,000. This company built the first successful double web printing press in 1885. During his connection with the company Mr. Cox took out many foreign and American patents.

Mr. Cox was elected mayor of Battle Creek on the Republican ticket in 1892-3, and it was under his administration that the water works supply was perpetuated. Later he opened an office as patent solicitor and mechanical expert in patent causes, and found himself very much in demand. One day a sign was found on his office door, which read, "Closed until Pingree is elected," and from that time on Mr. Cox devoted his whole time to aiding the election of H. S. Pingree. After this was accomplished he served for some time as chief clerk in the railroad commissioner's office, and in May, 1897, he was appointed commissioner of labor, to which position he was reappointed for second term in 1899. He has five children, his son Earl being a clerk at Lansing, his daughter Stella the wife of S. Evart Holmes, of St. Louis, and his other three children, Jay, Mabel and Genevieve, living with their parents at Battle Creek, and attending school in that city.

HON. FRANK ARTHUR HOOKER.

HOOKER, HON. FRANK ARTHUR. In the history of the United States the name of Hooker will be found to have played an important part. It was the Reverend Thomas Hooker who, in 1736, led his little colony into and settled the town of Hartford, Connecticut, and it was this same Hooker who was the first colonist to formulate a constitution for government by the people. Hooker was obliged to go to the Netherlands before coming to American to escape the fury of Archbishop Laud on account of Hooker preaching non-conformist sentiments while in England.

To the Reverend Thomas Hooker, the subject of this sketch, Judge Frank Arthur Hooker, traces his ancestry. Judge Hooker was born June 16, 1844, at Hartford, Connecticut, in which city his father was at one time a prosperous contractor, but meeting with business reverses he was forced to leave the home of his ancestors and remove to Defiance, Ohio. Here young Hooker attended the district schools, and his education was furthered by an elder sister, who had been educated in Hartford. It was the boy's original intention to embark in the mercantile business, and with this end in view he attended a local business college, where he learned bookkeeping and penmanship. When 15 years of age he also began to learn the trade of mason under his father, and in the winter time he taught school. He worked steadily at this trade during the summer months until he entered the University of Michigan.

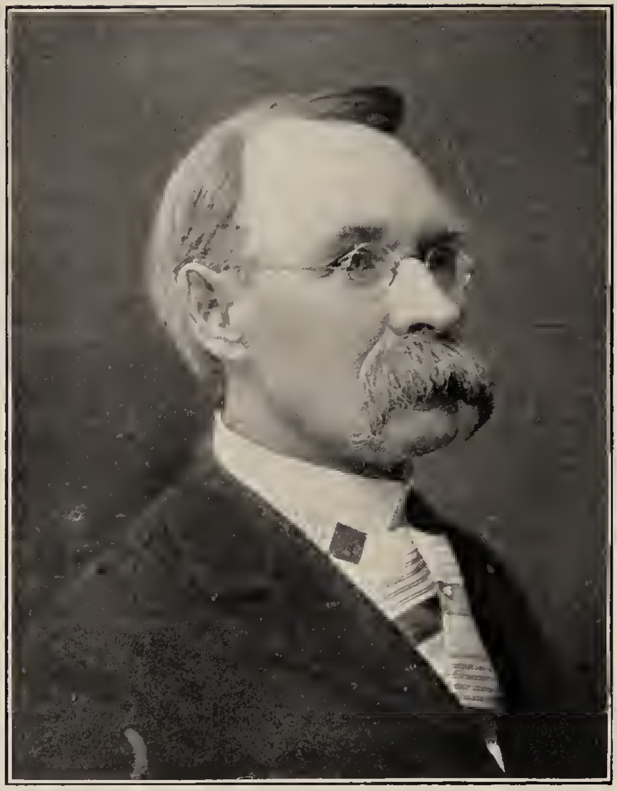
He continued teaching school and working as a mason until the autumn of 1863. One day he consulted with his father as to the advisability of studying law, and the elder Hooker, rather proud of the boy's ambition, told him to go ahead. For over 200 years the Hookers, with the exception of Judge Hooker's father, had been professional men, and as the young man had been reading law during his school teaching days he decided to follow in the footsteps of the Hookers who had gone before him, and adopt the law as his profession. He entered the University of Michigan in 1863, taking the law course, and graduated in 1865.

His first venture in his new profession was made in Bryan, Ohio, where, with a partner, he established a law practice which was a success the first year. At the end of the year Mr. Hooker decided to return to Michigan, so the partnership was dissolved, and leaving Bryan, Mr. Hooker went to Charlotte.

In 1867 he was made county superintendent of schools for Eaton county, and in the years 1872-6 he held the position of prosecuting attorney in the same county. He was made circuit judge of the fifth judicial circuit in 1878, and elected to supreme justice in 1892. He occupies the supreme bench at the present writing.

He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

In 1868 Judge Hooker married Emma E. Carter, daughter of William Carter, of Defiance, at that city. Both his sons are following professional careers, Harry Eugene Hooker, the eldest, being an attorney-at-law in Lansing, Michigan, and Charles Eggleston Hooker a physician in Grand Rapids.



J. EDGAR ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN, J. EDGAR. As superintendent of the Michigan School for Boys at Lansing, Michigan, J. Edgar St. John is doing his share towards the future of the state of Michigan by helping to make of the boys under his charge the kind of men needed in the progress of every country. He has held this position six years, managing its affairs with gentleness and skill and winning praise from all who have watched his work since he has been superintendent of the institution.

J. Edgar St. John was born at Somerset, Hillsdale county, Michigan, May 30, 1848. His father was a brick and stone mason, who came to Michigan in 1836, locating at Brooklyn, Jackson county, where he followed that profession. Young St. John was not given much chance to go to school, for he was taken away at 14 years of age, and put to work to learn the moulding and machinist trades. For over a year he was employed at this trade in the foundry of George H. Felt, of Brooklyn, during which time he earned $6 a month. His work was extremely arduous. He brushed and cleaned castings for twelve months, and at the end of that time was given a little respite from his hard labor and sent to visit relatives in Connecticut. Here he was taken down with brain fever, and hovered for a long time between life and death, being unable to work for nearly a year. As soon as he could get about he secured a position at $5 a week in a provision house and grocery. At 17 years of age he earned $50 per month, including his board.

Returning to Michigan a few years later, he entered the employ of D. L. Crossman at Dansville, Michigan, and later on entered into partnership with D. L. Crossman. At the expiration of three years of this partnership he bought out the interests of Mr. Crossman, and taking another partner again started in business. The new firm went into debt to the extent of $4,500, and in scarcely a year Mr. St. John found that in order to save himself he was compelled to buy out his partner. Alone he managed and conducted the business for another year, clearing off some of the indebtedness, but he was forced to sell out the business, owing to ill-health. He had on his books over $4,500, of which he managed to collect all except some $90, and in less than a year he had paid off all his creditors.

In 1873 he accepted a position as overseer in the cigar shop at the Industrial School, but after six months had to vacate on account of bronchitis caused by inhaling tobacco dust. During the following year he was assistant farmer; then followed a promotion to overseer of the chair shop, a position which he held until again promoted to bookkeeper and superintendent's clerk, where he remained eleven years. During this time Mrs. St. John was teacher in cottage No. 2, where they were located. Mr. St. John then left the institution, moving on his farm near the Agricultural College, after having filled nearly every subordinate position at the Industrial School.

August 1st, 1893, Mr. St. John was appointed to the office of superintendent and his wife matron, positions which they have occupied since, looking carefully after the 650 boys in the school.

BACON, M. D., HON. AUGUSTUS EGBERT. It required a strong constitution to pass through the many ills that bestrewed the path of Augustus Egbert Bacon, and an equally strong amount of reserve will power.

Dr. Bacon is a direct descendent of the John Bacon family of Massachusetts, his grandfather, John Bacon, lived in Vermont, and his father, Royal Bacon, in Macomb County, this state. A. E. Bacon was born May 7, 1841, at Euclid, Ohio. His father moved to Ray Center, Macomb County, in 1850 and rented a woolen mill, and afterwards built a sawmill. Young Bacon worked for his board and clothing in the mills, and when his father purchased a farm he was given employment clearing it up, cutting down timber, making rails and stave bolts. He worked at this from his 14th to his 18th year, receiving no money except that which he earned himself from the sale of black salt made from the ashes. He attended district school during the winter months, and his mother, an educated woman, did much toward educating her children. When 19 years of age young Bacon had saved enough money working as a farm hand to take a term at the Disco Academy, where he secured a two-year teacher's certificate. He taught school after this at Swan Creek, St. Clair County, and the following summer worked in the store of John McElroy, in that place. He and his employer had words about feeding a horse, and leaving the job the young man walked to New Baltimore, where he found work binding oats. Here he came in contact with a recruiting officer, one George Robison, and enlisted in Company F, 22nd Michigan Infantry, under Captain Alfred Ashley. The regiment was ordered to the front on the 1st of September and on the 5th participated in the battle of "Cabbage Hill." At Nashville the young soldier was taken with mumps and later brain fever, but recovered. Next came smallpox, and when he recovered sufficiently to carry a musket again he was sent to rejoin his regiment, arriving just in time to engage in the battle of Chickamauga, where his regiment was almost annihilated, there being only 100 to answer roll call after the battle. He served through the Atlanta campaign and was mustered out in Nashville in 1865. Returning to Michigan, he attended the high school at Utica until 1866, when he taught school and earned enough money to pay his way through the University of Michigan. He had read medicine with Dr. E. N. Harris, of Disco, and took up the study in the University. He studied during 1866-67, practiced a year and in 1868 attended the University of Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1869. Going back to Disco, Michigan, he bought out Dr. Harris and practiced there for 12 years, removing during the month of January, 1883, to Sault Ste. Marie, where he now resides. He was elected Mayor of Sault Ste. Marie on the Republican ticket in 1897, and was alderman during the years of 1884-85.

HON. AUGUSTUS EGBERT BACON, M. D.

Dr. Bacon married Josephine, daughter of William Moe, of Disco, Michigan, March 17, 1868. Dr. Bacon became a Mason in 1865 and is one of the oldest in Sault Ste. Marie. He is also a member of the K. P., Eastern Star, G. A. R., and the I. O. O. F.

CHARLES EDWARD BREWSTER.

BREWSTER, CHARLES EDWARD. Chief Deputy Game Warden of Michigan Charles Edward Brewster was born in Fremont, Shiawassee county, Michigan, January 4, 1858. His parents both died when he was but four years old, and he was taken into the family of an uncle and adopted by him. When he was 12 years of age he ran away from home, and found a position as a cash boy with Newcomb, Endicott & Company, of Detroit, Michigan, where he remained for seven weeks, earning and living upon $2 a week, until his uncle located him and took him back home. He was sent to the district school near his home, and later to the public schools at Byron, Michigan, from which he graduated in 1874, at the age of 16.

Through the influence of the then Congressman Begole, he was then appointed ship's writer in the United States navy and assigned to the United States cruiser Tuscarora, which was detached to pursue deep-sea soundings in the Pacific ocean. For three years he engaged in this service, during which period he visited almost every port between Sitka, Alaska, and Hobart Town, Tasmania. At the end of this time he was appointed captain's clerk and assigned to the cruiser Pensacola, under Captain John Irwin. The Pensacola was the flag ship of the Asiatic squadron, then having headquarters at San Francisco, Cal. While on this vessel he visited China, Japan, the Sandwich Islands, and the ports of western South America. He resigned in 1884, and returned home to Byron, Michigan. The following year he removed to a small station, named after himself, in Grand Traverse county, and began the manufacture of hardwood lumber. The business did not seem to prosper, and he had very little liking for it, and two fires caused him to give it up in 1889, with much experience and less capital. That fall he was appointed United States deputy marshal in the western district and assigned to the postoffice depredation work. He had an interesting experience while arresting a counterfeiter in a lumber camp about eight miles from Yuma, Lake county, and was shot by his man, but while lying wounded on the ground he managed to shoot in return and secured the counterfeiter. This occurred on Thanksgiving day, and he had to drive with his prisoner about eight miles to the settlement. In the four years previous to the inauguration of the present game warden system only 56 convictions were made for violation of the laws, and under the first four years this was increased to 560 convictions. Under the administration of Chase S. Osborn, there were 1,960 convictions secured. Mr. Brewster has been connected with this department since its inauguration.

He has held the following political offices: Postmaster at Lake Brewster, 1887-94; justice of peace, 1888-92; chief deputy United States marshal under James R. Clark, 1890-94; deputy game warden under William Alden Smith, 1887; made chief deputy game warden under Charles S. Hampton, re-appointed in 1897 by Chase S. Osborn, and re-appointed in 1899 by Grant M. Morse. He is a Chapter Mason, and an Elk.

FROST, HON. GEORGE EDWARD.

The present prosecuting attorney of Cheboygan, Michigan, George Edward Frost, has been prominently identified with the Republican party in this State, and is an attorney well versed in his profession, a successful prosecutor and a man of sharp insight, judgment and discretion. He has held his present office for three successful terms, during which he has won many cases for the people and established an excellent record.

His father, Alonzo P. Frost, came to Pontiac from near Syracuse, in New York state, and settled in that city in 1836. His grandfather, Josiah, was an old resident in New York state, the family originally coming from Massachusetts, where the Frosts lived for generations, taking part in the making of the early history of the American colonies and serving with the revolutionary army.

George Edward Frost was born at Pontiac, Michigan, March 24, 1851. His education was received in the district schools near home, the public schools of Pontiac. During his vacations he worked on the farm, and when 21 years old, in 1872, received a second grade teacher's certificate. He taught in various schools about the county that year, and for the three following years he divided his time between teaching the young idea during the winter months and studying law in the office of Judge A. C. Baldwin, at Pontiac, during vacation periods. He studied at night when teaching school, and worked hard to equip himself for the profession in which he now holds such a prominent place. In 1874 he read law in the office of the Hon. Alfred Russel, of Detroit, and was admitted to the bar of the Wayne County Circuit Court, September, 1875.

That fall he went into partnership with S. Slessinger, taking an office in the Seitz Block. Detroit. In 1877 he went into business alone, removing to Cheboygan in the spring of 1879 and establishing himself in practice in that city. He had $15 capital on which to do this, and some law books. The young attorney did not flourish in his profession for the first month, and his receipts amounted to just $4 at the end of the month, mostly for conveyancing. The fourth month business began to pick up, and after that the returns were larger and his practice increased monthly.

HON. GEORGE EDWARD FROST.

He was the first Republican to be elected to the office of president of the village, and was re-elected twice, serving in 1883-84-85. Mr. Frost was United States commissioner from 1881, until 1901. He was an alternate and attended the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis, and has been prominently mentioned for Congress from his district. Mr. Frost was first married in September, 1881, to Mollie L. Bailey, daughter of Dr. Jno. R. Bailey, of Mackinaw Island. She died in November, 1882. Mr. Frost's second wife was Mrs. Emma C. Freeman, daughter of John Waterman, the pioneer lumberman of Cheboygan, in that city, April, 1885. He has three children, George Edward Frost, Jr., aged 13; Stanley Howard, aged 11, and Russel Waterman, aged 4.

He is a Mason, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

JABEZ BUNTING CASWELL.

CASWELL, JABEZ BUNTING. The Caswell family, of which Jabez Bunting Caswell is a member, lived for many generations in the Mohawk valley of New York state, and it was in Herkimer county of that state that on December 10, 1858, the subject of this sketch was born. At the age of 4 his family moved to Rome, New York. He attended the Rome academy until he reached the age of 17, and then found employment in a shoe store. When he became of age he started west for the Dakotas with the intention of going into business, but stopped on the way to visit a brother in Indianapolis. He went from there to St. Louis, Mo. The Iron Mountain Express was being organized then and the young man was tendered a position with that company. He was bill clerk for one year, and then was made a messenger, running between St. Louis and Texarkana, afterwards on the Texas Pacific railroad from Texarkana to Abileen. These were days when train robbers flourished, and when to be an express messenger meant taking one's life in one's hands. Mr. Caswell was lucky, however, and did not meet with train robbers. The Iron Mountain Company was finally merged into the Pacific Express Company, and in 1882 Mr. Caswell came to Michigan, visiting a friend in Bay City. The friend was in the restaurant business, so all that winter Mr. Caswell took the management of this establishment. The next season, as he had always been a lover of the great American game, he organized the Bay City base ball team. The next season he helped organize the Northwestern League, which at one time was a promising organization. He broke his arm in a game that season and was forced to quit the sport.

He then drifted into politics and held many minor city offices in Bay City. He was constable foi several years, after which he was made sidewalk inspector by a republican common council, and a democratic mayor vetoed the appointment. He continued, however, as sidewalk inspector and the council voted him his salary, which the mayor promptly vetoed, but the Supreme Court sustained the council's action. He was afterwards appointed assistant street commissioner by the common council and held that position for three years. Mr. Caswell is one of the first Pingree men in Bay county, and was made salt inspector January 26, 1897. He still occupies this position, having been re-appointed by Gov. Pingree January 26, 1899.

February 28, 1895, he married Clara Worth at Bay City, and Warren, aged two years, is their child.

Mr. Caswell as a member of the B. P. O. E., the K. P. and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is popular with his party, and he may justly feel a pride in his official record. He has always had an independent spirit, even when a boy, having on two occasions left home to learn a trade, first that of a printer, but was sent back to school by his parents. On another occasion he started to learn the business of an auctioneer, but not liking it, he returned home. "Of all the difficult positions I have held the hardest was that of reporting the first exposition in Detroit for The Detroit News," Mr. Caswell said.

PELTON, HON. DAVID CLARK. The Pelton family owes its existence in this country to John Pelton, who, born in Essex, England, in 1616 came to America and settled in Boston, Mass., in 1630. He removed to Dorchester 35 years later and became by grant a joint owner in the Dorchester patent, receiving 30,000 acres of land. He was one of the 47 owners of the "Great Lots."

David Clark Pelton, the subject of this sketch, was born in La Grange, Ohio, April 16, 1837, where he worked on his father's farm and attended school. Later, when 18 years of age, he worked on a farm in Charlotte, Mich. After a short time in the latter place he started to walk to Ionia, Mich., and from there traveled down the river on an old scow to Grand Haven. Walking through the pine woods of Oceana County he slept one night in a house at the mouth of Stoney Creek, and was awakened during the night by an offer of employment loading shingle bolts on a schooner at a shilling per hour. Although he was weary with a 35-mile walk he dressed, and worked a stretch of 30 hours.

October 29, 1858, he married Ellen, the daughter of Hezekiah Williams, at Benona, Michigan. Working steadily and investing every $40 he could save into as many acres of pine, he soon began to accumulate a little property. In 1861 he removed to Racine, Wisconsin, where he started manufacturing shingles, and prospered. He invested a portion of his capital in the purchase of part of a lake vessel, and in 1865 was considered well off financially. Purchasing a larger interest in the vessel and mortgaging his business to do so proved an unprofitable investment, for the boat was lost and with it everything he had, as it was not insured. Returning to Pentwater, Michigan, he worked in a shingle mill until he lost his index finger and was given the position of foreman of the out-door work. He saved enough in 1873 to purchase a towing tug, and was doing a good towing business on the lakes when the tug blew up and left him almost as poor as when he first started. Going back to the woods again he worked as foreman for Charles Mears from 1874 until 1880, then went into lumbering operations, purchasing a half interest in the A. R. Beck Company retail yards at Chicago. In 1885-88 he operated in Lake county, Michigan, and later bought the Mattoon and Robinson sawmill at Cheboygan, which he still owns and operates, manufacturing about twenty-five million feet per annum.

HON. DAVID CLARK PELTON.

Mr. Pelton is a Republican. He was elected mayor of Cheboygan in 1899, having been an alderman in 1893-94. He was supervisor of Mason County when the county seat was located at Lincoln, Mich. Mr. Pelton's one child, Juliette, is the wife of William Reid, of Pelton & Reid, Cheboygan.

Mr. Pelton is a director and stockholder in the First National bank of his city; president of the Cheboygan Towing Company, also treasurer of the Great Northern Protective Association of Cheboygan, and an extensive owner of pine lands in Wisconsin and Minnesota. He is also a large stockholder in the Ashland & Cripple Creek Gold Mining Co., and one of its directors.

GRANT MARION MORSE.

MORSE, GRANT MARION. Grant Marion Morse was born in Portland township, Ionia county, November 18, 1854. His father, Darius J. Morse, was one of the earlier settlers in Ionia county, locating in Portland township in 1853, where he owned and operated a farm. The grandfather, Thomas J. Morse, came from Ontario county, New York state, and Leonard Morse, the great-grandfather, was a Vermonter.

Grant Marion Morse commenced his education in the district school adjacent to his father's farm, where he managed to sandwich in sufficient time between his farm work to obtain a fair amount of knowledge. He earned his first money at the rate of 25 cents a day, riding a colt while cultivating corn. When he reached his seventeenth year he was sufficiently advanced in education to enter the Michigan Agricultural College, where he studied from 1872 until 1874. When 18 years of age he obtained a third-grade teacher's certificate, and securing a position in the school in his own district, he started to teach the young idea. This experiment was made more difficult by the efforts of several of his scholars who had been his schoolmates prior to his becoming a teacher. They made life miserable for their pedagogue, and endeavored to make his new vocation fail, but he soon won them over and finished what was unanimously conceded one of the most successful terms ever taught in the district. The money earned by teaching, and in farm work, was used to pay young Morse's way through college. He left school and in May, 1875, joined his father in the purchase of a general store and elevator at Collins, Ionia county. He was given a half interest in this enterprise and in 1878 he had secured enough money to enable him to complete the payment for the business, and that same year he returned to farming.

In 1880 he again embarked in the mercantile business, and together with a partner purchased a grocery and crockery store at Portland, Michigan. This business venture proved most successful and after two years he bought out his partner and continued alone. In 1888 he sold out, and entered the insurance business. Later he added the real estate and loan business, which he still continues. Mr. Morse is a Republican. In 1876-77 he was made superintendent of schools. In 1896 he was the Republican nominee for judge of the Probate Court, but was defeated with his ticket in the silver tide that swept the county that year. He is a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1896. During 1888-90 he was treasurer of Portland Village, member of the Council in 1890-92, and justice of the peace 1890-1900, and has always been as active in the promotion of the many industrial enterprises which have made Portland an enviable reputation, as in the counsels of his party. He was appointed state game and fish warden by Governor Pingree, March 16, 1899. Mr. Morse married Sarah E. Perry, daughter of Joseph Perry, at Lodi, Michigan, July 9, 1879. His son, Leon G. Morse, aged 17, is at school. Mr. Morse is a Knight Templar, Mason, K. of P., and member of A. O. U. W.

GRAHAM, HON. ROBERT D. Robert D. Graham was born November 11, 1855, at Union, Ontario. When he was only a year old his parents moved to Minnesota, where they settled upon the extreme frontier and engaged in farming. During the uprising of the Sioux Indians, when the news of it reached the Graham household, they left their little home to the mercy of the Indians, the family taking refuge in the settlement. Homes were looted and burned as the Sioux swept through the country on their destroying raid. but, strange to say, although they looted the Graham house, they left it standing, the only one for miles around.

In 1866 the family bought a small farm near Grand Rapids, Michigan. Here the boy received his first schooling during the winter months, as in Minnesota there were not, at that time, any school houses. The father embarked in the market gardening business, and young Graham took the truck to market. This necessitated getting up at three in the morning, and driving to town with the vegetables. During the winter he was sent to the public school at Grand Rapids, and in 1872 and 1873, in his vacation periods, he clerked in an ice cream and confectionery store at Big Rapids. The next two years he took up the plumbing trade, but as his father had bought more land and increased his output he returned when 20 years old to the farm and assisted him. In winter he read law with E. A. Maher, of Grand Rapids, and on April 17, 1879, came before the Supreme Court and passed his examination.

His father, having become financially crippled through some bad investments. Mr. Graham returned to the farm and his old work at market gardening. Together with his father, he purchased an adjoining farm, going into debt at 10 per cent. interest for $4,500, which, by hustling, they paid in three years' time, when more lands were purchased and the Grahams became large growers of fruit.

Mr. Graham became a bendict about this time and then resumed his place on the market wagon.

HON. ROBERT D. GRAHAM.

Shortly afterwards he was elected a director of the Fifth National Bank of Grand Rapids, and made a Knight Templar, so he was huckster in the morning, bank director at noon, farmer in the afternoon and society man at night to some Masonic party.

He is vice-president and a member of the Executive Board of the State Horticulture Society, a member of the executive board of the State Agricultural Society, and a member of several fruit growers' associations. Besides being a director in the National Bank he is also a director of the West Side Building and Loan Association of Grand Rapids, a director of the Citizens' Telephone Company of Grand Rapids, and identified with several of the important local industries. In 1899 he was elected president of the Fifth National Bank.

He was elected supervisor of Kent County in 1885, being the first Republican elected in that township in over 32 years. In 1895-'96 he was representative from the Third District of Kent County, re-elected in 1897-'98, and elected State Senator from the Seventeenth District in 1898-99.

He married Anna, daughter of Wendall Gross, at Rockford, Michigan, in 1880, and they have one child, Josephine, aged 13.

ARTHUR PERKINS LOOMIS.

LOOMIS, ARTHUR PERKINS. Arthur Perkins Loomis was born in Berlin township, Michigan, September 12, 1859. He attended the district schools of the township until he was 15 years old, then he became a scholar at the Ionia public schools, living at home on his father's farm and walking back and forth several miles to school. He is still, and has always been, identified with the farming interest of this state, owning a farm near Ionia at the present day.

In politics he is a Republican, adopting that party when he became of age, and remaining faithful to its interests ever since. For many years he was a member of the county committee. He has served as director, treasurer and secretary of the Ionia Fair Association, and as president of the Ionia County Farmer's Institute Society. During the years of 1893-94-95-96, Mr. Loomis was private secretary to Gov. John T. Rich, in which capacity he gained an extended acquaintance throughout the state, making many friends. After the retirement of John T. Rich, Mr. Loomis returned to his farm, and on May 1, 1897, he was tendered the position of deputy state land commissioner under William A. French, which he accepted and holds at the present time.

A peculiar coincidence in the appointment of Mr. Loomis to be private secretary to the governor of Michigan was brought out in the fact that the same day of his appointment, a younger brother, T. M. Loomis, who had located in the Northwest, was appointed Private Secretary to Governor Charles H. Sheldon, of South Dakota.

Socially, as well as in political circles, even among the parties of the opposing political creed, Arthur P. Loomis is well liked and possesses a large following and many friends. He has that happy faculty of making friends and keeping them, which marks the successful man. He is a member of the Grange of Michigan, Modern Woodmen and Knights of the Maccabees.

Mr. Loomis married Miss Carrie M. Sessions, the daughter of ex-Lieutenant-Governor Alonzo Sessions. The marriage took place at Ionia, Michigan, Nov. 16, 1894. They have one child, a daughter, Mary Frances Loomis, aged four years. Mr. Loomis has a comfortable and handsome residence in Berlin township, Ionia county, Michigan.

CAMPBELL, HON. ANDREW. Andrew Campbell, as his name implies, is a Scotchman by birth, although now an American citizen, and is largely identified with the progress of Michigan. He owns and operates a large farm near Ypsilanti, Michigan, and as a farmer he is following in the steps of his father and his father's people before him. He was born in Laurenston, parish of Dalrymple, Ayrshire, Scotland, May 29, 1832, and is 68 years of age at the present writing. His father, Robert Campbell, when Andrew was about 11 years of age, was forced by the high rents existing in the old country, to try his fortunes in the new, and March 1, 1843, he located in Augusta township, Washtenaw county, Michigan.

The work incidental to opening up the farm kept Andrew away from school, except about four months, when he managed to attend the district school and get a glimpse of education. He helped his father and his brother in clearing up the farms, and attended the Normal School at Ypsilanti, graduating in the fall of 1859. The two winters intervening he taught a district school at Livonia, Wayne county. Judge Durfee, of Detroit, was one of his scholars. In 1861 he purchased a farm in Pittsfield township, near the University of Michigan, and for a number of winters attended courses on history, political economy, international law, history of philosophy and ethics. To do this he went into debt $8,200, and started operations with only a few tools and a little stock. It required nearly 20 years to pay for his farm, and in that time he paid out nearly $8,000 as interest.

Mr. Campbell has always been a staunch Republican, and has held many minor township offices. In 1876 he was put up by his party as a candidate for the Senate, but was defeated. Ten years later he was re-nominated for the same office, but was beaten in the race by James Gorman. In 1896 the Republicans again placed Andrew Campbell's name before the voters of that district, and he was elected to the Senate of 1897-98 against his own cousin, J. E. McDougal, who was the opposing candidate. Mr. Campbell was a delegate to the National Farmer's Congress at Chicago, Parkersburg, West Virginia, Nashville, Atlanta and Boston. He is one of the first advocates for the good roads system, and a delegate from this state to all national conventions. He is also one of the original founders of the Grange in this state, and has been a member since 1873.

HON. ANDREW CAMPBELL.

Mr. Campbell married Miss Catherine Fisher, daughter of Daniel Fisher, and named after General Lawton's mother, at Superior, Michigan, October 26, 1859. He has five children. Robert Campbell, his eldest son, is a lawyer, practicing at Jackson, Michigan, junior member of the firm of Parkinson & Campbell; Anna married Rev. A. J. Covell, of Lynn, Massachusetts; Daniel F. is an attorney at Fort Worth, Kansas; Catherine, a teacher in the public schools at South Bend, Indiana, and James A., a student at the U. of M.

HON. FRANK SHEPHERD.

SHEPHERD, HON. FRANK. Frank Shepherd is another in the long list of men who have paid their own way through school and fought through difficulties to a place in the front ranks of the leading professional men of this State. He was born in Dover township, Lenawee county, Michigan, January 28, 1853. His father, James H. Shepherd, was a farmer living near Adrian, and his grandfather was the Rev. Paul Shepherd, a pioneer of this state and afterwards of Kansas. His mother was a member of the McMath family of New York and Michigan. The young man attended the district schools of Dover township and later the school of a neighboring village, working as a farm hand during the summer months to pay for his winter's tuition and board. There were four boys in the Shepherd family, and one day Frank informed his family that there were enough to work the 60-acre farm without him, and that he did not intend to spend his days there, so he secured a teacher's certificate and turned teacher. He taught school all during the following fall and winter, and spent his vacation on the farm. He then became a student at the State Normal in Ypsilanti, taught again during vacation and carrying out the same plan, attended Adrian and Oberlin Colleges. His parents were not in a position to assist him, so he taught school to pay his way through college. After five years of this life he found employment as a clerk at Adrian, and then entered the law office of the firm of Stay & Underwood, of that city, as a student, and remained with them until he was admitted to the bar in 1878. The following year he removed to Cheboygan, Michigan, where he spent his first year and his savings in an effort to build up a law practice. For some years prior to Jan. 1, 1900, he was the senior member of the firm of Shepherd & Rielly, of Cheboygan, and is now circuit judge of the twenty-ninth judicial circuit.

In politics, Mr. Shepherd is a Republican. He was prosecuting attorney of Cheboygan county 1880-1884, appointed judge of Probate Court in 1886 and elected to same office in 1888, and was a member of the Board of Control of Upper Peninsula Prison in 1890-91, and elected to the Legislature as representative from the Cheboygan district in 1897-98 by a vote of 4,021 to 3,409 for James F. Maloney, Democratic-People's Union Silver candidate. During this term of office he acted as chairman on the committee on roads and bridges and served on the judiciary committee. Mr. Shepherd was re-elected to the house in 1898 and was chairman of the judiciary committee. In the spring of 1899, while still in attendance at the session of the Legislature, he was nominated by the Republican convention and elected circuit judge of the thirty-third judicial circuit by over 650 majority. He took his seat January 1, 1900.

In February, 1879, Judge Shepherd married Miss Susan, daughter of James A. McMillan, at Deerfield, Michigan. They have three children: James F., Mary Ethel, and George Ralph, and have lost one—Katharine—by death.

Judge Shepherd is a Chapter Mason, belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen and Knights of the Maccabees.

OREN, HON. HORACE MANN. Attorney-General Horace Mann Oren, of the state of Michigan, was born on a farm in Clinton county, near Oakland, Ohio, February 3, 1859. His father, Charles Oren, was a school teacher at the opening of the civil war. In 1863 he enlisted a company of colored troops in southern Ohio, and he was mustered in as their captain in the Fifth U. S. Colored Troops. Capt. Oren was killed in the siege of Petersburg in July, 1864.

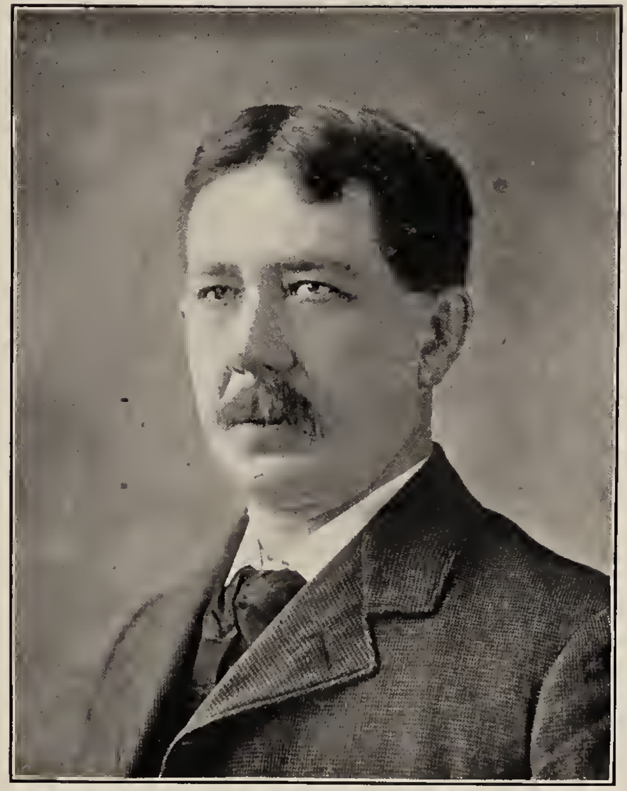
His death threw the entire support of the little family that was left upon his mother. She taught school in southern Ohio and in 1868 moved to Indianapolis, Ind., where she took a position in the Indianapolis High School. In 1873 she was elected state librarian of Indiana, being the first woman to occupy that position. Young Oren attended the public schools, and assisted his mother in various ways. He carried papers, was assistant in the State Library and the Indianapolis public library. He graduated from the Indianapolis High School in 1877 and in the same year entered the Literary Department of the University of Michigan, where he graduated in 1881. Upon his graduation from the Literary he entered the Law Department, where he studied until he graduated in 1883.

Before he finished his law course, however, he had been offered a position on the "Soo News," at Sault Ste. Marie, which he accepted, returning to the University to graduate and going back again to the newspaper business.

For a term of years he divided his attention between his journalistic work and his profession as an attorney, giving up the former in 1885 to attend to his growing law practice.

In November, 1898, he was elected to his present office, attorney-general of Michigan, and he assumed his place January 1, 1899.

Mr. Oren has always been prominently identified with the Republican party, and has held several other offices prior to taking the place he now holds. He has been village clerk, justice of the peace, circuit court commissioner, city and prosecuting attorney.



HON. HORACE MANN OREN.

Mr. Oren was married in Grindstone City, Huron county, Michigan, January 1, 1890, to Miss Margaret J. Wallace. They have two children, Robert Oren, aged nine, and Chase Osborn, aged three years.

Mr. Oren's ancestry has an interesting history. His great-great-grandfather, Joseph Oren, was a Quaker and lived in York county, Pennsylvania. During the Revolutionary war it is reported that his house was burned by the Tories and his family of ten children were turned out in the snow and had to live through the winter in the barn. His great-grandfather, John Oren, emigrated to eastern Tennessee in the latter part of the last century and his grandfather, Elihu Oren, was born there in 1809. In 1810 the family moved to Clinton county, Ohio.

On his mother's side, his grandfather was Abraham Allen, a Scotch-Irish Quaker. He was a noted Abolitionist in his day and one of the most persistent men of his time in operating the "Underground Railroad" system through that part of Ohio.

MICHAEL JARDAN MAGEE.

MAGEE, MICHAEL JARDAN. The "Soo Democrat" is the only Democratic paper published in Chippewa county and is one of the leading weeklies of the Upper Peninsula. The proprietor and manager, Michael Jardan Magee, has been active in furthering the interests of the Democratic party in his section of the State ever since he came to Michigan.

M. J. Magee was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in October, 1862. His father, James F. Magee, was a well-known manufacturing chemist in that city, and his grandfather, Michael Magee, was a manufacturer and wholesale dealer in saddlery and leather goods, doing business in Philadelphia and New Orleans. The family are of Scotch-Irish ancestry and are of the Protestant faith.

Mr. Magee attended the "Friends" school in his native city until he was 16 years of age, and then entered the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, graduating in 1881 as a mining and civil engineer. The summer following his graduation he went west in order to find a field in which to practice his profession, and located in a mining town named Hancock, in Colorado. Here for the next three years he followed the business of a prospector's assayist, surveyor and mining engineering. He devoted most of his time to surveying and developing the many mining properties that came into prominence during the silver excitement, buying and selling mining properties and locating several important mines. He maintained his assay office at Hancock and prospered during the boom. Returning to Philadelphia in 1884 he entered the manufacturing business under the firm name of the Camden Thread Company, of which he was the proprietor and manager. The company manufactured finished threads and spool cotton and was eminently prosperous; in 1888 a desirable offer was made for the plant and Mr. Magee sold out. A visit to Sault Ste. Marie in this year resulted in Mr. Magee engaging in the real estate and insurance business in that city, purchasing several large blocks of property both in that city and the Canadian Soo.

In 1891 he first became interested in the "Soo Democrat" and purchasing the interest of D. W. Brownell he undertook what has proved the successful management of the paper in partnership with John E. Burchard, whom he afterwards bought out and thus became the sole proprietor. The Democrat is the official organ of the Democratic party in that county and has a circulation of over 2,500. Mr. Magee has been a delegate to the state conventions on many occasions, and in 1896 was a delegate to the National convention at Chicago, opposing the adoption of the free silver platform.

In 1891 he married Miss Mary Emma Miskey, at Media, Pennsylvania, and they have two children, both girls, Elizabeth and Cynthia, aged respectively seven and five years.

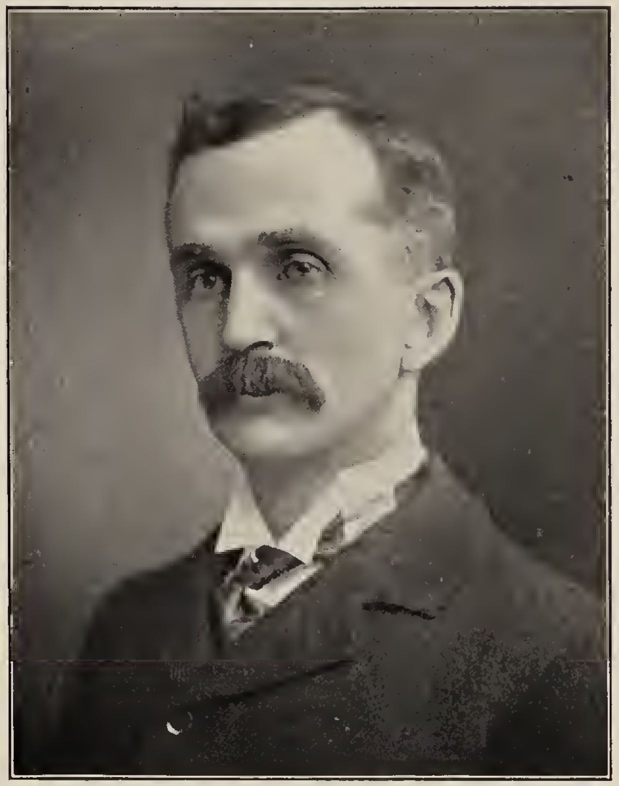
BIRD, ARTHUR C. In promoting the farming industry in this state, Arthur C. Bird has been actively engaged for many years. He has made a life study of his work, and through his agency much eastern capital has been invested in Michigan farming lands, and the wealth of the state has been increased in consequence.

His people before him were engaged in agricultural pursuits, his grandfather, Gardner C. Bird, coming to this state from Norwich, Connecticut, many years ago, and being one of the first settlers in Oakland county.

A. C. Bird was born in Highland, Michigan, May 22, 1864. Two miles from his home was the little district school, where his education was commenced, and thither, when old enough to attend school up to the time he was 15 years of age, he walked every day. Working at odd jobs now and then, he saved enough money to enter the Agricultural College of this state in his fifteenth year. He took a four years' course, graduating at the age of 19. During his vacations he worked in his grandfather's bank at Fenton, Michigan, thus securing a practical business education. It was his intention to enter the banking business upon leaving college, but his grandfather died shortly before the close of the term and the bank was closed by the estate. He then engaged in farming on his own account, buying 110 acres, which he afterwards increased to 280 acres. His knowledge of the work, together with his practical business training brought him much success as a farmer.

In 1893 his Alma Mater granted him the special degree of Master of Agriculture on account of his marked success in his chosen vocation. This was the first degree of its kind granted by the college to an alumnus.

For the past ten years he has been the Michigan agent for several eastern capitalists, advising them and placing their money in farming properties throughout southern Michigan.



ARTHUR CRANSON BIRD.

Mr. Bird is one of the founders of the Farmers' Club of Michigan, an association that has been beneficial to the industry in bringing its members in close contact with each other for the exchange of ideas that tend to advance the science of farming. He conceived the plan, and was instrumental in organizing the State Association of Farmers' Clubs. There are about three hundred and fifty such clubs in Michigan at the present time, and the membership amounts to 30,000. While a student at the Agricultural College, Mr. Bird was the editor of the college paper, and for several years he has edited the Farmer's Club department of the Michigan Farmer.

Mr. Bird is one of the directors and is also the largest stockholder in the West Michigan Nurseries, a very large and flourishing enterprise located at Benton Harbor, Michigan. He is also secretary of the Michigan Agricultural College. From 1897 to 1899 he was a member of the State Board of Agriculture. Mr. Bird is an honored frater in the Masonic fraternity. He was married at Highland, Michigan to Miss Josephine S. St. John, daughter of William St. John, of that place, on August 16th, 1889. They have two children.

HON. JOHN HOLBROOK.

HOLBROOK, HON. JOHN. Hon John Holbrook, chief deputy, Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, at Lansing, Michigan, first came into political prominence during the gubernatorial campaign of 1890, when in that year at the State Convention, held in Detroit, he nominated Hon. James M. Turner for the Republican nominee for governor. Mr. Holbrook was born in New York state, at North Chili, October 1, 1848. His father moved to Michigan the same year, locating on a farm near Delhi township, Ingham county. Here the boy attended the district schools at Delhi, until he was 17 years old, when he was sent to a school managed by M. V. Rork, at Lansing. Working on the farm during vacations, and earning a few dollars in that way, he managed to keep up his school days until when 18 years of age he himself became a teacher of the young idea, teaching in the various schools throughout the district until he was 25. His uncle, D. C. Holbrook, an attorney in Detroit, offered him a position in his office at one time, but as young Holbrook was earning $16 a month as a farm-hand he thought it better to refuse. October 23, 1873, he married Mrs. Lydia M. Skinner, daughter of William Reeves, at Lansing, Michigan, and purchased a farm in Lansing township, where he intended to settle down in the quietude of a farmer's life. He operated the farm with moderate success until 1889, when the active political life in which he had become involved necessitated his removal to Lansing.

While living in Delhi township he was elected township treasurer, being the first Republican elected to that office in the township for 20 years. In 1875 he was elected township clerk, and the same year made supervisor, in which position he acted until 1879. Mr. Holbrook was the Republican candidate for register of deeds of Ingham county in 1882, when the county had 1,200 Democratic majority, and was defeated. In 1886 he was elected state senator from what was then the Fourteenth Senatorial District, and he served during the session of 1887-88. Re-elected to this office, he served the two sessions following, in 1889-90.

Governor Luce in 1890 appointed Mr. Holbrook chief deputy oil inspector for the years of 1890-91, and in March, 1897, he was appointed deputy labor commissioner under Joseph L. Cox, and re-appointed in 1899. Mr. Holbrook is, at the present writing, a member of the Republican State Central Committee.

During the years of 1883-84-85 Mr. Holbrook was lecturer of the State Grange, and in 1886-87 was the overseer of the Grange. His tireless activity in the cause of his party, and his capacity for organization, has been the means of pushing him well toward the front ranks of the Republican party and making him one of the leading Republicans in this state. He is one of the organizers of the Zach Chandler Club of Ingham county, and a member of that well known body, the Michigan Club, of Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. Holbrook is a Mason and has taken the Scottish Rite degrees up to and including the 32d, and is also a member of the Knights of the Maccabees and of the Eastern Star.

PIERCE, HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

Hon. Charles Sumner Pierce is a direct descendant of Captain William Pierce, who lived in the early part of the sixteenth century, 1590. He was a sea captain, commanding the "Betsey and Ellen," which brought over from England Roger Williams and his wife Mary, Nov. 29, 1831, and later Governor Winthrop and his wife. He also brought the first cattle to America from England. Captain Michael Pierce, of Scituate, Massachusetts, the son of Captain William Pierce, took a prominent part in the history of the early New England colonies. He was born in 1615, and was killed Sunday, March 26, 1676. His death occurred during one of the many Indian wars, when, together with 50 settlers, the valiant captain was surrounded by the Indians. History states that they placed themselves back to back and fought until every man was killed.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER PIERCE.

Charles Sumner Pierce was born on a farm at Redford, Wayne county, Michigan, June 12, 1858. He worked at farming and attended the district schools until he was 20 years of age. He earned his first money at 14, picking up potatoes at two cents a bushel, and when his earnings reached $30 he invested that amount in a pair of steers, which he sold the following spring for twice as much as he paid for them. He added $10 more to this and bought a colt, selling that a year later for $140. At 20 years of age he was thus able to attend the State Normal School, paying his own expenses, and taking a course in German and Latin. He was class orator when he graduated, in 1882. Shortly after leaving school he was tendered the position of principal in the Au Sable public school, which he accepted and held for two years. While in this position he purchased and published the newspaper "Saturday Night," of which he is still proprietor. In 1885 he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, graduating with the class of 1887.

After graduating he returned to Oscoda and opened a law office. In 1891 he was made county commissioner of schools, remaining so until 1893. In 1893 he was nominated for state senator on the Republican ticket. The district in 1891 had gone overwhelmingly Democratic, but Mr. Pierce was elected by 640 majority. During the session of 1895 he was senate clerk of the committee on apportionment. He was chosen secretary of the State Senate in 1897. He was made postmaster of Oscoda in 1898, but resigned about a year later, having been reelected secretary of the Senate of 1899. He has been for several years, and still is, a member and secretary of the board of education of Oscoda, and was attorney of Oscoda village for several years, and has held other local offices.

Mr. Pierce married in 1889, at Detroit, Michigan, Frances Barnard, daughter of Mrs. Mortimer L. Smith. He has three children.

He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the National Union, and the Loyal Guard. A Republican in politics, Mr. Pierce has won the respect and confidence of the members of his party and his constituents. His home is in Oscoda, Michigan, where, when not attending to his duties in the Senate, he spends most of his time.

GEORGE WASHINGTON STONE.

STONE, GEORGE WASHINGTON. Pathos and romance have taken a large part in the career of George W. Stone, now the receiver of the Central Michigan Savings Bank at Lansing, Michigan, and a capitalist of that city. His father was Captain William Timmons, of Newbern, N. C., engaged in the West India trade. His mother was of Irish descent and Catholic parentage. George was born in Newbern, N. C., August 27, 1849. His mother and father differed over their religious beliefs, and eventually separated, the mother taking the children and going to New York. Here she met with reverses, and the boy was found on the streets by the Children's Aid Society, and together with his brother Joe was sent west with 31 other waifs. The two brothers were adopted by Simon A. Stone, a farmer in Albion, Michigan, but when George reached his thirteenth year he ran away to enlist as a drummer boy in Company D, First Michigan Sharpshooters. The little lad became a great favorite in the company, and the officers taking an interest in the youthful soldier, bought books and aided him in learning to read and write.

A romantic incident connected with his life in the army was the receiving of a needlecase, sent by the patriotic women of Pennsylvania, in which he found a note from a girl who later turned out to be his lost sister.

Returning to Albion at the close of his service, he went to school there, and later attended Albion College for two years. After this he engaged in business in partnership with C. D. Comstock, and built up a successful trade in dry goods and groceries. In 1870 he decided to remove to Petersburg, Virginia. Here he manufactured lumber, staves and heading, but met with business reverses and lost everything. He then started for the Dakotas, but only managed to get as far as Buffalo, New York, when he found himself without a dollar.

Here he started in business with no other capital than his nerve. He bought with this a canal boat, horses and paint, painted the boat himself, and soon secured a contract for carrying lumber. In 60 days he had paid for his outfit. That fall he lost all his horses, and so he sold out and moved to Lapeer, Michigan, where he engaged in the grocery business and ran a store until 1883. A stroke of paralysis came along about this time, and he sold out again, and took a clerkship in the auditor-general's office at Lansing, Michigan. In 1885 he went to Dakota and founded the town of Hoskins, now the county seat of Mackintosh county. Here he engaged in business, prospered and returned with some capital to Harrison, Michigan, where he began the manufacture of lumber in partnership with Wilson & Son, under the name of Wilson, Stone & Wilson. He sold out in 1894.

Mr. Stone was city clerk of Lapeer in 1880, clerk of the United States District Court, Dakota Territory, 1884-5; county clerk of Clare county, Michigan, 1888-90, and auditor-general, state of Michigan, 1890-92. He married Miss Kittie A., daughter of Osman Rice, of Albion, in that city, in 1869. Their son, Fred G. Stone, is chief clerk in the United States pension office at Detroit.

CONNINE, HON. MAIN J. Starting in life as a poor boy, working on his father's farm, and attending school only when the seasons between planting, growing and harvesting would permit his absence from agricultural labors, Main J. Connine worked himself up from his lowly position until now he is circuit judge of the Twenty-third Judicial Circuit.

He was born at Pokagon, Michigan, July 7, 1853. His father was a farmer in humble circumstances, and until he was 19 years of age the boy assisted in the work of the farm, going to school in the winter. His nineteenth year, however, was the year of his emancipation from farm life. He obtained a third-grade teacher's certificate and earned his first money, $35 per month, teaching school in Grand Traverse county. With his savings he was enabled the following summer to attend the Dowagiac High School, where he remained until the next winter, and then resumed school teaching for two seasons. In 1874 he became a student at the Valparaiso Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana, and during his vacation he turned book agent or worked on the farm, in order to obtain the money necessary to live and complete his course of studies. His lack of means and shabby clothes frequently made him feel like giving up the struggle, but through privation and self-denial he kept on. His father and grandfather signed a note for him that assisted the boy to complete his last term, taking the degree of B. S. He was a clever penman, and his fancy pen work brought him in a little money, so that when he left school he was only $24 in debt. That fall he was made principal of the schools in Mt. Vernon, Indiana, at a salary of $800 a year, which gave him enough to enter the Law Department of the University of Michigan the following year. He remained at the University for one year and the next was offered the principalship of the public schools at Douglass, Michigan, which he accepted, and held two years. He held a similar position the year after at Champion, in the Upper Peninsula.

HON. MAIN J. CONNINE.

During this period and for five years, nights, Saturdays and vacations, he was diligently studying law. When vacation periods gave him the opportunity, he entered the law office of the now Judge Padgham, of Allegan, where he studied until he was admitted to the bar at Traverse City by Circuit Judge Ramsdall.

His first individual office was opened up at Grayling, Michigan. He was extremely fortunate in securing several good clients and winning some hard-fought cases in the first year of his practice, and his success was almost immediate. He confined himself largely to civil practice, remaining in Grayling until 1888 and then removing to Oscoda.

He was commissioner of the Circuit Court of Crawford county, 1884-85; prosecuting attorney for Crawford county, 1885-87; prosecuting attorney, Iosco county, 1890, 1892-93-94, and elected circuit judge of the Twenty-third District on the Republican ticket, with no opposing candidates.

Judge Connine married Miss Ella Burroughs at Crawfordsville, Indiana, in 1877. They have two children. Judge Connine is a Mason and Knight Templar and a member of the K. O. T. M.

ARTHUR MARTIN GEROW, M. D.

GEROW, M. D., ARTHUR MARTIN. Dr. Arthur Martin Gerow, of Cheboygan, Michigan, owner of several large business blocks in that city, where he also practices his profession of physician and surgeon, was born in Belleville, Ontario, March 7, 1845. He attended the village school during the winter terms and worked in a sawmill during the summer until he was 17 years of age, when he obtained a Second certificate, and after teaching one year went to the Toronto Normal School, graduating therefrom in December, 1863. He earned $250 the first year in this profession, and $300 the second, reading medicine during vacations in the offices of Drs. Parker and Bradley, of Sterling. Then, having earned money enough to pay his tuition, he entered the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons at Kingston, Ont., where he remained one year. He then entered the Buffalo Medical College in Buffalo, New York, from which he graduated February, 1868. He hung out his sign in Galena, Illinois, for three months and then sought more promising fields. That fall he went to Cheboygan with $40 in his pocket, his medicine case and diploma as a basis to commence a new practice. There he found a population of about 200 healthy people who did not seem to require the services of a young graduate and his finances soon became exhausted, forcing him to seek employment or leave town. He was offered a position in a store, where he made up his mind to stay until he could earn enough money to take him to Kansas City. He earned about $60 a month in the store and soon began to add to his income with a little practice. In 1869 he had accumulated enough money to open a small drug store and from that time on he commenced to make money and build up a good practice, so that in 1883 he was able to sell out the store and devote his entire time to the practice of his profession.

Dr. Gerow purchased considerable property in the village during his successful years, putting a great deal of his spare capital into business lots, and in 1873 he became very much embarrassed financially and at one time contemplated selling out. He managed to hold on, however, until the dull times passed over, and the property has increased in value until today it is some of the most valuable in Cheboygan. He has built several business blocks, including the Gerow block, and owns nearly a whole block of stores and business houses, from which he receives a good income. Of late years he has taken up the fruit culture and now owns the largest orchard in the state, having 200 acres of apple trees, and still planting.

Dr. Gerow has always been identified with the Republican party and is one of the pushing business men of Cheboygan. He is one of the directors of the Business Men's Association of that city and president of the Great Northern Accident Insurance Co. He was elected president of the village of Cheboygan in 1885, and was president and member of the school board for 24 years. He married in 1874, at Cheboygan, Mary, daughter of John McDonald. Dr. Gerow is a Chapter Mason.

GARDENER, COLONEL CORNELIUS. May 2, 1898, at the breaking out of the Spanish-American war, Governor Pingree recommended to the then Secretary of War, Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, Captain Cornelius Gardener of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Wayne, for appointment as colonel of the Thirty-first Michigan Volunteers, which was the first regiment to leave Michigan for service in the war.

Colonel Gardener is the son of Rev. Wynand Gardener, a clergyman who left the Netherlands on account of religious persecution and brought his small congregation to Michigan, settling in Kalamazoo in 1852. Col. Gardener was born September 4, 1849, and when the boy was six years of age his father died, and he was sent to live with his guardian at Ottawa county, Michigan. He was sent to the different schools in the neighborhood, and later to the Academy at Holland and Hope College. At the close of his sophomore year in the latter he was given a position in the postoffice at Grand Rapids. In 1869, on recommendation of Senator Thomas W. Ferry, he was admitted as a cadet at the Military Academy of West Point, from which he graduated in 1873. Entering the United States army, he took part in suppressing the various Indian uprisings in the far west, serving on the plains of the Indian Territory, Kansas, New Mexico and Texas, from 1874 until 1890. He was with Gen. Miles during his campaign against the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, and in 1874-75 was adjutant of the column, under Col. Lewis, operating against the hostiles at Republican river, in Kansas, during which Col. Lewis met his death. He was adjutant and quartermaster in Col. Buell's column against the Utes and Navajoes in 1879, and received his commission the same year as first lieutenant. He served on the Rio Grande river for nine years, engaging at times in scouting duty against Mexican raiders, cattle thieves and border ruffians. In 1891 he received his commission as captain of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, and the same year was appointed by the War Department inspector of the Michigan National Guard encampments for 1891-92. In 1897 he was appointed to the same position on permanent duty.

COL. CORNELIUS GARDENER.

As colonel of the Thirty-first Michigan Volunteer Infantry he served with his regiment at Chickamauga Park, Knoxville, Savannah and in Cuba, until the regiment was mustered out, May 17, 1899, at Savannah, Georgia. He was extremely popular with his men. During the war he commanded for several months the First Brigade, Second Division, First Corps, and the First Brigade, First Division, First Corps.

WILLIAM MARTIN BEEKMAN.

BEEKMAN, WILLIAM MARTIN. One of the Republican leaders in Eaton county, Michigan, William Martin Beekman, now the postmaster at Charlotte, has done much for his party in that section of the state and is recognized as one of the progressive and influential citizens.

His ancestors, as the name implies, were of the old Dutch colonial stock that settled in New Amsterdam, when what is now the Greater New York was only a cluster of quaint Dutch houses on the extreme point of Manhattan Island, looking out over New York bay. Mr. Beekman traces his ancestry back to one Harman Lutgers, who was on the staff of General George Washington, and campaigned with him during the early part of the revolutionary war. He is also a direct descendant of William Bedlow, first president of New York in 1755, and formerly owner of Bedlow's Island. The name of Beekman has spread all over New York state, and in that section where Washington Irving has located most of his quaint sketches and stories, the Beekman family is very much in evidence. William Martin Beekman was born in Chester township, Eaton county, Michigan, January 2, 1843.

When he reached the proper age he was sent to the district school, where he attended until he was 10 years old, and then was obliged to spend the summer and autumn months working on the farm, and allowed to attend school again in the winter. In the spring of 1861 he began to learn the carpentering trade, and was progressing at it when Lincoln's call for 100,000 men swept over the country. Young Beekman dropped his plane, before he had even had a fair acquaintance with it, and enlisted August 11, 1861, in Company B, Second Michigan Cavalry. The regiment rendezvoused at Camp Anderson, Grand Rapids, and in November was ordered to St. Louis, Missouri. Later it was brigaded with the Second Iowa Cavalry.

Mr. Beekman again re-enlisted in the same company and regiment, and later was made orderly sergeant. In June, 1865, he was commissioned second lieutenant, but not mustered. To the company in which Mr. Beekman fought belongs the honor of firing the last shot in the civil war, east of the Mississippi river, in an engagement that occurred twelve days after General Lee had handed his sword to General Grant at Appomatox.

Mr. Beekman was mustered out August 17, 1865, and immediately returned to his home in Eaton county. He had saved about $600 during his term of service, which, together with some live stock he owned, was enough to purchase a small farm near his father's, and take up farming as a vocation.

In the fall of 1886 he was elected register of deeds, and moved to Charlotte, where he now resides.

In March, 1866, he married Christinia, daughter of Davis Pugh, of Eaton county. Mrs. Beekman died a few years ago, leaving two children. Martin Henry died in 1889, age 14 years. The daughter is Mrs. Markham, of Charlotte.

Mr. Beekman is a Mason, a member of Charlotte Commandery, No. 37; K. P., No. 53, and also a member of C. S. Williams Post, No. 40, G. A. R.

HILL, GEORGE RICHARDS. George Richards Hill was born at Auburn, Maine, November 28, 1867. His father was General Jonathan Hill of Stetson, Maine, who was colonel of the Eleventh Maine Infantry and breveted major-general. His mother was Lucy Richards, daughter of a prominent minister of the Methodist church. George Hill attended the village schools until he was 13 years of age, when he was sent to the River View Military Academy, in New York State, where he was prepared for West Point. His training school experience, however, decided the young man against the West Point Academy, so after leaving River View he was put to work in a tannery of which his father was part owner. Young Hill was general utility man about the plant, and took the place of any absentees. When winter arrived he was given one of the poorest and most balky teams owned by the concern and put to work drawing bark. Cold lunches and the obstinate team sickened him of the job, and he made up his mind to start out for himself. His father made him a liberal offer then, but young Hill had decided to go south, and he left New York city on Thanksgiving day in 1886 on a trading steamer bound for St. Augustine, Fla., paying his own way. Three friends went with him and upon arrival at their destination found work readily on the Ponce de Leon hotel, then in course of construction, but young Hill was unfortunate in wearing good clothes, and although he told would-be employers that he could do "anything," they sized up his clothes and told him they wanted mechanics. The young man hustled around, living on one meal a day, until he struck a job on a railroad as brakesman on the down trip, and the baggagemaster on the return, receiving $26 a month, and had to board himself. He labored 16 hours a day loading oranges, pushing freight and baggage. The oranges were packed in barrels and loaded on flat cars, and one of the duties of the brakesman was to put out the fires caused by the sparks from the wood-burning locomotives, which ignited the burlap over the fruit. The following fall he was tendered the position of clerk in the St. George Hotel at St. Augustine. He remained there until spring, when he took the position of bookkeeper in the tannery at Forest Port, N. Y., then owned by his father and Thos. E. Proctor, of Boston, Mass., the founder and first president of the United States Leather Co. He closed out this business on account of the scarcity of bark (hemlock) and took the management of the tannery at Athens, also owned by Proctor & Hill. When the tanneries were absorbed by the U. S. Leather Co., he was retained as superintendent, until he resigned in 1896 to accept the management of the manufacturing end of the Munising Leather Co

GEORGE RICHARDS HILL.

In 1893 Mr. Hill helped to organize the Farmers' National Bank of Athens, Pennsylvania, and was one of the directors of that institution until he moved west; but is still one of the stockholders. He formed a partnership in 1899 with R. J. Clark, and purchased the hemlock timber on 184,000 acres of land in Alger county, Michigan, where the company is now manufacturing the product.

In 1891 Mr. Hill married Mabel Louise, daughter of Edward Livingstone Snow, of Boonville, N. Y., and to them were born four children — Donald, Dorothy, John and George, Jr., of whom the latter two only survive.

JOHN D. LANGELL.

LANGELL, JOHN D. John D. Langell, the present superintendent of the Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Departments of the Detroit Shipbuilding Company's plant, at the foot of Orleans street, Detroit, Michigan, was born in St. Clair, St. Clair county, Michigan, June 27, 1865. His educational opportunities were limited to an incomplete course at the St. Clair city schools, supplemented later on by a course at the Spencerian Commercial College, at Cleveland, Ohio, at which latter place he received a business education that has served him excellently in making his way in the business world.

His father, Hon. Simon Langell, is a shipbuilder, and for many years, since 1863, has maintained a shipbuilding plant at St. Clair, doing a limited business in that line, but noted for the excellency of the work turned out by the plant. His mother, whose maiden name was Helen M. Decoe, was formerly a teacher in the schools of St. Clair county, where she met and married, in 1859, the father of the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Langell died in 1893.

In his father's shipbuilding yard young Langell first came in contact with that trade and received his only mechanical education and experience. Commencing when a very young man, he learned all the different branches of the trade, and became skilled in handling the various tools of the shipbuilder's outfit. John was still in his teens when his father finding difficulty in securing a suitable superintendent for an important department in his works, called the boy from school and installed him in the position. He was instructed in the department by his father, and taking hold with a will, soon acquired a familiarity with the business.

He remained with his father until January 7, 1899, when the Detroit company, searching for a man to take entire charge of their Orleans street docks and shipbuilding works, offered him three months' trial in the position. He accepted and at the end of the three trial months, he was informed that the company was satisfied with his work and wished him to retain the position.

At the present writing Mr. Langell is unmarried. He is a member of Palmer Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and has been through the various chairs in that lodge.

Mr. Langell has many friends, and the faculty of keeping them. As a practical shipbuilder, Mr. Langell, through his early training in that profession, is considered one of the most practical and skillful on the lakes. He has a thorough knowledge of every department, and if need be can take hold of any branch of the work of constructions. He is well liked by the men under him and possesses their confidence as well as their esteem. He is a young man to occupy so important a position, being only 35 years of age at the present writing, yet he has a keen business perception, which, coupled with his brief term at the Commercial College, has given him executive ability of considerable scope and power. Mr. Langell has never had time to devote to politics, for he has been a busy man all his life. He lives in Detroit, and occasionally finds time to visit his father in the old home at St. Clair.

HAMBITZER, JOSEPH F. Joseph F. Hambitzer, of Houghton, Michigan, is a self-made and self-educated man.

He was born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, December 13, 1857. He is of German parentage, his father, William Hambitzer, being a physician who came to this country from Colon, Germany, in 1852. Young Hambitzer was sent to the village school at British Hollow, Grant County, Wisconsin, where he remained until he was 14 years of age, and left to go to work as an errand boy in a dry goods store at Platteville, Wisconsin. He worked in this capacity for two years, and then left Wisconsin and went to Hancock in search of employment, but after looking around for some time he finally had to go to work as a trammer in the Concord mine, now a part of the Arcadian Copper Company's property. He practiced running a drill, and in six months had mastered the tool sufficiently well to become a miner, and as such he worked until 1878. He took up the study of arithmetic, grammar and history, and in the fall attended a teacher's examination, passed and was given a third grade certificate. For a year he taught school in Franklin Township at $65 per month, and the following three years he was clerk in the Hancock postoffice under Thomas N. Lee. The next five years he acted as deputy postmaster under M. L. Cardell. During the following two years he read with Chandler, Grant & Gray, and in the fall of 1886 was elected county treasurer of Houghton County, and re-elected without opposition in 1888. In the fall of 1892 Mr. Hambitzer was nominated for State Treasurer of Michigan on the Republican ticket in opposition to the Republican State Central Committee. In the spring of 1894 Mr. Hambitzer was asked to resign the office of state treasurer altogether, in company with the other members of the state board of canvassers, secretary of state and state land commissioner, because they had not discovered that the tabulation of votes made in the secretary of state's office had been padded and forged.

JOSEPH F. HAMBITZER.

Mr. Hambitzer refused to resign and fought the case in the Supreme Court, which tribunal held that the governor was sole judge of what constituted negligence for which he could remove state officials, and so in March, 1894, Mr. Hambitzer resigned the state treasurership. Returning to Houghton, Michigan, he remained there for a short period and then left to enter the law firm of Ball & Ball at Marquette, and March 6, 1895, he was admitted to the bar by Judge John W. Stone and commenced his practice at Houghton, Michigan, where today he is one of the leading attorneys of the Upper Peninsula.

Mr. Hambitzer was appointed Deputy Oil Inspector July 1, 1897, and reappointed to this office July 5, 1899. In 1882 he married Miss Emma Nichols, daughter of Stephen Nichols, a carpenter boss at Quincy, Michigan. The marriage took place at Hancock. Two children have been the result of that union, Blanche and Mabel, both of whom are in Chicago attending the Chicago Conservatory of Music.

Mr. Hambitzer is a Mason, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of the Maccabees.

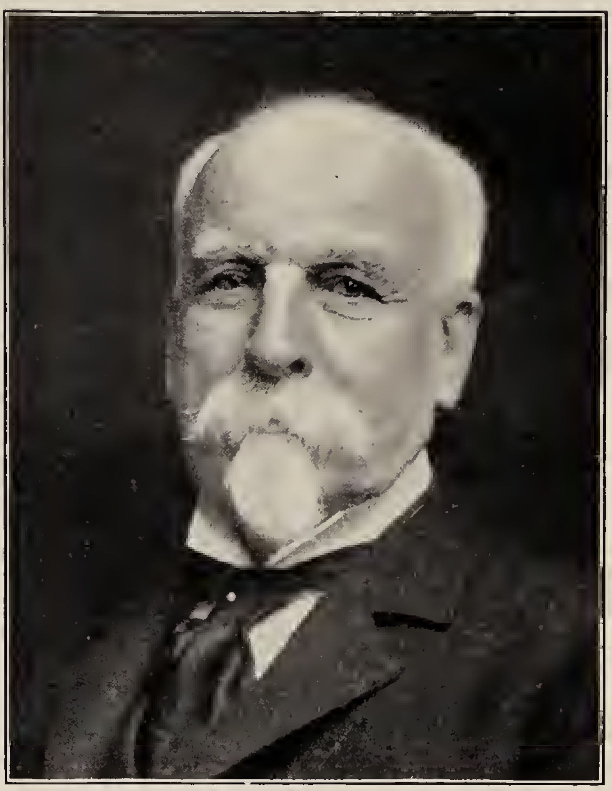
JOHN IRA BELLAIRE.

BELLAIRE, JOHN IRA. The history of John Ira Bellaire's early life is one of struggles and privations. The boy scrambled along through life unassisted, working hard for every little advance he made, and going without many of those things which makes the existence of the average boy worth living. It has been all hard work and very little play with him, yet in the twenty-nine years of his struggles he has made a comfortable niche for himself, and is still ambitious to rise higher. He was born in Michigan, near White Pigeon, November 27, 1871. His father, John Vincent Bellaire, was a small farmer near that place with a large family of children to support, and only a little farm to furnish the means to do so. All the children helped in the work about the farm, and young John did his share until he was eighteen years of age, attending the district schools when he could get the time to do so, and never receiving any money from his father to help him along in his studies. What money he got he made himself, the first being from the sale of some potatoes he raised in a hollow on his father's farm. He wanted an education, and sought every loophole that presented itself in order to obtain one. When in his eighteenth year he found employment doing chores and odd jobs for John G. Schurtz, a banker at White Pigeon, for his board and lodging. Saturdays when his work was done, he earned extra money by splitting wood for the villagers, to pay for his tuition, books and clothing. Supporting himself in this manner he managed to attend the village school. The following spring he worked in the machine shop of the Cyclone Fanning Mill Co., at White Pigeon, saving his earnings so that he was able to attend school the following winter, securing a position as clerk in H. M. Ellis's grocery store, before and after school and on Saturdays to pay for his board and clothing.

The father was unable to assist him, owing to the large family that demanded all his time and money, so young John had to learn to go it alone, and he has never regretted that experience for it prepared him better for life than any other means would have done. He worked steadily in the grocery business during the following summer, graduating from school in June, 1891. Continuing the store as clerk and bookkeeper at a substantial salary until the summer of '92, when he secured a third grade teacher's certificate and that fall taught school in District No. 4, near South Boardman, Kalkaska County, Michigan.

Mr. Bellaire, in the spring of 1893, saw an advertisement in The News, and in answer to it went to Seney, Michigan, where he secured a position at $35 a month as clerk with the firm of Morse & Schneider. He was gradually advanced by his employers, and in 1895, when the firm established a branch at Grand Marais, was made general manager of the Seney store, which position he occupied until September 26, 1899, when he succeeded to the entire business of the firm at Seney, Michigan.

In his political convictions he is a Republican and was appointed postmaster at Seney in 1897. He has also been township treasurer at Seney. Mr. Bellaire married Sarah L., daughter of Capt. L. R. Boynton, of St. Ignace, in 1896, and returned at once to Seney, where he settled down to happy domestic life, in a comfortable home.



CHARLES HEBARD.

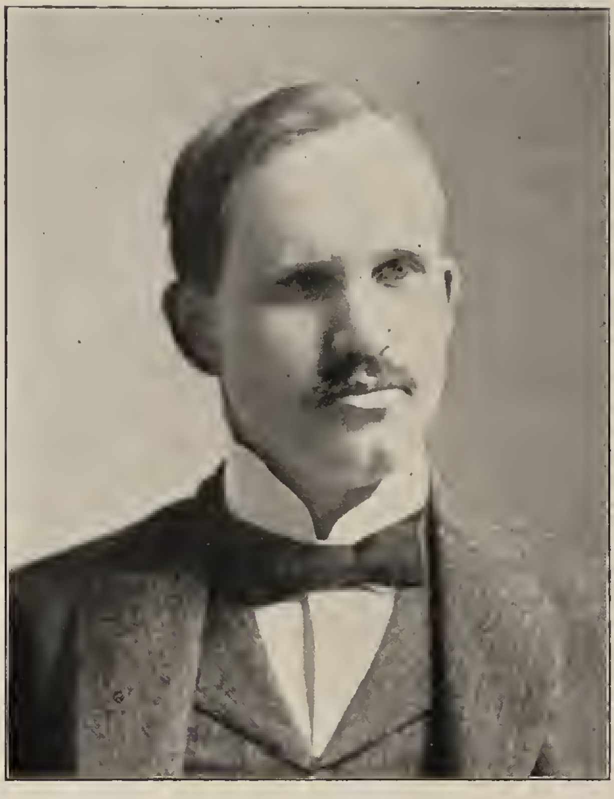
HEBARD, CHARLES. Students at the University of Michigan who receive the healthful benefits of the beautifully equipped Women's Gymnasium attached to that college, must feel a certain amount of gratitude to Charles Hebard, of Pequaming, Michigan, who was instrumental in raising the funds to erect the building and who raised $10,000, one-half of which he gave from his own personal purse.

Charles Hebard was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, January 9, 1831. His father, Larned Hebard, was a direct descendant of Robert Hebard, the original founder of the Hebard family in the United States, and an early settler in the New England colonies. His mother was Miss Strong, of the old Connecticut family, and a direct descendant of Gov. Bradford, of that state.

Charles Hebard had the benefit of an excellent school education, and at 19 years of age graduated from the Academy at Westfield, Massachusetts. After leaving school he clerked for a year and kept books for the Lackawanna Coal Company at Scranton, Pennsylvania, and his next employment was with W. E. Dodge, of New York city. He went to them in the capacity of clerk in 1853 and after being two years in the employ of this firm he was made superintendent and given charge of its immense lumbering interests, comprising over 45,000 acres of timber land. He started in at $500 a year, and his salary was gradually advanced until it reached $1,500 a year. He remained with the firm as superintendent and manager of their large lumbering plant for 11 years, and resigned to go into partnership with A. G. P. Dodge, a son of his employer. The new firm opened a lumber manufacturing plant at Williamsport, Pa., under the firm name of Dodge & Co. They were eminently successful in the new enterprise, and the partnership continued until 1872, when Mr. Hebard withdrew from the company. After leaving the firm, Mr. Hebard came to Michigan and located at Detroit, residing there during the years of 1872, '73 and '74, and organizing the firm of Hebard, Hawley & Co. The firm built and operated a large lumber manufacturing plant at Cleveland, Ohio, but had Detroit for their main office. In 1874 Mr. Hebard disposed of his interests in the concern and returned to Pennsylvania, The plant was destroyed by fire in 1877 and Mr. Hebard returned to Michigan and commenced lumbering operations in Baraga county, and the following year he built his immense mill at Paquaming, which he has since operated. He was regent of the University of Michigan from 1888 until 1894.

Mr. Hebard married Miss Mary C. Case, daughter of Samuel Case, at Tobyhamna, Pennsylvania, in 1858. They have four children, Julia E., Charles S., junior member of the firm of Charles Hebard & Sons, Mary E. and Daniel Larned Hebard, the latter of the firm of H. M. Tyler & Co., North Tonawanda, New York.

Mr. Hebard still resides in Pequaming and his residence there is one of the prettiest in that city.



FRED. HURLBURT BEGOLE.

BEGOLE, FRED. HURLBURT. Copper has made Michigan famous, and the development of the rich mining properties in this state is due to the energy and hard work of Michigan men who have devoted their time and capital to the locating and working of the rich bodies of ore that have enriched the Upper Peninsula.

Fred Hurlburt Begole is an owner and dealer in copper properties, and also in timber and mining lands in this state. His interests are centered in some of the largest enterprises of this kind in Michigan, and at present he is a director in the Victoria Copper Mining Company, the Mass. Consolidated Copper Mining Company and the Ontonagon National Bank, at Rockland, Michigan. With ex-Lieut.-Gov. Dunstan he promoted and put on the market the Victoria Mining Company at Ontonagon county, selling $700,000 worth of stock in fifteen days.

Fred. Hurlburt Begole was born in Flint, Michigan, October 22, 1866. His father, Philo M. Begole, was a descendant of Capt. Thomas Bowles, who served during the revolutionary war, and his mother a descendant of Dr. Ulysses Hurlburt, a surgeon during the war of 1812, and from the Starr family of Connecticut. Josiah W. Begole, his uncle, is the ex-governor of Michigan.

Fred. Begole was educated in the district schools and at 14 years of age was in the Flint High School. His education was paid for by himself, as he taught school in order to earn the money for this purpose. He earned $24 a month teaching at Rogerville, Genesee county, and later worked three months in the drug store of Alvin Holt, at Detroit, Michigan.

He went to the Upper Peninsula in 1885 as principal of the schools at Baraga, Michigan, and taught there three years. During the last year he edited and published the Baraga County News. In 1888 he went to the lumber woods at a salary of $26 a month for Thomas Nestor, and later he became an operator himself, putting five million feet of logs into the Ontonagon river. He was saving, and when 21 years of age he had $1,500 in the bank. He bought and sold logs and timber and operated a small saw mill at Marquette, doing a successful business. In 1891 he entered into a partnership with Hon. Peter White and embarked in the insurance business under the firm name of White & Begole and continued with Mr. White until August, 1896. During all this time he did not neglect his lumbering interests, and he also became interested in the buying and selling of mineral properties, making a feature of opening and developing old mining properties in Ontonagon county.

In 1890 Mr. Begole married Miss Gertrude C., daughter of Milan S. Elmore, at Flint, Michigan. Four children have been the result of the union. Donald M., Charles E., Fred. H., Jr., and Elizabeth G. The eldest, Donald M., is eight years of age.

Mr. Begole owns a fine home at Marquette, where he now resides and is highly respected as an energetic and successful and representative business man.

JOCHIM, JOHN WALFRID. Success has greeted the efforts of John Walfrid Jochim since he first came to America from his native country, Sweden, and from an humble miner he has advanced himself until at the present day his name appears at the head of one of the largest hardware firms on the Upper Peninsula, the John W. Jochim Hardware Company.

J. W. Jochim was born in Matala, Sweden, October 12, 1845. He comes of an excellent family there, his grandfather having for years been a member of the Swedish Congress. His parents were well to do, and the boy's education was commenced in the public schools of Matala, which after advancing through the various grades he left in order to attend the Linkoping College. He put in eight and a half years' work and study at college, studying zealously and taking courses in the various scientific branches preparatory to following a military career. In 1866 his father met with financial reverses and young Jochim was compelled to enter the business world.

He found work as clerk in a mercantile firm at Stockholm, and remained with the firm from 1866 until 1868. In 1869 he came to the United States. Upon his arrival he started westward, and arrived in Ishpeming, Michigan, August 16, 1869, with three 25-cent pieces in his pockets. He found work the very next day at the Washington mine, at $2.50 a day.

He worked in the mines all that winter, and in the spring of 1870 he gave up mining to take a clerkship in the hardware store of Colwell & Co., where he worked for one year. In 1871 he engaged with J. B. Maas & Co., and assumed charge of their branch store at Negaunee, Michigan, where he continued until 1872. He then returned to Ishpeming to enter the employ of the firm of Norberry & Warn, of that place, taking the entire management of their establishment and remaining with the house until 1873, when Neeley & Eddy bought out the firm in August.

JOHN WALFRID JOCHIM.

He had saved a little money, and had long entertained the idea of entering the hardware business for himself. In order to do this now he was compelled to borrow money enough to start him in his new enterprise, and the rates of interest at that time were very high. He borrowed $1,600 at 12 per cent. in order to complete his stock of hardware, business was brisk and his class of goods very much in demand, so he was successful from the outset, and the business has increased yearly, so that Mr. Jochim today is reckoned as one of the most successful business men in Ishpeming. He is the president of and a stockholder in the Marquette Hardware Company, Limited, of Marquette, Mich.

Mr. Jochim married in 1873 Miss Gustafva Wetterlund, at Ishpeming. He has one child, Howard W. Mr. Jochim is a Republican. In 1888 he was alderman of the city of Ishpeming, and a member of the School Board from 1878 until 1881. He was elected Secretary of State in 1891 with Governor Rich, and resigned in June, 1892. He owns a beautiful residence in Ishpeming, where he is a respected and valued citizen.

GEORGE A. TRUEMAN, M. D.

TRUEMAN, M. D., GEORGE A. George A. Trueman is a young and successful physician and surgeon, living and practicing his profession in Munising, Michigan. He was born November 28, 1870, near Orangeville, Ontario, where his father was a railroad contractor and hotel keeper. Young Trueman went to school when he was 9 years of age, but when he reached the age of 11 his father failed in business, and went on a farm, where the boy was taken and put to work. During the winter he worked in the woods in the Muskoka district, and when he was 17 the family moved to Michigan, locating on a farm which they purchased near Sand Beach.

Here young Trueman secured a job packing bran, in the mill of Jenks Bros., of Sand Beach, earning $1.25 per day at this employment. The next summer his mother died, and his father was taken ill and confined to his bed, so in company with his brother, young Trueman worked the little farm. The following summer he went to Newberry, Michigan, and piled cordwood for the Newberry Furnace Company, and in the winter again went into the woods to work near Dollarville.

He commenced the study of medicine this same year, reading in the office of Dr. Nicholson, of Newberry. He read until March, when he entered the employ of the Chocolay Furnace Co., at Chocolay, Michigan. He managed to save $125 out of the little money he had earned, and with this he went to Chicago, Illinois, and entered the Rush Medical College of that city. The limited amount of capital with which the boy started upon this venture was the cause of much suffering and he endured considerable hardships in his student days at the college. He had, after paying his railroad fare to Chicago, and his tuition fees, just $12 left, and this was soon exhausted. On Thanksgiving day, 1891, he walked the street all day, with only five cents in his pocket, which hunger forced him to invest in a Thanksgiving dinner. It was a dismal day for him, away from home in a strange city, with tempting arrays of mince pies, gayly decorated turkeys, and other evidences of cheer glaring at him from the restaurant windows, and the odor of cooking assailing him at every corner, but it was a part of his education and he had to take it.

By dint of hard work of all kinds, together with a little assistance rendered him by a younger brother, he managed to earn enough to buy food, which he cooked himself. The next spring he became a book agent, and in the latter part of March landed in Howe, Nebraska, with a prospectus and 23 cents. He traded books for his board and canvassed six months, earning $600, and going back to college well fixed financially. He followed the same course next season and made $1,200, and graduating May 23, 1894, opened an office at Newberry, Mich. Two years later he removed to Munising, where he now lives.

Dr. Trueman married Miss Inez Lindsley Hunter, daughter of John L. Hunter, and Mrs. Susan L. Hunter, at Greenville, Michigan, in 1895.

BREITUNG, EDWARD NICHOLAS. Edward Nicholas Breitung has the larger portion of his business interests in the Upper Peninsula, where he is fee owner of many large iron mining properties, and a dealer and owner of considerable of an area of mining and rich mineral lands in that section. He was born in Negaunee, November 1, 1871, and although now only 29 years of age he carries a weight of business cares upon his shoulders. He is is a director of the Negaunee Iron Company, of that place, also of the Artic Iron Company, the Wolverine Copper & Silver Company, the U. P. Brewing & Malting Company of Marquette, the Marquette County Savings Bank, Duluth Brewing & Malting Company, Duluth, Minn., the Breitung Iron Company, the Breitung Mining Guarantee Company, Limited, Breitung Bond Company, Limited, Negotiation Company, Limited, and the Beaver Iron Company, all of Marquette, Michigan.

Mr. Breitung married in 1890 Miss Charlotte Graveraette, daughter of Samuel Kaufman, at Marquette, Michigan, and has one child, Juliet Marie Breitung, aged five.

The history of the elder Beitung is, however, more interesting than that of the son, as Edward Breitung, Sr., was the man to whom all the credit is given for opening up the great iron industry that has made the Upper Peninsula of Michigan what it is today. This pioneer miner and promoter was born in the city of Schalkau, Germany, November 10, 1831, where he was educated in a thorough manner and sent to the College of Mines at Meiningen, from which he graduated. He came to America in 1849, and located at Richland, Kalamazoo county, Michigan, where, in order to learn the English language, he attended the district school. For two years he clerked in a grocery store at Kalamazoo, and the following four years worked in Detroit as a bookkeeper. He went to Marquette in 1855, and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1859 he sold out his mercantile business and removed to Negaunee, where he associated himself with Israel B. Case and for several years operated the Pioneer Furnaces on contract. In 1864 he commenced to open and develop iron properties and purchase mineral lands. He opened the Washington property, and in 1871 began to open mines in the Negaunee range. The mining men of that district thought it a foolish venture and refused to support Breitung in his operations. He remained firm in his belief in the mining value of the territory and that fall he surprised them with the famous Republic mine, the largest and most profitable in the whole Upper Peninsula. In 1873 he began explorations of the Menominee range where he located several fine properties. In 1882-83 he first became interested in the Vermillion range in Minnesota.

EDWARD NICHOLAS BREITUNG.

Edward Breitung, Sr., was a member of the state legislature from 1873 to 1887. He was state senator 1877-78 and member of Congress 1883-85. From 1880-83 he was mayor of Negaunee, and his useful life came to an end March 3, 1887. Edward Nicholas Breitung is following in his father's footsteps, and has many years before him to devote to furthering the enterprises left in his charge.

GEORGE WILLIAM FREEMAN.

FREEMAN, GEORGE WILLIAM. George William Freeman is the youngest man having charge of any penal institution in the United States. He is the warden of the State House of Correction and branch prison at Marquette, and has held that position since 1897, at which time he was only 30 years of age.

He was born in Marquette May 19, 1866, where his father was engaged in business, and attended the public schools of his native city until 1882, when he went to the high school but left before the time for graduating. He then went into the employ of his father, who was operating a livery and sales stable in Marquette, and remained with him until 1885.

He then entered Bryant's Business College at Chicago, Illinois, and took a business course and bookkeeping. He remained in Chicago for two years and then returned to Marquette in 1887 and entered the private banking establishment of Knapp & Joslyn at Marquette. He was engaged as bookkeeper for the firm at a salary of $50 a month, and the second month in their employ the firm raised his salary $25 more. Mr. Freeman remained with this firm until they failed in 1888, and he was then tendered the position of deputy collector of customs under C. H. Call, which he accepted, and in that capacity he worked for one year until he was offered a position keeping books for J. M. Wilkinson, the banker. Mr. Freeman held his new position until 1893, and then became clerk of the prison under Warden John R. Van Evera.

On February 19, 1897, the young man was called into the room where the board of control of the prison was in session and tendered the position of warden, which John R. Van Evera had just resigned to take the management of the Lake Superior district trade for Picklands, Mather & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. It was more than a surprise not only to Mr. Freeman but to every one else, for Mr. Van Evera's resignation had never been thought of.

Freeman could not realize that this important position was being tendered to him, had thought himself too young to accept it, but after he realized that the board of control was in earnest, and really wanted him to accept, he did so, and he has since proven a most efficient official.

The Marquette prison is one of the best conducted in the United States, and since Mr. Freeman has taken charge of the institution he has made many improvements, favoring every new scheme that will tend toward making the prison equal to the needs of the present day.

Mr. Freeman is of Irish and English descent. In his social connections he is extremely popular, and belongs to the National Prison Association of the United States, the Wardens' Association, the National Union, Knights of Pythias, and B. P. O. E., in Marquette. He married Miss Millie Grace, daughter of Alfred Thurbley, in 1894, and has one child, Louis Thurbley Freeman.

LOUD, COL. GEORGE ALVIN. Col. George Alvin Loud was one of the few spectators who witnessed the battle of Manila Bay, when Admiral Dewey struck the first decisive blow in the war with Spain. He was a guest on board the United States dispatch boat McCulloch at the time, but serving as paymaster, and during the Manila expedition and battle had charge of the after magazine. He watched the battle from the time the first shot was fired until the last Spanish ship sank beneath the waters of the bay.

George Alvin Loud was born in Huntsburg, Ohio, January 18, 1852. His father, Henry M. Loud, was for many years an extensive operator in lumber.

George A. Loud attended school at Boston, Detroit and Ann Arbor. When he reached his seventeenth year his father had become involved in large lumbering operations in Oscoda, Michigan, and he sent to college for the boy and asked him to come to Oscoda for a short time until the lumbering affairs were less active; so, expecting to return to the University and complete his education, he gave up college for the time and went to the assistance of his father. He started work tallying in the sawmill, and in a year's time was given charge of the sawmill. The following winter he had charge of all the winter work, and at the age of 26 had assumed charge of the outside work of the lumbering interests of the H. M. Loud Lumber Company.

The elder Loud at one period of his career met with sudden business reverses which sent him temporarily to the wall. He promised that as soon as he could recover his losses every obligation should be paid dollar for dollar. Both father and sons worked with renewed energy, and before long the firm was on its feet again, when, true to his promise, the elder Loud paid every dollar of his indebtedness, and business interests now conducted by him are in a most prosperous condition. George Alvin Loud is the general manager of the Munising branch of H. M. Loud's Sons Company of Oscoda, and also vice-president of the company. He is also superintendent and general manager of the A. S. & N. E. railroad, and is associated in business with his father and brothers, H. N., E. F. and W. F.

COL. GEORGE ALVIN LOUD.

In 1898 he was appointed on the staff of Governor Hazen S. Pingree, with the rank of colonel, and during the recent war was sent by the governor as representative of the state to Montauk Point, to watch the interests of the Michigan troops. His work was so satisfactory that the governor insisted on Mr. Loud going south with the hospital train. Mr. Loud married Miss Elizabeth Glennie, daughter of John W. Glennie, a well-known lumberman, and at one time a partner of Gen. Russell A. Alger. He has four children: Emma, wife of James Flohr, of Canton, Ohio; Alice, wife of Rufus Hatch, of Detroit, and Dorothy and Esther, who live at home. Mr. Loud is a Mason, a member of Moslem Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Detroit, and also of the Fellowcraft Club of Detroit, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He holds the Dewey medal for participation in the battle of Manila and another from the Sons of the Revolution for active service in the Spanish war.

HON. JOHN MUNRO LONGYEAR.

LONGYEAR, HON. JOHN MUNRO. Fifty years ago the great resources of Michigan were still in a poorly developed state, and the mining and timber lands were waiting for the young generation to grow up and awaken their dormant wealth. Just at this period, on April 15, 1850, John Munro Longyear came into the world at Lansing, Michigan. His father, John W. Longyear, was judge of the United States District Court at Detroit, Michigan. His grandfather, Peter Longyear, came to this state from Ulster county, New York, and Jacob Longyear, the original of the family in America, came to this country about 1700 and settled in Shandaken, Ulster county, New York. On his mother's side, John Munro Longyear traces his ancestry back to Josiah Munroe, who was a Connecticut soldier during the revolution and took part in the expedition to Canada in 1777, and after the Declaration of Independence moved to Pawlet, Vermont.

John M. Longyear, when he reached the proper age, was sent to the village schools at Lansing, and at the age of 13 he entered the preparatory department of Olivet College. After a year in that college he was sent to Georgetown College, at Washington, where he remained until he was 15 years of age, and then returned to Lansing, where he became a clerk in the postoffice at $20 per month.

The following five years he was an invalid, and until 1872 he worked in a drug store, woodworking factory and sealed lumber in the Saginaw valley. In company with the late James Turner, he went to Cheboygan county in the fall of 1872, and as Turner had a contract to examine certain state lands Longyear did his first work as a "land looker." With one man as a companion, he traveled about and "looked" timber lands around Mullet lake. The outdoor work greatly benefited his health and he determined to make this line of labor his vocation. In 1873 he "looked" land in the Upper Peninsula, but the panic of that year cut off the work, and in 1875 he was without a cent, and "land poor." Although he did not have enough money at one time to buy himself a pair of boots, he held on to his property, which afterwards turned out to be rich in minerals. In January, 1878, Mr. Longyear was appointed agent of the Lake Superior Ship Canal Railroad & Iron Company, which became later the Keweenaw Association. Mr. Longyear owns some of the best iron properties in the Upper Peninsula.

Mr. Longyear married Miss Mary Beecher, daughter of Samuel P. Beecher, of Battle Creek, Michigan, in 1879. They have six children, namely, Abby, Howard, Helen, Judith, Jack M. and Robert.

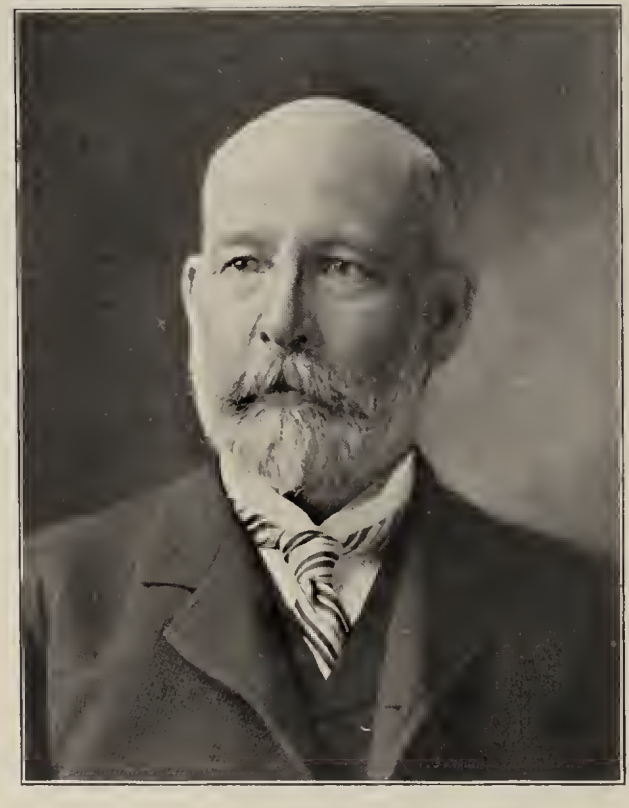
Besides being the agent for the Keweenaw Association, Limited, Mr. Longyear is a director of the First National Bank, Marquette; part owner of the Norrie Mine at Ironwood, the Ashland Mine and Aurora.

In 1890-91 he was mayor of Marquette, and appointed a member of the board of control of the Michigan College of Mines, at Houghton, in 1893. Mr. Longyear published the first map of the Gogebic Iron Range in the winter of 1881.

SUNDSTROM, CHARLES FERDINAND. A successful merchant and respected citizen of Michigamme, Michigan, is a Scandinavian by birth. His father was one of the first Scandinavians who settled in Houghton county in 1868, where the family remained for two years, then going to Marquette county and settling at Humboldt, where they remained for four years, where young Sundstrom's education commenced. Later the family removed to Michigamme, where Mr. Sundstrom now resides and conducts a general mercantile business. His education was continued in the common schools at Michigamme, and at the age of 14 he went to work for Dousman & Watkins, general merchants, but being anxious to study pharmacy, he took a position with Dr. J. Vandromter at a salary of $5 per month, intending to learn the profession of a pharmacist. He studied pharmacy for eighteen months, and at the end of that time received $35 per month. The indoor work behind the prescription counter did not agree with him, as he was too ambitious to be so closely confined, and upon the advice of his friends he gave up the study of pharmacy and entered the employ of John Hickey, who operated an extensive mercantile establishment at Michigamme. At the age of 17 he became associated with the firm of Hinchman & Johnston, for whom he worked for seven years, and it was with this firm that he really finished his business education. With less than $200 capital he started in business for himself, and in less than six months his business grew so rapidly that he found it would take more capital to carry it on, and it was at this point that he found it absolutely necessary to look for assistance, which he soon found in the person of E. R. Hall, who is now vice-president of the Lincoln National Bank, of Chicago. The business prospered until the winter of 1891-92, when the failure of several large contractors, who were building the Iron Range & Huron Bay Railroad, caused a set-back not only to Mr. Sundstrom, but to the other business in the village. The work on the new road was abandoned and the contracts were broken, so that by the closing of the iron mines and the failure of the railroad, Sundstrom lost over $4,000, which was then much more than his assets. However, he pulled through and paid dollar for dollar. In March, 1894, he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue and given charge of the whole Upper Peninsula. He resigned this position July 1, 1899. His record as deputy stands the third best in the United States, having collected about $300,000 a year in taxes and fines for the government.

CHARLES FERDINAND SUNDSTORM.

Mr. Sundstrom made investigations and reports from the Upper Peninsula for the collection of the income tax in 1895 and also made the census and report for the registration of the Chinese. He married, August 15, 1888, Miss Maggie Goodro, of Michigamme. Mr. Sundstrom is a stockholder in the Peninsula Bank at Ishpeming and operates a general store at Michigamme. He belongs to the M. W. A. and B. P. O. E., and in politics is an uncompromising Democrat. He has been a member of the Board of Education for years and about the only interest he takes in local affairs is for the advancement of the schools.



JUDGE JOHN WESLEY STONE.

STONE, JUDGE JOHN WESLEY. John Wesley Stone was born in Wadsworth, Ohio, July 18, 1838, and educated first in the district schools near his home and later in the Select School at Spencer, Ohio. When he was but 16 years of age he commenced teaching school, earning only $17 a month, boarding at the nearby farm houses. He followed the profession of school teacher in winters until he became 21 years old. In the spring of 1856 he left his home and went to Grand Rapids, Michigan, arriving in that city with 50 cents in his pocket, but he was fortunate in securing work at once on a farm, and in the fall a school at Big Spring, Ottawa county, at $25 a month.

He longed to bring his people to Michigan, and worked hard saving his money until in five months he had enough on hand to enable him to accomplish this purpose. The family arrived and located on a piece of land in the forest near Dorr, Mich. A great deal of hard work was necessary to put the new land into a condition for farming, and young Stone turned in with his parents to clear up the farm. When ready cash was needed he returned to school teaching during the winter months. He commenced the study of law in 1859, reading in the office of Silas Stafford, at Martin, Mich., and he was admitted to the bar before Judge Littlejohn, at Allegan, in 1862. Two years prior to his admission to the bar he had been elected the county clerk of Allegan county, and in 1862 he was re-elected to that office. Through this position he was enabled to earn enough to pay the remainder of cash due on the farm, and establish his parents in a comfortable home. In 1864 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Allegan county, and he remained such until 1870. In 1873 he was elected circuit judge of the twentieth judicial circuit. He resigned in the fall of 1874 and removed to Grand Rapids, where he entered the firm of Norris & Blair, attorneys-at-law. The following year Mr. Norris retired from the firm, which then became Blair, Stone & Kingsley.

In 1876 Judge Stone received the nomination for Congress, and was elected. In 1878 he was re-elected. After serving his last term in Congress, Judge Stone returned to Grand Rapids and formed a partnership with two attorneys of that city, under the firm name of Taggart, Stone & Earle.

During the Arthur administration, Judge Stone was appointed United States attorney for western Michigan, and was engaged much of the time in the Upper Peninsula. In 1887 he moved to Houghton, Michigan, where he practiced law until he was elected circuit judge of the Twenty-fifth circuit, in 1890. In 1891 he moved to Marquette.

In 1861 Judge Stone married Delia M. Grover, daughter of A. P. Grover, at Allegan, Michigan. He has four children, Carrie M., wife of Fred. M. Champlin, of Grand Rapids; two daughters, at home, and a son, John G. Stone, attorney, associated with Judge John W. Champlin, in Grand Rapids.

Judge Stone is the son of Rev. Chauncey Stone. His grandfather, Benj. Stone, was a Vermonter. His mother was a descendant of the Bird family, which came from England and settled in Vermont.

NORTH, GEORGE SMITH. George Smith North is one of the progressive business men of the city of Hancock, Michigan, and has always been a staunch member of the Republican party.

The North family came to this state from Connecticut. Mr. North's grandmother, on his father's side, was Sarah Dowd, of the old Connecticut family of that name. His father, Seth D. North, went into the copper country in 1854 and located at Rockland, Ontonagon County, where he was warehouse clerk for the firm of Willard & Day of that place, one of the pioneer firms of the copper country. The elder North remained with this firm for a number of years, and then after working for a time as supply clerk for a Minnesota mine, in 1867 he determined to commence on his own account. He then opened a mercantile establishment at the Quincy mine, near the town of Hancock, Michigan. The business prospered and later enlarged its scope by becoming associated with stores at Lake Linden and Calumet.

George Smith North, the subject of the present sketch, was born September 5, 1852, at Cromwell, Connecticut. When the family moved to this state the boy was sent to the public schools of Rockland until he reached his 14th year, and then he attended the Homer Academy at Homer, New York State. After finishing in this academy he took a year's course at the Milwaukee Business College at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

At the conclusion of this course he returned to Michigan and took an humble position in his father's store at the Quincy mine. He started to learn the business by commencing at the bottom, with a salary of $20 a month, and as he succeeded in acquiring a comprehensive knowledge of one department he was transferred to the next, and then to the office, until he had become thoroughly familiar with every branch of the business. It was fortunate that he acquired this education in the commercial line, for in 1893 the elder North died, leaving the entire establishment to the management of his young son.

GEORGE SMITH NORTH.

For a great many years G. S. North was interested in the Pemberthy Injector Company of Detroit, Michigan, but he sold out his one-quarter interest in 1897. Besides being owner and manager of the S. D. North Mercantile Company at the Quincy mine, Mr. North has interests in several other large and important industries. He is one of the directors in the Sturgeon River Lumber Company at Chassel. Michigan; has a part interest in the Avery House and Hotel Egnew at Mount Clemens, Michigan, and is a director in the First National Bank at Hancock, Michigan.

In 1872 Mr. North married Miss Emma C. Briggs at Norwalk, Ohio, and three children have been the result of that union, two girls and one boy. Fannie is living at home with her parents in Hancock, Helen B. is a student at the Chicago Musical College and George Kent North is attending school.

Mr. North is a Mason and a Knight Templar.

EDGAR KIDWELL.

KIDWELL, EDGAR. The Kidwell family is a very old one in this country. The original founder of it in America came to Maryland with Lord Baltimore, and settled in that state.

Edgar Kidwell, the subject of this sketch, was born in Kensington, Maryland, July 15, 1865. His father, John H. Kidwell, was a well-known contractor and builder in the city of Washington, D. C.

When a boy, Edgar Kidwell evinced a strong disposition to take up mechanical work. He received the benefit of the splendid public schools of Washington, and after school hours and during vacations devoted himself to building machinery and mechanical appliances of all kinds.

He completed the course at the grammar school in Washington, and then took the classical course at the Georgetown University of Georgetown, West Washington, D. C., graduating from there in 1886.

The following year he went into the contracting and building business at Washington, and met with considerable success.

In the fall of 1887 he entered the University of Pennsylvania to take a course in mechanical and electrical engineering, and in 1889 he graduated as an M. E. The following year he devoted to instructing those branches at the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1891 was tendered and accepted the position of instructor in the Michigan College of Mines at Houghton, Michigan.

Here he remained for eight years, and in the fall of 1897 he tendered his resignation to take effect May 31, 1898, and accepted the position of superintendent of the Arcadian Copper Company.

The place where this company's interests were centered and where Mr. Kidwell first took charge was in a dense woods with a few old log shanties in the clearing, and one old and rickety shaft house. He entered his new duties June 1, 1898, and immediately started to develop and improve the property. In one year under his direction six shafts were sunk, and three modern steel shaft houses erected and equipped with the best machinery. A large stamp mill was erected, and many other improvements made. The little clearing in the woods has grown rapidly and has assumed the proportions of a small town, and at the end of the first year after Mr. Kidwell took charge, a force of nearly 1,500 men were employed on the property.

Edgar Kidwell, in 1893, married Miss Mary O'Neill, of Washington, D. C. He has three children, the eldest of whom, Harold, is five years of age. The other two are Paul, aged three years, and Ruth, aged one and one-half years.

VIVIAN, SR., JOHNSON. Those men who early in the history of the mining industry in this State, went to work in the iron and copper mines of the Upper Peninsula; commencing with pick and shovel, or pushing the tram-car that conveyed the ore out of the mine, have, with few exceptions, by sticking to this business, taken their places among the capitalists of Michigan. In working their own passage to the front, they have materially assisted in building up the State; forming the neuclus for little villages that have since grown into large and prosperous cities.

Johnson Vivian, Sr., has been identified with mining all his life, and is today one of the wealthy citizens of Houghton, Michigan. His first work was in a copper mine, and he is still interested in several paying properties in Michigan. By birth Mr. Vivian is an Englishman. He was born in Camborne, England, May 29, 1829, and is a direct descendant of Sir Vyell Vivian, 1295 A. D. Mr. Vivian's father and his grandfather were mine superintendents in Cornwall, England.

Young Vivian attended the common school about seven years, and when he reached his fourteenth year he was put to work trundling a wheelbarrow at a stamp mill, making about $2.50 a month. Two years of this work gave him the necessary brawn and muscle required by a miner, and at 16 he went underground to work and later became a miner in the copper mines.

He remained in England, following this employment, until he was 24 years of age, and then came to the United States and Michigan. He went to work first at Eagle Harbor, June 19, 1853, as a miner in the Copper Falls mine, and in July, 1854, he was made captain. He remained with this company until 1856, and left to become captain in the Clark mine, where he worked until February 1, 1857. From February, 1857, to October, 1859, he operated a part of the Copper Falls mine on a tribute lease. He was made chief captain of the Phoenix mine, and in October, 1863, superintendent, a position he held until 1867. He left the Phoenix mine in that year and was appointed superintendent agent of the Hancock mine, but he remained only one year and then resigned to accept a like position with the Schoolcraft mine. This was a new property, and Mr. Vivian installed the plant for the company, and opened up the mine. It did not pay, and work on the property was abandoned in July, 1874.

JOHNSON VIVIAN, SR.

Mr. Vivian was then made agent of the Franklin and Perrabic mines and in 1880 the Huron, Concord and Mesnards mines were placed under his management. From 1888 until 1896 he was the superintendent of the Centennial copper mines, and he retired from active work in the latter year. He still retains considerable interest in mining properties and is a large holder of valuable mining stock. He is also identified with the J. Vivian Mercantile Company, of Laurium, Michigan, and a director in the Superior Savings Bank, at Houghton, and the State Savings Bank, at Laurium.

Mr. Vivian married, in 1853, Miss Elizabeth Simmons, at Camborne, England. They have five boys and two girls.

HON. JOHN MULVEY.

MULVEY, HON. JOHN. John Mulvey was born on a farm in Carrickonshannon, Ireland, February 20, 1835, and received a common school education in the schools near his native home. He left Ireland in 1852 and came to the United States to seek his fortunes in the new world, with 25 cents capital to start with. He went to Westchester county in New York state shortly after his arrival in America, where he found work on a farm at $11 a month and board. The Harlem River Railroad was being constructed about that time, and young Mulvey secured a job driving a team during the building of the road at 75 cents per day. The following summer he worked in a brick yard, and in the fall went to Dayton, Ohio, where he worked as a farm laborer. May 25, 1855, he came to Michigan and settled himself in the Upper Peninsula, working at first on the new docks then being constructed at Marquette, and afterwards as a coaler in the Marquette furnaces. He visited Detroit in the fall of 1856 and deposited his savings, amounting to $545, in the Lyle Bank, and during the ensuing winter worked in a sawmill near Ionia, Michigan. He continued to add to his bank account and was making preparations to go to California, but just as he was ready to start the Lyle Bank suspended payment and his savings went up with the bank.

He managed to scrape enough money together, however, to pay his way to Marquette, to which city he returned in 1857. He found work in the Pioneer Furnaces at Negaunee, and afterwards for a number of years worked as a miner in the iron and copper mines of the district. Mr. Mulvey then became a contractor and built a small meat market, and invested his savings in real estate in Negaunee, which was then a town of about eleven log houses. His success enabled him to retire from active business life fully twenty years ago, but he is still the owner of large quantities of valuable real estate and business property in Negaunee.

Mr. Mulvey has held various offices of public trust from 1864 to the present time, including township clerk, president of the village of Negaunee three times in succession, member of the common council, city assessor, school trustee, supervisor, and in 1886 he was elected mayor of the city of Negaunee without opposition. In politics he was a Democrat prior to 1884, and as such was elected to the house of the Michigan Legislature of 1881-82. Since 1884, however, he has indorsed the Republican principles, casting his first Republican vote for James G. Blaine. He was returned by the Republicans as a member of the Legislature of 1887-88, and again elected in 1895 to the same office by a vote of 1,842 to 737 for Henry W. Hoch, Democrat; 480 for Robert Blemhuber, People's Party, and 177 for Trowbridge Johns, Prohibition.

Mr. Mulvey was the president of the State organization of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in 1880, and he organized several divisions of that body in the state, including the city of Detroit. In 1864 he married Miss Marguerite Donaldson, at Marquette, Michigan, and Mrs. Mulvey died February 9, 1893.

DEE, JAMES R. Enterprising and on the alert to take any of the opportunities fortune may offer, James R. Dee, of Houghton, Michigan, has been active in building up his resident city, and aiding in the great enterprises of the present day which modern thought and methods have perfected. He is at present the general manager of the Electric Light & Power Company of Houghton, a concern with a capital stock of $250,000 and also general manager of the Michigan Bell Telephone Company in the same place. He is manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the copper district, and so in touch with all that electricity has done for the world since Edison first discovered the ways and means of best utilizing its forces.

Mr. Dee is of Irish parentage. His father was a miner and came to this country about 1850, working for many years in the copper mines of Keweenaw county. James Rogers Dee was born near Eagle River, this state, November 11, 1855, where he attended the district schools until he was 12 years of age. He then went to Houghton and became a messenger boy in the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company at $10 a month, and when not on duty at the telegraph office he worked as bell boy in the Continental Hotel of that city for his board. His working hours were not as set down by the labor unions to-day, eight hours a day, but just twice that number and sometimes more were put in by the young man. The telephone at that time had not been brought to perfection, and messages were all called for on foot. During his spare moments the youngster took every opportunity he could to learn the workings of the Morse system, and the operators in the office assisted him in becoming acquainted with the telegraph instrument. In six months he had mastered telegraphy and was given a position at $40 a month as operator at Eagle Harbor. Six months later he was transferred to Houghton, Michigan, and a year later was given the management of the Western Union offices in the copper country. He still continues in that capacity. In 1872 he introduced and established the first telephone exchange in the Upper Peninsula, and for six years he devoted his efforts in introducing the telephone system under the Michigan Bell Company. In 1885 Mr. Dee organized the Peninsular Electric Light & Power Company, with a capital of $250,000. This was the first plant installed in the copper country. It is a large concern, and furnishes light and power to many municipalities and corporations in Houghton county.

JAMES R. DEE.

In 1899 Mr. Dee saw the necessity of good hotels to accommodate the many visitors who were coming into the country. He therefore organized the Douglass Hotel Company with a capital stock of $120,000, and a new hotel is now being built in Houghton, which will prove a very valuable addition to the town. Mr. Dee owns many large business blocks in Houghton, and is one of the promoters of the Meadow Copper and other mining companies. He has been councilman in the village of Houghton, and is one of the organizers and is the present chairman of the Oneyaming Yacht Club of Houghton.

CHARLES DAVID HANCHETTE.

HANCHETTE, CHARLES DAVID. Charles David Hanchette, of the law firm of Dunstan & Hanchette, Hancock, Michigan, is the son of Hiram Solon Hanchette, who for many years was a successful attorney at Woodstock, Illinois. He organized the Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry at the breaking out of the Civil War, and served with his regiment as captain until nearly the close of the war, when the troop was captured by the Confederates. The private soldiers were paroled, but Captain Hanchette was shot.

Charles D. Hanchette was born December 13, 1859, at Woodstock, Illinois. Here he lived until he was six years of age, when in 1865 the news came of the death of his father. The family then moved to Chicago, Illinois, where the boy was sent to school, and when he was old enough worked in order to help his mother in the support of the family. He attended the old Central High School, and carried a route for the Chicago Tribune for four years, earning $3 a week, which he contributed toward the family purse. His first work, prior to becoming a newsboy was in a law office in Chicago, where he earned $2.50 per week.

When he was 17 years old he graduated from the Chicago High School, and after a short period secured a position in the bank of Preston, Kean & Company, of Chicago, where he acted as a messenger boy at a salary of $4 a week. He followed this business for about a year, and then became connected with the W. W. Kimball Piano Company of Chicago, and was made cashier in the retail department of the company. He remained in this position for two years, and was then made salesman for the firm, and traveled in the interest of the house on the road.

He was assigned to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan as his territory, and was successful as a salesman.

He had long felt a desire to study the profession of law, and in 1884 he had saved enough money to enable him to take up the first rudiments of that calling. He entered the law office of ex-Lieutenant-Governor Thomas B. Dunstan as a student, and studied diligently for two years, at the end of which time, in 1886, he was admitted to the bar by Circuit Judge Williams.

He practiced his profession with varying success in Hancock, Michigan, for three years, and in 1889, Mr. Dunstan took the young attorney into partnership with him, and the names of Dunstan & Hanchette were coupled over the office of the firm.

From 1887 until 1891 Mr. Hanchette was the prosecuting attorney of Keweenaw County and established for himself a splendid record while in that office.

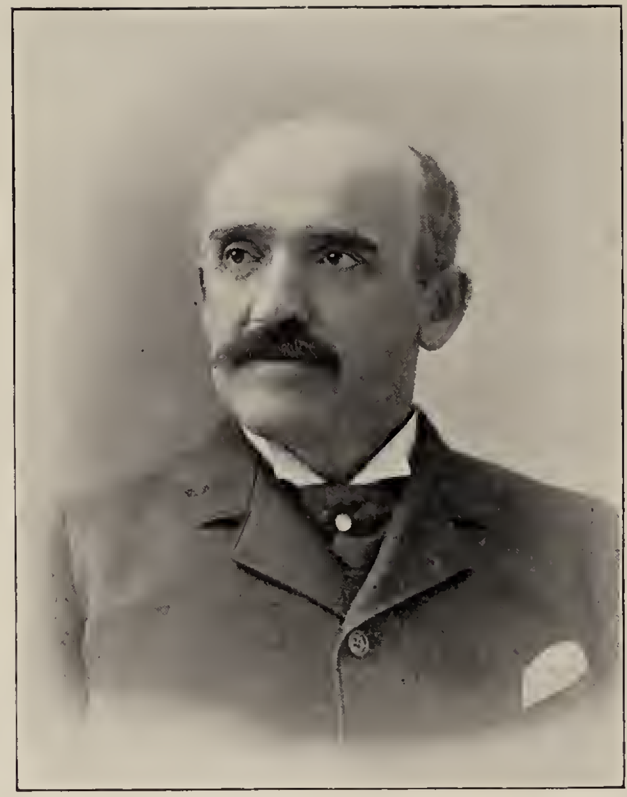
In 1889 he organized the Northern Michigan Building & Loan Association of Houghton County, which has since developed into the largest local association in the state. He has been secretary and general manager of the association since its organization. He was president of the Michigan League B. and L. Association, 1897-98. Mr. Hanchette married Miss Nellie J. Harris, daughter of S. B. Harris, superintendent of the Quincy mine, at Hancock, in 1886. They have three children: Mary Estelle, born in 1887; Eleanor A., in 1891, and Dorthea L., in 1896.

NEWNHAM, RICHARD LINNEY. With but few early advantages, Judge Newnham, at the age of 50, has filled positions of trust, which, in their number and variety, fall to the lot of but few men at his time of life. Born in London, England, September 20, 1850, the first seventeen years of his life were passed in Britain. He did not see the inside of a school house until he was eight years old, after which he attended one of the Presbyterian schools in Scotland for four years. His father came to America in 1863, the son following four years later, the father being in the U. S. Naval service, where he served one year. Following this service, the family located at Saugatuck, Michigan, where the father opened a shoe shop, in a small way. Here the son attended the local schools three winters, working at whatever presented itself during the summers. In 1871 he secured a teacher's certificate, and taught school during the winter months, saving money enough to pay his expenses while attending the Normal School at Ypsilanti during the summer. In the summer of 1875 his father suggested that he take up law for his profession, making arrangements with Judge Padgham, of Allegan, for him to study law in his office. The judge gave him his board and also the use of his law books and such instruction as he might give in consideration of his doing office work, and after one year's study he was examined and admitted to practice before the bar in Allegan. In January, 1877, he opened an office in Saugatuck and for three years had a good practice there. In 1880 he moved to Allegan and practiced his profession there until 1894, when he removed to Grand Rapids, which city has since been his home.

Judge Newnham's official record is a flattering one, and almost suggests the thought that the fates order the destinies of men and ordain them for certain lines of life. He was for one year township superintendent of schools at Saugatuck, held a position in the office of the doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at Washington two years, 1888-9, was eight years a justice of the peace in Allegan, and two years prosecuting attorney of Allegan county (1891-2), was assistant United States district attorney for the Western District of Michigan four years (1894-8), and in 1899 was elected judge of the Superior Court of Grand Rapids for the term of six years. A case of some interest arose in Judge Newnham's court in 1899, involving the responsibility of public officials. In the People vs. Warren, Judge Newnham held that public officials are guilty of a felony in the misappropriation of funds placed in their charge, whether intentional or otherwise, if above the amount of $50. This ruling was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

RICHARD LINNEY NEWNHAM

Miss Annie M. Higinbotham, daughter of Peter Higinbotham, one of the first settlers in Allegan county, became Mrs. Newnham September 20, 1878. They have four children, a son, Stephen L., being clerk in the United States District Attorney's office at Grand Rapids, and three daughters attending the public schools. Judge Newnham is a Democrat in politics and was a member of the State Central Committee, 1892-4, and while at Allegan acted as chairman and secretary of the county committee. He is a member of the Michigan Bar Association, and his society connections are the Odd Fellows, Maccabees, Elks, Court of Honor and Knights of Pythias.



NATHANIEL H. STEWART.

STEWART, NATHANIEL H. While Mr. Stewart is thoroughly American in his convictions and his impulses, and is democratic, not only in the broad sense of the term, but in its partisan sense as well, it is not amiss to say that he traces his lineage from a collateral branch of the Stewart dynasty of Scotland, and later of England. Charles Nelson Stewart, grandfather of N. H., came to America in 1780. His father, also named as above, was early designed for the Presbyterian ministry, but adopted manufacturing (wagons and machinery) as his calling, operating large works at Johnstown, N. Y., where N. H. was born July 20th, 1847. Passing over earlier experiences, he found himself in May, 1868, at Kalamazoo, Michigan, on his own resources, with seven dollars in his pocket. Willing to turn his hand to anything honorable, he found means of meeting his expenses, and entered a law office, for a time sleeping on the floor of one of the rooms rather than become under obligations to anyone. And herein is illustrated one of his leading traits—to incur neither debts or other obligations. In March, 1869, he accepted a situation at the village of Plainwell, taking charge of an elevator and produce house, at a salary of $75 per month, remaining there one year. His moderate savings enabled him to resume his law studies, and in the Fall of 1870, the firm which he was with (Edwards & Sherwood) made him an offer, as an assistant, of $325 a year for three years. This being accepted he was admitted to the bar in March, 1872. Judge Sherwood was the active trial lawyer of the firm, and never went into a case without Mr. Stewart's assistance. The firm were attorneys for the Michigan Central Railroad, and his services were so highly appreciated, that when he left the firm he was retained right along as one of the attorneys of the company. He is also attorney for the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad. His practice in the line of corporations and patents is large and lucrative. On the dissension of the firm of Edwards & Sherwood, Mr. Stewart became a partner with Mr. Edwards, which continued until November, 1896, when Mr. Edwards retired from the firm and Mr. Stewart continued alone.

A democrat in politics, and through and under Mr. Stewart's management, George L. Yaple was elected to Congress over J. C. Burrowes in 1882, and he managed the state campaign in the spring of 1883, when the democratic state ticket was for the first time successful. He has been efficient as committeeman and delegate to conventions, and was the democratic candidate for Congress from his district in 1894.

He takes an earnest interest in the development of the beet sugar manufacture, having been instrumental in establishing the Kalamazoo plant, and represented Kalamazoo county at the Omaha National Sugar Manufactnrers' Convention in December last. He has large property interests at Fort Worth, Texas, is president of the Lake Mountain Gold Mining Company near Sitka, Alaska, and has other commercial interests, and has acquired a moderately munificient worldly estate. He is a member of the order of Elks.

Mr. Stewart's character may be generally described by the term sterling. He is positive in his convictions, inflexible in principle, energetic in action, forceful and assertive, sometimes almost to harshness, but yet in his personal feelings, most gentle and tender, which is especially exemplified in his family relations, all traits that have distinguished the historic Stewarts.

He was joined in marriage at Kalamazoo, December 14th, 1875, to Emily Frances Gates, daughter of Chauncey Gates, of Kalamazoo. They have two sons, Donald Argyle and Gordon L., born respectively in 1882 and 1885.

WRIGHT, CASS THOMPSON. Cass Thompson Wright, a prominent citizen of Greenville, Mich., was born in Wrightstown, Wis., June 30, 1846. His grandfather, Hoel S. Wright, located and founded Wrightstown, and his father, Lucien B., was a well-known lumberman in Greenville.

Young Wright divided his early days between working on the farm and attending district school, and he took one term in the graded school of Olmstead, Ohio. His parents removed to Greenville in 1866, where the boy had another winter term in school. His father and his uncle engaged in the lumber business in Greenville under the firm name of Wright Bros., and the boy soon learned every department of the business, going into the woods in winter, helping in the spring drive on the river, and working in the mill in summer in every capacity. He took his father's place in the firm when the former died in 1868, and continued the business. There being no railroads in the early days of their lumbering operations, the sawed lumber had to be rafted down the river to Grand Haven and sent from there by boat to Chicago. The first three years the firm of Wright Bros. had a hard struggle for existence, the receipts from lumber sales being barely sufficient to pay running expenses.

In 1875 the F. W. Wright Company purchased the interests of the implement firm of Moons, Watson & Co., which for years had been manufacturing plows and stone rollers. They made a success of the new venture and in 1890 built a new brick factory and increased their line of goods. Today the firm manufactures plows, wood-sawing machinery, cultivators, potato-planters, feed-cookers and kettles, giving employment to about one hundred men. The business has shown a yearly increase, the output is large and the business still growing.

In 1881 Mr. Wright put in the first roller mill ever set up in that section of the country, and this, together with his other mill, produces the largest portion of the flour and food products consumed in that part of the State.

CASS THOMPSON WRIGHT.

Mr. Wright has many important interests in Greenville. He is the owner and operator of the Greenville Electric Light & Power Company, furnishing the light for the city and power for some of the manufacturing plants there. He was formerly one of the directors of the Ranney Refrigerator Company, of Greenville, and is today one of the directors of the State Bank in that city.

In politics he is a "Silver Republican." He has served his city two years in the office of mayor, and was an alderman for three years. In the spring of 1899 he was elected treasurer of the school board, and he still holds that position.

In 1868 Mr. Wright married Miss Helen Fuller, of Greenville. They have seven children. Lucien is a bookkeeper for the Greenville Implement Co.; Ethel, wife of William Patterson, a farmer, living near Kalamazoo; Jesse, travelling salesman for the Greenville Implement Company; Fay, in the milling department; and Earl, Hugh and Vivian attend school in Greenville.

Mr. Wright is a member of the Michigan Millers' Association, and not affiliated with any fraternal or secret body.

EDGAR HUGH HOTCHKISS.

HOTCHKISS, EDGAR HUGH. Edgar Hugh Hotchkiss is the son of Ephraim C. Hotchkiss, who came to Michigan in 1837 from Medina, N. Y., and the grandson of Loren L. Hotchkiss, founder of the town of Medina, Mich. The latter combined the occupations of farmer, miller and Baptist minister, and was the first representative to the Michigan Legislature, when this State was admitted to the Union. The original family came from Connecticut. Edgar H. Hotchkiss was born at Hudson, Mich., September 25, 1861. When he was about 18 months old, the family moved to Rochester, N. Y., and later to Buffalo. Here young Hotchkiss attended public school and was graduated from the Buffalo High School. At the outbreak of the civil war his father had abandoned a prosperous business to enlist, at Hudson, Mich., in the Union army. Unsuccessful in re-establishing himself after returning from the service, he finally went back to his old trade, that of carpenter, and when he was 13 years old this trade was taught the boy during his vacations. Upon graduating from the high school, Mr. Hotchkiss secured a position in the treasurer's office of the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad, at $30 a month. A year later the auditor's office was created and he was transferred to that department. He remained with the railroad seven years and was earning $1,000 a year when he quit. In 1888 he accepted the position of bookkeeper with the St. Ignace Manufacturing Co. at St. Ignace, Mich., where he now resides. The company had not a regular bookkeeper and Mr. Hotchkiss' first work was to untangle the accounts and make a statement. At the end of three months he reported that the concern was losing money every day, and an investigation by the stockholders verified this statement. The plant was closed down. The largest stockholders complimented Mr. Hotchkiss on his work, but remarked that he had figured himself out of a position. As there was no way of figuring himself back again, he applied for and was given his old position with the railroad company, and returned to Buffalo, where he remained until 1890, when he was tendered the position of cashier of the First National Bank of St. Ignace. He accepted and still occupies that office. He is also a director in the bank.

Mr. Hotchkiss is interested in other lines, being secretary and treasurer of the Mackinaw Lumber Co., and also engaged in the insurance business, under the name of the E. H. Hotchkiss Insurance Agency. For two years he was alderman of St. Ignace.

Agnes, daughter of James E. Thomson, of Buffalo, N. Y., became Mrs. Edgar Hotchkiss on September 10, 1884. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hotchkiss—Jean B., attending Waterman Hall, a school at Sycamore, Ill.; Herbert H. J., at school in St. Ignace, and Rutheven, whom they have lost. Mr. Hotchkiss is a Mason of high standing, a member of Ivanhoe Commandery, Knights Templar, of Petoskey, and a Shriner, of Ahmed Temple, Marquette.

PENBERTHY, FRANK. Frank Penberthy was born in Grass Valley, California, April 3, 1858. His father came to America from Cornwall, England, and in 1849, when the world was set agog by the discovery of the large gold fields of California, traveled across the plains in one of the canvas-covered wagons, or "prairie schooners," and located in that country. He made the trip twice, and in 1851, Mr. Penberthy's mother took the same dangerous trip in order to join her husband.

The father died and the family then removed to Dodgeville, Wisconsin, where the boy attended the public schools of that city until he was 17 years of age. He then went to work as a printer's "devil" on the Chronicle of Dodgeville, at a salary of $2.50 a week, at least this is the salary that was promised him, but he had to accept it in the form of circus tickets and stovewood. This remuneration not being sufficient he quit the job and came to this state, where his brother was employed on the Menominee Herald, at Menominee, and owned a news stand. Frank attended to the stand, and set type in the Herald composing room for a year, working for his board and clothes, and then secured a position as clerk in the grocery store owned by John J. McGillis at Mariette, Wisconsin. His next employment was in the sawmill operated by Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick at Menominee, Michigan, first working on the edging machine and then at the picket-saw, at $12 a month. The mill closed down the following fall, and young Penberthy was offered a place in the store run by the same company. He remained with the company for four years and then in company with William Peters he started in the retail grocery business on his own account in Menominee, under the firm name of F. Penberthy & Company. The business was commenced on a limited capital and in a small way but it was properly handled, and met with success almost from the start. Two years later, Mr. Penberthy had made enough money to enable him to buy out his partner and become the sole owner of the flourishing business. In 1891 he widened his scope of trade by entering into another partnership under the firm name of Somerville, Penberthy & Cook, and doing a wholesale grocery trade. Later this company was re-organized as Penberthy, Cook & Company, with W. O. Carpenter of Menominee as the company.

FRANK PENBERTHY.

This concern now does one of the largest trades of any on the Upper Peninsular. Their goods go into Wisconsin and also all over the Peninsula. The first year's sales amounted to $300,000 and the trade has grown with wonderful rapidity so that in 1899 they exceeded a million of dollars.

Mr. Penberthy is identified with the younger element of the Republican party. He was elected a member of the School Board at Menominee in 1899, and will serve as such until 1902. He was one of the founders and is a stockholder of the Northern Chautauqua of Wisconsin. The grounds are near Marienette, Wisconsin, and large meetings of the society are held there during the summer months. Mr. Penberthy is also treasurer and director of the Menominee Loan and Building Association. He is a Mason.

In 1883 he married Miss Mollie Farrier at Menominee, and he has four children: Pearlita, Paul, Arthur and Francisco.

PETER RUPPE.

RUPPE, PETER. For a man who commenced his life in this country as a peddler, Peter Ruppe, of Calumet, deserves great credit for the way in which he has made his way to the comfortable position he occupies in the financial world of Michigan today. He was born in Austria, December 6, 1843, and his schooling did not commence until he was eight years of age. His school life was blended with work about the farm, for at 5 o'clock in the morning the boy had to drive the sheep and cattle out to their grazing land on the hills and remain with them until 8 o'clock, when, after a hasty breakfast, he was hurried off to school. When he became 12 years of age he attended a German school for two years and from that time on worked as a farm hand until he was 17. His father had emigrated to America some years before, and the boy now took a steerage passage for this country, and joined his father in St. Paul, Minnesota. For two years after his arrival in this country he drove a horse and wagon from door to door peddling, and in 1864 he started with his team for Hancock, where his father had a store. Arriving in Michigan, he joined his father and worked for him about six months, leaving to become a trammer in the Quincy mine at $60 a month. The following six months he worked in the rock house of the Delaware mine in Keweenaw county, burning rock and packing the native copper in barrels for shipment. During this time he saved about $300, and with this he started to Chicago to make his fortune. He was handicapped with a limited knowledge of the English language, and he found that his services were not in demand in the big western metropolis. For months he sought work until his savings were exhausted, and then he secured a place in a Canal street dry goods house and started at $25 a month. This was very unsatisfactory when he thought that if he could only get back to Michigan, he could make $60 a month at his old job in the mines. He worked for this firm for three years, and then returned to Michigan, and joined his father again at Hancock. In 1868 he went to St. Paul to work for a wholesale tobacco firm, and while there he attended the branch business college of Byrant & Stratton, where he learned bookkeeping, geography, English, writing and spelling and secured a fair idea of the methods of conducting business on the American plan. He returned to Hancock the next year and May 18, 1869, started the branch store at Calumet. He has been a member of the school board since 1891 and president of the board for three terms. In politics he is a liberal Democrat. He was the first president of the village of Calumet and was re-elected three terms. He has been township treasurer for two terms. He is vice-president of the Merchants' & Miners' Bank of Calumet, and a director in the Lake Superior Cold Storage Co. of Houghton.

Mr. Ruppe married Miss Minnie Mertz at Calumet, Michigan, in 1874, and has six children. Minnie is at home, Peter E. is bookkeeper for his father, George graduated from Michigan University as an attorney, Albert is in the store of Peter Ruppe & Sons, and Crescence and Agnes are at school. Mr. Ruppe is a Catholic and a member of the German Aid Society.

FULLER, OTIS. Otis Fuller, of Ionia, Michigan, was born on a farm near Elba, Genesee County, New York State, July 14, 1853. His ancestors were Puritans, both on his mother's and his father's side of the house, both families being of New Hampshire stock.

Until he was 12 years of age Otis Fuller attended the district school near his home, and when his father brought the family to Michigan, and located at Mason, Ingham County, the boy was taught the practical work of the farm, and his education was completed in the Fuller Academy, established by his sisters in the family residence.

At the age of 19 he became a teacher in the district schools, and at 21 was elected township superintendent of schools and secretary of the county association of superintendents.

At 17 he engaged in the occupation of grafting trees and raising bees, in connection with farm work, this being really his first business venture, and he followed these occupations with financial success until he reached his twenty-third year, when he became a newspaper man.

Attention had first been attracted to his ability in this direction by several trenchant articles which he had contributed to the Lansing Republican, while he was teaching school.

His bright style interested a number of party leaders, including Stephen D. Bingham and W. S. George, and waiting on him at his home they prevailed upon him to purchase a half interest and take the management of the Ingham County News, published at Mason. He consented and at once entered the campaign. Ingham County at that time was a political hot-bed, and the young writer's style of handling political and general news subjects pleased the readers of the paper and made it a flourishing concern.

In 1877 he purchased his partner's interests and continued alone for three years, when he sold out to buy the Clinton Republican at St. Johns, Mich. In 1889 he sold the paper to C. C. Vaughan for twice as much as he paid for it.

OTIS FULLER.

In 1889 Mr. Fuller was appointed Deputy Internal Revenue Collector, and served as such until 1894, nearly a year after he had forwarded his resignation to the department. In May, 1894, he was appointed to his present position, warden of the State Reformatory at Ionia, by Gov. John T. Rich and the Board of Control. Mr. Fuller took hold of the institution with the same zeal and business sagacity that had made his other business enterprises so successful, and the institution is now regarded as a model of its kind.

Mr. Fuller has always been a stalwart republican and a counselor in the party. He is secretary of the National Wardens' Association, and was for years a member of the Michigan Press Association and of the National Newspaper Publishers' Association. He was a member of the republican state central committee for two years; of the sixth district congressional committee for six years. He is a Mason and a Knights Templar, belonging to St. Johns Commandery, No. 24.

H. R. WAGER.

WAGER, H. R. H. R. Wager, of Ionia, Michigan, was born in Summit county, Ohio, June 4, 1835. His father was Jacob Wager, and his mother Betsey, both from the Mohawk Valley, in New York state.

From six to twelve years of age he attended the district school during the winter months, and started to work in his twelfth year as a farm hand, and later in a woolen factory until he was 18, earning at no time more than $4 per month and board. He then became a spinner in the factory at a salary of $26 per month, out of which he paid his own board.

He was taken very ill while in southern Ohio, among strangers, and had very little medical aid or nursing. His parents being notified that he was not likely to recover, drove 100 miles during one night and a day with a team, and a two-horse carriage taking him home to Portage county. He recovered slowly and afterwards was given two terms in Hiram College. James S. Garfield was his class mate in some studies and teacher in others.

When he was 21 years old he came to Michigan and worked in a factory as a spinner in Battle Creek for one year, then went to Jackson to learn the clothing business. He started in this business at a salary of $6 per month and by the end of the first year he was receiving $40 a month. He was raised to a Master Mason in Jackson, and also took the Chapter degree in the lodge in that city.

His employer in the clothing business failed during the panic of 1857, and for six months Mr. Wager clerked in the old American Hotel in Jackson.

He then went to Lyons, Michigan, where he studied medicine for two years, and eventually got his first start in life. He purchased a stock of merchandise invoicing at $3,700, giving his notes for six, eighteen and twenty-four months, without security, having no money or property of any description. He paid the notes as they matured and established an excellent credit. Mr. Wager married Miss Ophelia E. Libhart in 1859, and seven children were born to them, three of whom are living. One, Fred L. Wager, is in the lumber business at Mobile, Alabama; Ernest E. Wager is now running a line of steamers from Mobile to Cuba and Central America, and the only daughter, Nellie, married R. Lee Page and is living in Ionia, Michigan. Mr. Wager attributes his success in life largely to his wife and noble mother.

In 1860 Mr. Wager sold out his business in Lyons and went to Muir, Michigan, where, with $3,000 net, he started business with a general merchandise stock. In 1870 he embarked in lumbering with a net capital of $18,000 and is still engaged in that business.

He became a K. T. at Ionia, in 1880, and joined the Shrine at Grand Rapids in 1894. He has been president of the Wager Lumber Co. about 30 years, and president of the Stanton Lumber Co. about 12 years, with Julius Houseman, of Grand Rapids, and L. B. Townsend, of Ionia, as the company. He has bought and sold large groups of timber lands in Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Washington, Alabama and Mississippi, and still holds large and valuable tracts in Alabama and Washington. At 65 years old he feels he is just in his prime and still remains in active business, being president of Ionia County Savings Bank, Lake Odessa Savings Bank, Ionia Electric Co., Michigan Clothing Co. and Wager Lumber Co.

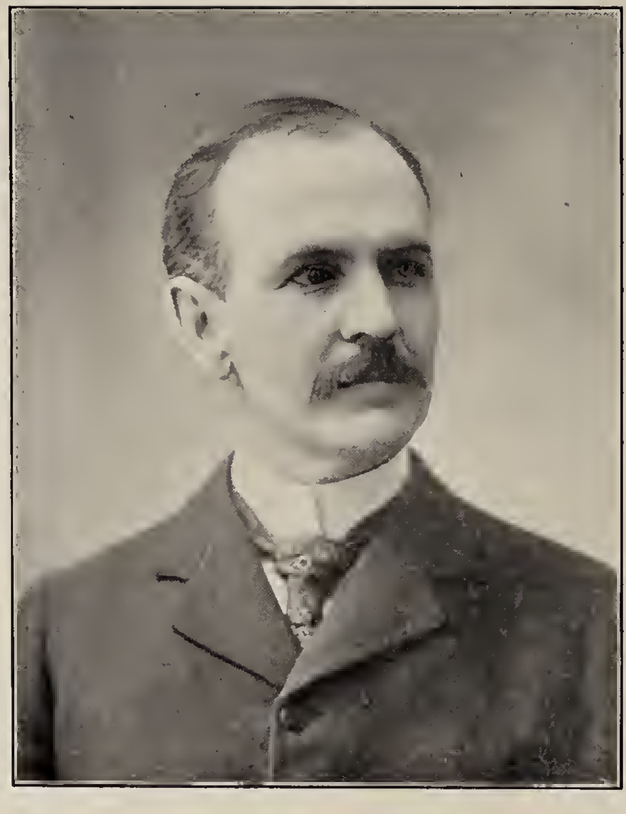
PERRY, GEORGE RUSSELL. The subject of this sketch is one of the hustlers who have made Grand Rapids and Western Michigan famous throughout the land. Born January 30th, 1849, at Bridgeport, Conn., he came to Michigan in 1852, his parents locating in Detroit, where young George attended school and secured his start in life. His father was originally from Dunberry, Conn., where he was engaged in the hatter's trade, and his mother, Hannah Dobbs, was born at Dobbs Ferry, New York. The Perrys were originally from Ireland, whence they emigrated to England, and then to America, in a very early day.

At the age of fourteen Mr. Perry left the public schools and attended Patterson's private school at Detroit for two years. At sixteen he entered the employ of H. Simeneau & Co., druggists at Detroit, whom he paid $75 for the privilege of learning the business, the first year. He remained with the firm three years, working his way up to a $20 a month position. He then worked his way across the country to Grand Rapids, where he secured employment in a drug store, remaining until 1872, when, at the time of the great Chicago fire, he went to that city and opened a store for T. J. Bluteast. In 1874 he returned to Grand Rapids and married Jennie Blake, daughter of Alexander Blake, one of the earliest settlers of Kent county, who for many years was engaged in extensive lumber operations. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Perry, only one of whom is living, Jeanette, aged seventeen, who is attending Vassar College.

After his marriage, Mr. Perry again went to Chicago, where he remained until the spring of 1875, when he returned to Grand Rapids as bookkeeper for L. H. Randall & Co., wholesale grocers. Six years later the firm was reorganized under the name of Freeman, Hawkins & Co., Mr. Perry being one of the firm, with Mr. Randall as special partner. This partnership continued until 1890, having in the meantime merged into the firm of Hawkins & Perry. In that year Mr. Perry sold his interest and opened a brokerage office for grocery staples, which business is now a very large one.

GEORGE RUSSELL PERRY.

Mr. Perry is a Democrat and has always taken an active part in the campaigns of that party. He was very prominently identified with the Tilden campaign, being a member of the county committee. He was city treasurer of Grand Rapids from 1886 to 1890, and in 1898 was elected Mayor by a majority of 738, and re-elected in 1900 by 1,804 majority. He is a firm believer in a liberal form of city government, and his campaigns have been waged along this line, with a success that has given him fame of more than local character. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Michigan Municipal League, which was conceived for the purpose of bettering municipal conditions which existed throughout the state. He is now the president of that organization. He is a free giver among local enterprises and has promoted many interests for the city's good. He was at one time vice-president of the Grand Rapids Street Railway Company, and is recognized as a pushing and popular representative of the second city in the state.



WILLIAM MILAN EDWARDS, M. D.

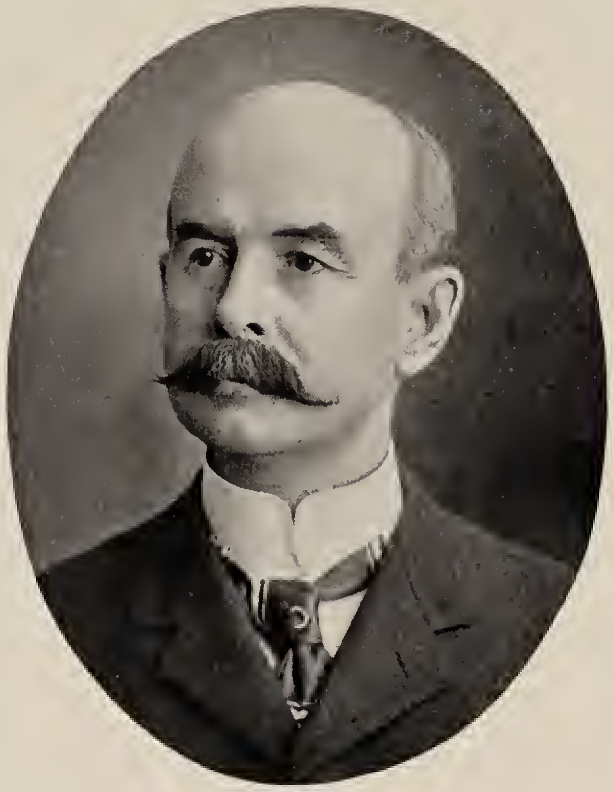
EDWARDS, WILLIAM MILAN, M. D. Dr. Edwards is the present medical superintendent of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane at Kalamazoo. Born on his father's farm near Peru, in the State of Indiana, he attended the district school, after arriving at school age, until his sixteenth year. A year was then passed at Smithson College, at Logansport, Ind. While there he took examination for a teacher's certificate and for the next two years was a pedagogue in his home school district, working as a farm hand during vacations. Having saved some money, he entered the Literary Department of the University of Indiana, at Bloomington, where he remained two years, when the low state of his resources necessitated a return to the work of teaching, at which he was employed for a time in Union county, Indiana. Having resolved to adopt the medical profession in May, 1880, he entered the office of Ward & Brenton, physicians at Peru, where he passed a year in the study of medicine. In October, 1881, he entered the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the University of Michigan, graduating with the class of 1884. In April of that year he was tendered and accepted the position of acting assistant physician at the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, entering upon his duties on May 1. In August of the same year he was made assistant physician, which position he held until June 1, 1891, when he was appointed to the place which he now holds. He has developed the "Colony" system of caring for the chronic insane, entirely reorganized the power, heating and lighting plant of the asylum and made many other improvements. It was upon his recommendation that a detached hospital for acute cases was built in 1897, being the first in this State, and one of the first in the United States, a plan which is now recognized among institutions of this kind the country through as being most practical.

Dr. Edwards is a non-resident lecturer attached to the Medical Department of the University at Ann Arbor, and was instrumental in affiliating the Pathological Department at the University with the asylums of the State, and a physician is now assigned at the several asylums for the benefit of this department. He is a member of the American Medico-Physocological Association of the Michigan State Medical Society, and of the Kalamazoo Academy of Medicine.

For one who is as yet a young man, whose life has been spent, up to the present, in the acquisition of knowledge and in the study and practice of a profession, there is but a limited field for the biographer. If the purpose were to indulge in praise or eulogy, the simple record here given is the highest eulogy. True, it does not stand alone. There are many similar instances worthy of honorable mention and imitation.

On the paternal side, Dr. Edwards is of New York stock. His grandfather, Uzil, came to Cincinnati from New Jersey in 1804, where his father, Asher B., and his mother, a Louisville, Kentucky, lady, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Brenton, were married. His great-grandfather, Moses Edwards, was a Baptist minister in New York City. Dr. Edwards was married at Union City, Mich., in 1897, to Miss Emma Ardelle Merritt, daughter of George S. Merritt. They have one son, Wm. M., Jr. The doctor is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, including Peninsular Commandery, No. 8, K. T., and also a member of Phi Kappa Psi, of the University.

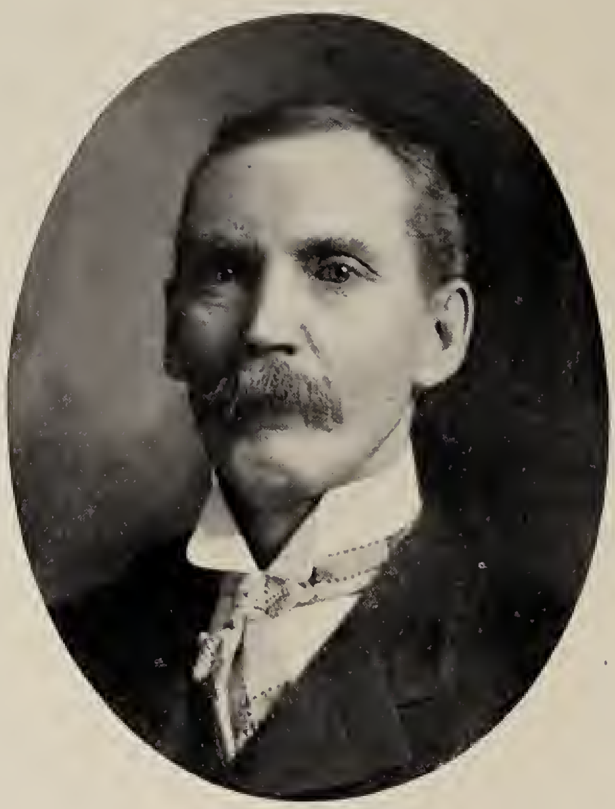
HINMAN, EDWARD CHAUNCEY. The name of Hinman has been prominently associated with the business and social life of Battle Creek for half a century, through John F., and Harriet (Hayt) Hinman, father and mother of Edward C. The latter was born at Battle Creek, March 1, 1852. He graduated from the Battle Creek High School in 1869 and from the literary department of the University of Michigan in 1874. After graduating at the University, he accepted the position of sub-overseer in the United States Engineering Department, on the Fox and Wisconsin rivers improvement operations. He remained in the employ of the United States government six years, becoming an assistant engineer. Returning to Michigan in 1880, he became associated with C. A. Ward & Co., of Port Huron, in the grain trade. The firm operated grain elevators at Port Huron and along the line of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway. In 1882 he withdrew from the Port Huron concern and purchased the J. M. Ward Flouring Mill, under the firm name of Hinman & Ward, at Battle Creek. In 1888 Mr. Hinman disposed of his interest to Mr. Frank W. Ward, and during the next three years gave his attention to various private enterprises. In 1891 he became interested in the Battle Creek Steam Pump Co. (now the American Steam Pump Co.), and was made its secretary. When Mr. Hinman became interested in it, it employed 40 workmen, with an output for the year of $70,000. The plant, under Mr. Hinman's management, has forged ahead, and is today one of the most successful manufacturers of steam pumps in the world. It employs 150 skilled mechanics and had an output in 1899 of nearly $500,000. Its pumps are sold in nearly every country in the world, and it has branch offices in all the large cities of the world. The company was $50,000 in debt in 1893, and besides rebuilding its plant, was out of debt in 1897. It is one of the few concerns in Michigan that never had a strike or a claim from any of its employes that was not amicably adjusted.



EDWARD CHAUNCEY HINMAN.

The Battle Creek Hinmans are direct descendants from Sergt. Edward Hinman, who came to Stratford, Conn., from England, in 1650. He had formerly held the responsible trust of sergeant-at-arms of the body guard of Charles I. After coming to America he served in the Indian wars under Capt. John Underhill, becoming a commissioned officer. He also served under Gen. Stuyvesant, and commanded a Dutch company in the wars between the then Dutch colony of New York (or New Amsterdam) and the Indian tribes. On the mother's side, the Hinmans are descended from Maj. Wm. Southworth and Gen. John Tillotson, both officers in the Revolutionary war. Mr. E. C. Hinman had three great-great-grandfathers and one great-grandfather in that struggle.

Edward C. Hinman is one of the leading spirits of his city in a business way, and the most successful manufacturer who claims Battle Creek as a birthplace. He is one of the Republican leaders in Battle Creek and has served two terms as alderman. He is a Master and Royal Arch Mason and Knights Templar, is a member of Saladin Temple at Grand Rapids, a member of the United Workmen and of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was a member of the Board of Visitors at the U. S. Naval Academy in 1898. He has been twice married, first to Carrie L. Risdon, who died in 1887, and in 1890 to Isadore M. Risdon, both daughters of the late Lewis C. Risdon, of Ann Arbor. He has two daughters, Gertrude R. and Belle R.



ALFRED JOHN GODSMARK.

GODSMARK, ALFRED JOHN. Alfred John Godsmark is of English parentage. His father, born near Horsham, Eng., came to this country in 1838 and shortly after was married to Miss Sarah Jaques, who came over the same year from Stourton, near Shipston-on-Stour, her birthplace and where her girlhood days were spent. The couple located at Bedford, Calhoun county, where Mr. Godsmark was born, July 1852, he being the second son. John Godsmark, Sr., died in 1895; the mother still resides in Bedford.

Mr. Godsmark's early life alternated between home duties and the local schools, until he was sixteen years old, after which his education was supplemented by attendance at the Battle Creek schools, and at Olivet College. His first business experience was as clerk in the store of Charles Austin, at Bedford. He accompanied Mr. Austin to Battle Creek, upon his removal there in 1872, and was clerk in the drygoods store of Austin & Hoffmaster for three years. He then formed a co-partnership with Clark Frasier in operating an omnibus line, which continued for three years. In 1878 they closed out the business, when Mr. Godsmark bought out a shoe stock in Battle Creek, which he operated successfully for a year, when he sold out and went to Leadville, Colo., reaching there previous to and remaining during the first excitement at that point. From Leadville he went to Denver and thence to North Park, using six-horse teams in conveying a stock of groceries and supplies 100 miles, over the "continental divide." He helped to found Lulu, Colo., built and ran the first store, built and operated the first hotel, and was the first as well as the last mayor of the burg. He remained there four years, when the town was practically wiped out of existence by the Middle Park riot, in which all the county officials were killed, together with some private citizens. From Lulu he went to Rustic, Colo., and entered the employ of A. S. Stewart, a railroad contractor and stage proprietor, serving in a confidential relation for a year. In 1884 he returned to Battle Creek, where he formed a co-partnership with his old friend and former employer, Hon. Charles Austin, in the fruit commission business, which gradually developed into the wholesale grocery trade. The business soon reached a point where a third partner was taken in, in the person of William H. Durand, the firm then being Austin, Godsmark & Durand, from which, in 1894, the style of the firm was changed to Godsmark, Durand & Co. The house has gradually grown in patronage until it has become one of the most prominent and successful wholesale grocery concerns in southwestern Michigan.

Mr. Godsmark is not a politician, never having had time nor inclination for politics. However, he is a stanch Republican, having stood firm for his party for nearly thirty years. Was married in the spring of 1888 to Zoa Jeanette Stevens of Battle Creek. A daughter ten years of age is the only child.

He is one of eight parties holding ten claims in what is called the Radcliffe Consolidated Gold Mining Company of Inu, California, near Ballenat, in that state, being one of the finest gold producing claims on the Pacific coast.

BIBLE, JOHN FRANKLIN. John Franklin Bible, of Ionia, is a southerner by birth. His father was G. A. R. Bible, a planter, miller and general store owner at Sulphur Springs, Ga., since the civil war. His mother was Mary Elizabeth Stephans, a relative of Alexander H. Stephans, vice-president of the confederate states.

John F. Bible was born June 30th, 1865, at the home of his grand-parents in Marion county, Tennessee, near Jasper.

The original family of Bibles came from Holland in 1730, settling in the Shenandoah valley. This family had seven sons—six of whom had sixteen children each—the other, eleven. These seven sons were all in the revolutionary war. The youngest of the seven sons, Capt. John Bible, great-grandfather of John F., married a Miss Ryan, of the famous Irish family, and he was the one that had the eleven children.

Young Bible attended the common schools in Dade county, Ga., and later the North Alabama College at White Sulphur Springs. During vacation he worked either at his father's grist mill, general repair shop, or on the plantation. At the age of nineteen, through the help of some of his friends, the young man built and opened the East Point Academy, and acted as principal for three years. This academy was successfully operated, and students were prepared for a college course within its walls.

Mr. Bible was always of a mechanical turn of mind, and having had some experience in wagon building and repairing at his father's shops, he entered the employ of the White Hickory Wagon Company, at East Point, where, after working through the different departments, he was made assistant manager, and was entrusted with the buying of all wood stock.

In 1889 he accepted the position of assistant manager with the Owensboro Wagon Co., at Owensboro, Ky., and in addition to having the general supervision of the shops, he spent more or less time on the road, soon very largely increasing the output of this company. His duties often took him to Michigan, and he became acquainted with some of those interested in the Ionia Wagon Company, and was tendered a position as general superintendent of that company, accepting on July 7th, 1893. In 1896 he was elected secretary and general manager. He is today one of the largest stockholders in the company. They employ about 160 men, and have an annual business of about $350,000.

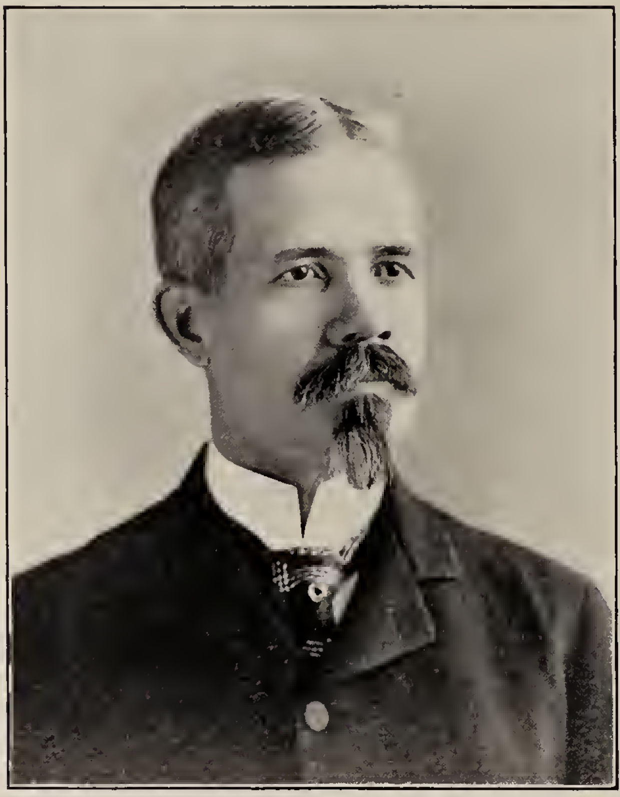
JOHN FRANKLIN BIBLE.

Mr. Bible is a democrat. Shortly after he was twenty-one years of age he was elected an alderman of East Point, Ga., was shortly afterwards made president of the council, and performed the duties of mayor for nearly a year.

Mr. Bible married Mary, daughter of Col. John H. Bell, of Hopkinsville, Ky., December 6th, 1892. They have two children—Susan and Mary Bell.

He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Ionia Commandery No. 26, Knights Templar. He is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, past exalted ruler of the B. P. O. E., member of the Maccabees, Royal Arcanum and Modern Woodmen. He was honored by being chosen the five hundredth member of the Ionia Maccabees; and was initiated on an occasion which was made of State importance of this order. He is also a member of the National Wagonmakers' Association, and it was through his efforts that the Michigan Wagon and Carriage Makers' Association was organized, he being its first secretary. Mr. Bible is President of the Ionia Town and Business Men's Club, also of the Albert Williams' Ionia County Democratic Club.

Although Mr. Bible has lived in Ionia but seven years, he has made a large circle of friends, and is highly respected by all who know him.



WILLIAM JAMES STUART.

STUART, WILLIAM JAMES. The subject of this sketch came of vigorous stock, his father, Alexander, and mother, Martha (Noble) Stuart, came to Michigan from Ireland in 1843, settling on a farm in the township of Yankee Springs, Barry county. Alexander Stuart was one of a family of four brothers and three sisters (many members of the family spell the name Stewart). Wm. J. was born on the Barry county farm, November 1, 1844, where the first fifteen years of his life were passed. Two years at school in Hastings, and a like period at the Kalamazoo College and High School, laid the foundation for a higher education. Entering the University in March, 1864, he pursued the classical course until the middle of his junior year, and in the fall of 1866 he was appointed superintendnnt of the Hastings schools, which position he filled for one year, when returning to the University, he graduated in the class of 1868. For two years following he filled his former position of superintendent of the Hastings schools. He entered the law department of the University in 1870, graduating therefrom in the spring of 1872. He was then temporarily connected with the firm of Balch & Balch, at Kalamazoo, the firm soon taking on the style of Balch, Stuart & Balch. In November, 1872, the co-partnership was terminated, Mr. Stuart removing to Grand Rapids. January 1, 1873, he entered the office of E. A. Burlingame, as assistant prosecuting attorney of Kent county, and subsequently became a law partner, the firm of Burlingame & Stuart continuing until April, 1876. A partnership with Edwin E. Sweet followed, continuing as Stuart & Sweet until April, 1888. Mr. Stuart then formed business relations with L. E. Knappen and C. H. Van Arman, with offices at both Grand Rapids and Hastings. The Hastings office was closed after the death of Mr. Van Arman in 1890, the Grand Rapids firm of Stuart & Knappen continuing until April, 1893. From this time until 1897 Mr. Stuart practiced law alone, when Sylvester W. Barker became the junior in the firm of Stuart & Barker, under which style the business has since been conducted.

In 1880 Mr. Stuart was appointed city attorney of Grand Rapids, serving two terms, and during 1883-85 was a member of the Board of Education, and was ex-officio a member of the board during his two terms as mayor, to which office he was elected in 1892 and re-elected in 1893. In May, 1888, he was appointed prosecuting attorney of Kent county to fill a vacancy, and in the Fall of the same year was elected to and filled the position during the ensuing term. In politics, Mr. Stuart is a staunch Republican.

In 1877 he received the degree of "M. A." from the State University, and for 1894-5 he was president of its Society of Alumni.

Mr. Stuart is a director in the State Bank of Michigan, at Grand Rapids, in the Grand Rapids Board of Trade, is a director in and treasurer of the Citizens' Telephone Co. and the J. C. Herkner Jewelry Co., both of Grand Rapids. He is a member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, of Grand Rapids, of which he has been a vestryman for many years, and is connected with the Masonic Fraternity and Knights of Pythias. His wife was formerly Miss Calista Hadley, of Hastings, to whom he was married in April, 1874. They have no children, but a niece, Miss Edith Stuart, has lived with them since childhood, taking the place of a daughter.

MILES S. CURTIS.

CURTIS, MILES S. The State of Ohio, which has given four presidents to the country and was the native State of a fifth one, is also the native state of the subject of the present sketch. Mr. Curtis was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, April 1, 1852. His early life was spent upon a farm and his rudimentary education obtained in a district school. At the age of 14 he entered a select school, and from this was graduated to the Austinburg Institute, where he remained for four years. The last year in the institution he held the position of instructor in penmanship, and one year as instructor in penmanship and teacher in the High School at Jefferson, the county seat of Ashtabula county. At the age of 21 he came to Michigan and began the study of law in the office of W. J. Baxter, of Jonesville, but he was obliged to give this up and return to farming, his father requiring his assistance. This brought him in the vicinity of Battle Creek, and there he has since lived, dividing his time between a farm on the outskirts of the city and business interests in the city. Mr. Curtis was first elected supervisor of his township in 1891, and has represented his district in the State Legislature, having been elected to the House of Representatives in 1894, serving during the session of 1895. He was mayor of Battle Creek in 1898.

While the official positions with which he has been honored sufficiently attest the estimation in which he is held by the business and social circles of his home, Mr. Curtis is perhaps more widely known through his connection with the Knights of Pythias, of which order he has been a member since 1879. He has attended every session of the Grand Lodge since 1880, and has passed the chairs, from the position of Outer Guard to Grand Chancellor. He has for several years held the position of Grand Keeper of Records and Seals, and has also held the position of Supreme Representative to the Supreme Lodge. In a fraternal publication, it is said of him that he "Has wielded a remarkable influence in the affairs of the order in Michigan, and to his credit be it said that influence has ever been on the side of true advancement and in the interest of higher standards and truer ideals. Were we to analyze his character and disposition, we believe one of the strongest qualities to be observed would be that intense earnestness which has characterized so much of his life work. He does whatever he has to do with his whole heart and is never content with partial results. His well-balanced mind and excellent judgment make him an excellent guide. While possessed of the courage of his convictions, he has the happy faculty of differing with one and yet not antagonizing his opponent. He is a fast friend and one to whom our brothers may 'link themselves with hoops of steel,' and be sure that betrayal is no part of his nature. Above all, Miles S. Curtis is a gentleman, not by artificial veneer and affectation, which form no part of a true man's equipment, but because the Almighty turned him out from the crucible of creation a gentleman by nature." He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, of the Royal Arcanum and of the Elks.

Mary Nye, of Battle Creek, became Mrs. Curtis in 1879. They have two sons, Lorell, a clerk in The Merchants' National Bank of Battle Creek, and Claude, now in the senior class of the Battle Creek schools.

JUDGE MATTHEW BUSH.

BUSH, JUDGE MATTHEW. Matthew Bush, Judge of Probate, Shiawasse county, and a resident of Corunna, Michigan, was born near Stone Ridge, New York State, December 6, 1853. The family is one that came from the Hudson valley, New York, and undoubtedly of Dutch origin. At the time Matthew Bush was born his parents were living on a farm near Stone Ridge, and when he reached the correct age he was sent to the neighboring district school, where his education commenced and continued until he was 15 years of age. Two winter terms at the graded school in the village followed this and the boy then went to Port Ewen, N. Y., where he worked for his board with Dr. Josiah Hasbrouck and attended the high school of Port Ewen. He stood a teacher's examination while attending this latter school and received a certificate qualifying him to teach. Armed with this, he commenced his career as a school teacher, teaching for 18 months in district schools at an average salary of $30 a month and board. Giving up teaching, Mr. Bush then secured a position in the stationery store of Winter Bros., at Rondout, N. Y., now Kingston, starting in by taking charge of the newspaper department at $5 a week. Here he learned telegraphy and it brought him a new position in the office of Frank J. Hecker, then superintendent of the Wallkill Valley Railroad, and now one of the general officers of the Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. of Detroit. Some months later Mr. Hecker gave young Bush the position of operator at Shawangunk, N. Y. While there and in the fall of 1872, an attack of measles laid him up for eight months; the disease settled in one of his knees and he was forced to move about on crutches. While in this condition he entered the law offices of Lounsbery & DeWitt, of Kingston, and after three years' study he was admitted to the bar in September, 1876, at Saratoga, N. Y. He practiced for two years at Kingston and then came to Michigan, locating first at Stanton, in 1878, and removing to Vernon, Shiawassee county, where he practiced his profession until January, 1889, when he became Judge of Probate, and removed to Corunna.

Judge Bush is a Republican and has always been a firm and consistent member of that party. He was village attorney at Vernon for many years and for two terms president of the village.

He is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Corunna and also a member of the school board and board of public works of that city. He has been twice married. His first wife, Miss Flora McKercher, of Vernon, whom he married in 1882, died in 1885. His second wife, whom he married in 1887 at Vernon, was a Miss Annie E. Verney. He has seven children: Walter M., James V., Russel Alger, Lowell M., Helen E., Oliver N. and Wendell H. Bush.

Judge Bush is associated with the Masonic fraternity and is past eminent commander of Corunna Commandery, No. 21, K. T. He is also a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, a member of the Michigan Club of Detroit, and president of the State Association of Probate Judges. He is a man of determination and strong character, extremely popular in his county and well known throughout the State.

RYAN, EDWARD. Edward Ryan, of Hancock, is one of the most successful and enterprising business men in Houghton county, going there without a cent and a limited education, yet studying, planning and working until he built up a large mercantile business. He was the founder of the First National Bank of Calumet, and one of the founders of the Peninsular Electric Light & Power Company, of Houghton.

His life's history is an interesting one. Born in Ireland, April 22, 1840, he came to this country in 1844 with his parents, who located at Wiota, Wisconsin. Here the boy was sent to school and secured a little education, but as soon as he was old enough to help support the family he went to work, but attended the district school in the winter.

In 1854 the family moved to Houghton, Michigan, where young Ryan found work in the general store of Sheldon & Company. His duties consisted of driving a team and hauling goods from the wharf to the store, and thence to the mining camps around the neighborhood. He was bright, active and cheerful, and a hard worker. He soon became a general favorite, and was taken into the store as clerk. While still in the employ of Sheldon & Company, in 1860, he was nominated and elected sheriff of Houghton county. He was elected on the Democratic ticket and was one of the most popular young men in the copper district. After declining the re-nomination in 1862 he started out in business for himself in a small store at Hancock. He had about $1,000 capital with which to stock up his place, but he worked like a beaver, early and late, stuck to his business, and made it prosper, so much so that in 1868 he branched out and started another store at Calumet.

In 1880 he organized the Lake Superior Native Copper Works, smelting and rolling sheet copper, and the same year he organized the Hancock Copper Mining Company, with a capital of $100,000, which he raised in the east. For many years he operated the Hancock mine, until the low price of the metal made the mine a losing venture.

EDWARD RYAN.

Edward Ryan was one of the first men to promote the iron mining interests on the Gogebic, and together with Captain Nathan Moore he located and operated several valuable iron properties. The Ryan Iron Belt and the Atlantic Iron Mines were developed under Mr. Ryan.

In 1860 Mr. Ryan married Alice, daughter of Thomas Cuddihy, at Hancock. They have nine children, four boys and five girls. Mary is the wife of John J. Rigney, of Chicago; Alice is attending Notre Dame de St. Mary's Academy, with her sisters Catherine and Agnes; William is at St. Mary's Academy at Notre Dame, Indiana, and John and Gertrude attend school in Hancock. Thomas J. and Edward, Jr., are associated with their father.

Mr. Ryan is a Catholic, a member of St. Patrick's Benevolent Society and the A. O. H. He is president of the First National Bank at Calumet, president of the Hancock Copper Mining Company, of Hancock, and vice-president of the Peninsular Electric Light & Power Company, of Houghton, Michigan.

JOHN H. FEDEWA.

FEDEWA, JOHN H. John H. Fedewa, of St. Johns, attorney-at-law, was born in the township of Dallas, Clinton county, Michigan, May 8, 1849. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Fedewa, were natives of Germany, born near the River Rhine. After their marriage they emigrated to America in 1842, sailing from Havre to New York, a voyage of fifty-three days. They went direct from New York to the township of Dallas, near the present village of Westphalia, where the subject of this sketch was born. The parents of Mr. Fedewa were among the first settlers, and endured many of the hardships of pioneer life. When eleven years old, Mr. Fedewa moved with his parents to the township of Westphalia. He acquired his education in district schools, in the German school at Westphalia, and a two years' course in the St. Johns high school. After leaving school at St. Johns he worked at the carpenter's trade for a time, and taught school one winter, after which he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, and received his diploma in March, 1872. Since graduating at the University he has practiced his chosen profession. In 1874, at the age of 25 years, he was elected prosecuting-attorney for Clinton county, which office he has held for eight years.

Mr. Fedewa is well known in county and state conventions, having attended nearly every state convention of his party since his admission to the bar in 1872, and in 1892 was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago. He has been a member of the Democratic State Central Committee for many years and chairman of the Democratic County Committee of his county for a number of terms. Previous to 1896, there had been fusion of the Democratic and Greenback ranks in the old Sixth Congressional District, but in the fall of that year the two parties could not agree upon a candidate, and each put up a nominee. Mr. Fedewa, among other members of the Democratic convention, sought to make peace between the two factions, believing that the Greenbackers were entitled to the nominee, as it was their turn, but the larger number of the convention did not agree to this and would not submit to it. The nominees of both conventions resigned, and a joint convention was afterwards held with a view of adjusting the difficulties and again join forces. Mr. Fedewa was the choice of the Democrats as their candidate for Congress, and the Greenbackers, appreciating his honorable treatment of them, consented to his nomination, and promised to support him, but at the time of the election the past lack of harmony broke up the agreement and the two parties failed to elect their candidate. On November 27, 1876, Mr. Fedewa was united in marriage to Lizzie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Petsch.

Five children have gathered about their hearthstone, of whom Mayme M., John M. and Anne E. are still with their parents, the eldest two, Paula M. and Arthur P., died, the latter the 14th, and the former the 15th of February, 1883, leaving their bereaved parents in sore affliction.

HALL, HON. DE VERE. The family from which Hon. De Vere Hall, of Bay City, Michigan, has descended was one of those that settled in this state very early in its history, coming here from Black River County, New York, in the '40s and locating in Monroe County. De Vere Hall was born in Bedford, Monroe County, August 22, 1854. His father died when Mr. Hall was but two years of age, and deprived of paternal aid and advice, the boy virtually made his own way in the world. His education commenced in the little district school near his home and continued until the family moved to Holly, Oakland County, where in his tenth year he had the advantages offered by a graded school. With the little assistance given him by his mother and by his own efforts he managed to secure a fair education, working even when a small boy as a farm hand and contributing the eight dollars a month earned in this manner toward the support of the little family. When seventeen years old he was given a third grade teacher's certificate and from this time forward he followed the vocation of teacher during the winters and returned to farming in the summer months. He was successful as a teacher and taught schools in Genesee, Clinton, Oakland and Huron counties, and later was principal of the village schools at Goodrich, Gaines, Byron and Caseville, Michigan. While in the latter place he was appointed a member of the county board of school examiners, and was elected secretary of that body. Here also he commenced the study of the profession he now follows, taking up the study of law, and reading in the office of Hon. D. P. Markey, ex-speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Hall was admitted to the bar before Judge Nixon at Bad Axe, Michigan, in 1882. In the spring of the following year, he formed a partnership with Mr. Markey and the firm of Markey and Hall commenced practice at West Branch, Michigan. This partnership continued successfully until September 1, 1891, when Mr. Markey, having become associated with the Great Camp, K. O. T. M., withdrew from the firm.

HON. DE VERE HALL.

Mr. Hall was prosecuting attorney for Ogemaw County from 1885 until 1890, and on being elected to the State Legislature he resigned. He served as a member of the House during the sessions of 1891-92. In 1894 he was appointed alderman in the Ninth Ward at Bay City, serving the balance of the term and being elected to the same office in 1895. He resigned Feb. 2, 1896. At present Mr. Hall is great lieutenant commander of the Michigan Camp, K. O. T. M. He is also a Mason, Templar, a member of the I. O. O. F., Modern Woodmen of the World, Knights and Ladies of Honor. Mr. Hall became associated with Mr. James E. Brockway in the law business in September, 1889, and the firm of Hall and Brockway is one of the most prosperous in Bay City.

Mr. Hall was leading counsel for Bay County in the great state case of Michigan vs. County of Bay, and also for the Joseph P. Comstock estate in the famous case involving over a million dollars, Joseph B. Comstock estate against Comstock Bros., of Alpena. Mr. Hall married Miss Augusta O. Brown, of Alpena. He has six children.

CORVIS MINER BARRE.

BARRE, CORVIS MINER. Corvis Miner Barre, of Hillsdale, Mich., is of German descent, both on his mother's and his father's side of the house. His grandfather came from Germany to this country many years ago, and his father located in Western Reserve, Ohio, in 1837. It was in Ripley township, Huron county, of that state, that C. M. Barre was born November 29, 1848.

At the proper age he was sent to the district school, where he remained until he was 15 years old, when he received a teacher's certificate, and armed with this made his first start in the world, teaching a district school at Carson, O., at $40 per month. During his school days he had worked at house painting, earning enough to support himself while attending school.

On May 2, 1864, Mr. Barre enlisted in Company C, 166th Ohio Infantry, and was mustered into the U. S. service as a private soldier. His parents were greatly alarmed and followed him to Washington in an effort to persuade him to leave the service, but the young man was firm, and although his parents had secured a permit from Washington, the captain of his regiment said that young Barre could stay if he wanted to. He was a tall boy for his age, and easily passed for 18 or 20. The 166th was assigned to relieve the troops in the forts around Washington and did not see any active service. Young Barre remained with his regiment until the close of the war, and then returned to Carson, O. He resumed his old occupation of teaching school during the winter months and in summer kept his funds in shape by house painting. He found time to attend the Normal School at Milan, O., for three terms, and in 1870 he came to Michigan and engaged in a general produce business at Reading for eight years, meeting with great success. In 1878 he was elected county clerk of Hillsdale county and served as such for six years. While in this office in 1882 he was tendered and accepted the position as cashier in the Second National Bank of Hillsdale, and remained with the bank until it closed and surrendered its charter.

During his term as county clerk he commenced the reading of law, and in 1885, before Judge Andrew Howell, he was admitted to the bar. When the bank closed Mr. Barre became financial agent and confidential secretary to Hon. Charles T. Mitchell, of Hillsdale, and remained in that capacity until 1892. In the summer of 1892 he was appointed consul-general to Chili by President Harrison as successor to Col. McCreery, of Flint, and after serving as such for thirteen months was removed by President Cleveland in 1893. On his return to Hillsdale he became associated with Col. E. J. March in the law business and later was associated with F. A. Lyon until Mr. Lyon was elected state senator. The firm then became Sampson & Barre.

Mr. Barre owns several farms adjoining Hillsdale and is an extensive breeder of sheep. He married in 1882 Miss Kate E., daughter of Hon. Charles T. Mitchell. She died in 1885. In 1892 Mr. Barre married his present wife, who was Mrs. Carrie A. Woltman, daughter of W. B. Boutwell, of Hillsdale.

Mr. Barre still continues in a lucrative practice of law in Hillsdale.

ORR, DR. G. W. Nearly three thousand people are under the charge of Dr. G. W. Orr, Lake Linden, Michigan, and this state is indebted to his efforts for the beautiful Lake Superior General Hospital, which he built in 1895, at Lake Linden and where he now acts as resident physician and surgeon, with a large and experienced corps of physicians and nurses.

Dr. Orr's father's father came from the North of Ireland in 1770 and located in Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, where his father was born. His mother was a descendant of Wm. Sweetland, who arrived from England to this country and resided in Salem, New London county, Connecticut, in 1703. Luke Sweetland, his mother's grandfather, was, during the Massacre of Wyoming, captured by the Indians and was prisoner with them for fourteen months.

G. W. Orr was born February 18, 1847, at Walled Lake, Michigan, where he attended the district school in company with Joseph B. Moore, now judge of the Supreme bench. Working on the farm summers and attending school winters until 15 years of age, when he was sent to Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pennsylvania, where he remained until the spring of 1864. He then returned to this state and attended a select school at Commerce, Oakland county, working during the summer months on the farm. In the fall of 1870 he entered the University of Michigan and graduated in Medicine in 1877. He then opened an office in Pontiac, where he practiced for two years, holding the office of city physician for that city during that time. In the summer of 1879 he received the appointment of physician and surgeon for the Central Mining Co., Lake Superior. He remained with that company until June, 1885. He then moved to Lake Linden and established an independent practice. In 1889 he received the appointment of physician and surgeon for the Tamarack and Osceola Mills. In 1895 he built the Lake Superior General Hospital and established the Lake Superior Training School for Nurses.

GEORGE WILLIAM ORR, M. D.

Dr. Orr married, in 1876, Miss Sarah Park, daughter of John H. Park, Pontiac, Michigan. They have two children, Hazel, 17, and Ruth, 8.

Dr. Orr is supervisor of Schoolcraft township and has been for the past eight years. He is a Mason, a K. T. and a member of the Mystic Shrine, Moslem Temple, Detroit.

His father, Charles M. Orr, was an early settler of Michigan, arriving at Walled Lake, Oakland county, about 1835.

WALTER HULME SAWYER, M. D.

SAWYER, M. D., WALTER HULME. Walter Hulme Sawyer, M. D., a practicing physician and surgeon of Hillsdale, Michigan, is a native of Bellvue, Ohio, near which place he was born August 10, 1861. George Sawyer, his father, was a prosperous farmer near Bellvue and in 1872 brought his family to Michigan and located on a farm at Eaton Rapids, this state. The elder Sawyer invested all his savings in Toledo, Ohio, real estate, and the panic of 1873 causing a depreciation in values, he was unable to discharge his loans and was closed out without a cent.

Young Sawyer attended the public schools of Eaton Rapids from 11 to 15 years of age, when the father bought a small farm at Grass Lake, Michigan. Here the boy worked as a farm hand, attended the public schools, and graduated from the high school in 1881. He entered the University of Michigan's medical department in the fall of 1881, graduating from there as an M. D. in June, 1884. He worked during vacations at farming. His father, being as ambitious to see his boy attain a good position as the boy was to obtain one, gave him all the money he could spare toward assisting him through the University, and the young man succeeded in obtaining a loan of $1,000 from a relative in order to complete his course.

He met with success almost from the start of his practice. The year following his graduation he was house physician at the hospital at Ann Arbor, and after saving a little money he determined to start in for himself. In July, 1885, he went to Hillsdale, where he now resides, and started his practice in that city.

Dr. Sawyer married Miss Harriet B. Mitchell, daughter of Hon. Charles T. Mitchell, of Hillsdale, June 16, 1888. He has one child, Thomas Mitchell Sawyer. Dr. Sawyer is a member of the Republican State Central Committee, of the Hillsdale School Board, and a trustee of Hillsdale College.

He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Association, Tri-State Medical Society, and is corresponding member of the Detroit Academy of Medicine. In the business world he is a director in the Omega Portland Cement Co., Jonesville, Michigan; in the Oak Grove Sanitarium, Flint, Michigan, and in the Buchanan Screen Works, Hillsdale, of which latter company he was formerly president.

PRINCE, HON. WILLIAM IRA. William Ira Prince, of Bessemer, Michigan, cashier of the First National Bank of that city, is only 33 years of age, yet he is considered one of the most prominent and leading Republicans of Gogebic County. He has held many offices in the gift of that party, and has established for himself an excellent record for political and commercial integrity.

He was born in Camden, Ohio, October 11, 1867. His father, George C. Prince, was engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business in that vicinity and his mother was formerly Miss Lucy A. Hill, of the Hill family from Connecticut.

Young Prince commenced his education when 7 years of age in the district schools near Camden, and when he reached his 16th year the family removed to Oberlin, Ohio, where the boy took a two years' preparatory course at Oberlin College. He paid for his schooling by working as a farm hand for $12 a month during vacations, and so made enough money to enable him to enter the Oberlin Business College, where he took a two years' course.

After leaving college he was given a position in the postoffice at Oberlin as clerk and as such he remained until July, 1889. He resigned in that year to accept a position in which he saw chances of future advancement, that of collector and clerk in the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin. His salary to commence with was only $200 a year. Here he remained until 1890, and in February of that year he resigned his position to accept that of bookkeeper with the First National Bank of Escanaba, Michigan. On the first of January, 1892, Mr. Prince was tendered the position of cashier of the First National Bank of Bessemer, and for several years enjoyed the distinction of being the youngest cashier and manager of any national bank in the United States.

HON. WILLIAM IRA PRINCE.

He has taken interest in other enterprises, and is one of the directors of the Gogebic Powder Company, which manufactures nearly all the high explosives and dynamite used by the mines in the Gogebic range. He is also a director of the Brotherton Iron Mining Co.

In his career in the politics of his county, Mr. Prince has enjoyed the confidence of his neighbors, and has held the best offices that could be given to a young man. He was elected mayor of the city of Bessemer on the Republican ticket in 1897, re-elected in 1898 and 1899. In 1893 he was made City Treasurer, and at present he is a member of the county board of school examiners, and chairman of the Republican representative committee of Gogebic District. He was also chairman of the Republican county committee in 1894-95. Mr. Price married, October 7, 1897, Miss Mary A. Baldwin, daughter of Milton R. Baldwin, at Waupaca, Wisconsin, and George Baldwin Prince has been the result of that union.

FRANCIS DEVEREUX CLARKE.

CLARKE, FRANCIS DEVEREUX. Francis Devereux Clarke has devoted all his life to the instruction of those unfortunates whom nature has deprived of two of the most valued senses, speech and hearing. Francis Clarke was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, January 31, 1848. When a boy he attended the primary schools of that city and when nine years of age was sent to the Gravis School at Bellemont, North Carolina, where he prepared for Davidson College, which he entered shortly after. At the age of fourteen he enlisted as a midshipman in the Confederate navy and was assigned to the Fredericksburg. He participated in the City Point engagement in 1864, where he was wounded, and the wound kept him in the hospital until the close of the war.

The following four years he was connected with his brother in the grocery business, and later in the lumbering interests. When nineteen years of age young Clarke was tendered the position of supercargo on a vessel plying between New York and Hong Kong, and bidding his parents and friends farewell he left for New York, expecting to be in the Indian trade for many years. When he reached New York he found a change had been made in the command of the steamship he was assigned to, and he was forced to seek another position. He was proud and sensitive and did not inform his parents or friends of his ill-luck and for two weeks he lived on one meal a day, and his capital was reduced to fifteen cents when he secured a position. He had been visiting an employee, a friend of his, at the New York School for the Deaf and while riding back to the station he was tendered a position as teacher. He accepted and went to work immediately, determined to make a success of that profession. By committing to memory at night the lessons he was to teach the next day and attending strictly to his work he made a success the first week. He continued with the New York school seventeen years, and during the interim entered the Literary Department of Columbia College, from which he graduated in 1873. He then took a course in civil engineering at the University of the State of New York and graduated as a C. E. in 1875. In 1885 he was tendered and accepted the position of superintendent of the Arkansas Deaf Mute Institute at Little Rock, and he resigned December 15, 1892, to accept the superintendency of the Michigan School for the Deaf at Flint, where he still remains.

Mr. Clarke married Miss Celia Laura Ranson, a niece of ex-Governor Epaphroditus Ransom at Kalamazoo, Michigan, in 1872.

Mr. Clarke's father was William John Clarke, a well-known attorney of Raleigh, and came from the old Clarke family of Virginia. His mother was Mary Bayard Devereux, descended from the old Southern family of that name. Mr. Clarke is a member of the National Teachers' Association of the United States and also of the National Association Teachers of the Deaf. The institution over which Mr. Clarke is superintendent is a flourishing one, and publishes the Michigan Mirror, a weekly devoted to the interests of the deaf and dumb, having a circulation of 1,200.

THOMPSON, JAMES ROBERT. Superintendent James Robert Thompson, of the Newport Mining Company, Ironwood, Michigan, is the son of James Thompson, who was a farmer of Racine county, Wisconsin, and Miranda R. Fairbanks, of the Massachusetts family of that name. The Thompson family came originally from Scotland.

James R. Thompson was born at Burlington, Wisconsin, June 19, 1865, just two months after the death of his father, who was a soldier during the Civil War and died in a hospital at New Orleans, Louisiana, April 15, 1865. When the boy was 12 years of age the mother moved to Racine, Wisconsin, where he attended the public schools of that city, and later the Racine High School, from which he graduated in 1882. During his studies in the High School the boy worked on his holidays, and also in the summer time, turning the money in toward paying his expenses through school. In the fall of 1882 he entered the University of Wisconsin at Madison, taking up the studies of civil engineering and later of mining and metallurgy. For a year he was compelled to absent himself from college on account of a lack of funds, but he returned to college and graduated in the class of 1887. His college expenses were partly earned one year by taking the State census, and another year by turning book agent and selling a publication in the farming district around Madison. He also earned money during the school year by doing draughting for the U. S. Geological Survey. At the end of the winter term, 1887, he left college and accepted a position as mining engineer and chemist at the Jackson Iron Mines, under Capt. Samuel Mitchell, at Negaunee. He received a salary of $1,000 a year. The college faculty, however, granted him the degree of Bachelor of Metallurgical Engineering at the regular commencement exercises in June, 1887, and gave him an additional degree of B. S. in June, 1888, in recognition of extra work done during his college course.

JAMES ROBERT THOMPSON.

After one year at the Jackson mine he left to accept a similar position with the Iron Cliff Company at Negaunee, Michigan, and he remained with this latter company until 1890, when it was absorbed by the Cleveland Cliffs Company, and in October of that year he accepted the position of mining engineer with the Lake Superior Mining Company, at Ishpeming. He stayed with this company for five years, successfully filling the position he had taken, and in 1895 he resigned to accept the superintendency of the Newport Mining Company's plant at Ironwood, Michigan.

In 1888 the University of Wisconsin granted to Mr. Thompson the degree of M. S. for his investigations and report on the structural relations of the ore deposits of Marquette county, Michigan.

Mr. Thompson is the general manager of the Dunn Iron Mining Company, which operates the Palms Iron Mine at Bessemer, Michigan, and the Dunn Iron Mines at Crystall Falls, Michigan.

He married, in 1893, Miss Helen H. Pearl, daughter of Eleazor Pearl, a contractor at Farmington, New Hampshire. He is a member of the F. & A. M.

STEPHEN BETTS WHITING.

WHITING, STEPHEN BETTS. The present general manager of the immense plant and operations of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company at Calumet is Stephen Betts Whiting, a descendant of Hon. Wm. Whiting, one of the founders of the colony of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636. Mr. Whiting was born at Reading Ridge, Connecticut, January 22, 1834. There he attended the district school from the time he was old enough to do so until he reached the age of eight, and then he was sent to the public school at New Haven, Connecticut, and prepared to enter Yale College. Financial troubles in the family forced him to resign all ideas of the higher education to be obtained at college, and put him in a position where he had to earn his own living. He always fancied the mechanical trade, and when only 14 years old built a little working model of a steam engine, which is still one of his most valued possessions and runs as smoothly today as it did 52 years ago. He was apprenticed to serve six years learning the trade of a machinist, commencing at $25 a year and his board, but after two and a half years the firm dissolved and young Whiting started out as a journeyman machinist. He worked in different shops in New Haven for about two years, and then returning to the place where he had learned his trade, in company with a fellow workman, opened the old shop and started in business for himself.

Three years later Mr. Whiting went to Urbana, Ohio, and took charge of Gwynnes, Ellis & Co.'s shops, building engines and sawmill machinery, and the next five years he was superintendent of the new plant of Steigelman & Miller, at Alton, Illinois. He then accepted the position as superintendent of Kaighus Point Iron Works, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was superintendent afterwards when the plant passed into the hands of a receiver.

In 1863 Mr. Whiting joined with C. Wilcox and bought the Kaighus Point Iron Works, operating the plant successfully until 1866, when Mr. Wilcox died and Mr. Whiting sold out. This firm built the monitor Koka for the United States government, and the big Chestnut street bridge in Philadelphia. After a short trip to the mountains for the benefit of his health, he returned to harness again as superintendent of the Colliery Iron Works at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and later resigned to accept the position of mechanical engineer for the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, with headquarters at Pottsville. He was promoted to chief engineer and later became general manager. In 1888 he resigned to accept his present position.

In 1858 he married Miss Kate Burr Draper, daughter of Albert Draper, a manufacturing jeweler of Attleboro, Massachusetts. He has five children, namely, Charles W., Walter S., Albert D., Howard E. and S. Edgar. Charles is a mechanical engineer, Walter is a mining engineer, Albert a physician and surgeon, Howard the superintendent of parks at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and S. Edgar an instructor in the electrical department of Harvard College.

HUMPHREY, CHAS. MARK. Much eastern capital has been brought into Michigan, and many enterprises furthered by its means through the efforts of some of the younger men of this state, and Charles Mark Humphrey, of Ironwood, Michigan, was the main factor in building the electric railroad that now is known as the Holland & Lake Michigan Railroad Company.

Charles M. Humphrey was born at Elyria, Ohio, July 17, 1865. Two years after this event his family moved to Allegan, Allegan County, Michigan, where from the time he was old enough to go to school up to 1881 he attended the public school of that city. His father, James B. Humphrey, was an attorney-at-law, and in 1881 he moved his family to Lansing, Michigan, where the son attended the public schools until the fall of 1883, when he entered the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing, which he left the following year to commence his law studies at the University of Michigan.

He graduated from the law department in 1886, and then entered the law firm of Padgham & Padgham at Allegan, where he remained until 1887 when he accepted the position as deputy clerk of the Supreme Court under Charles Hopkins. In 1889 the young attorney returned to Allegan and entered into partnership with Judge Phillip Padgham under the firm name of Padgham & Humphrey, and he continued the practice of law until January 1, 1891, when he was made attorney and counselor for the Norrie Mine, a position he still holds, and which resulted in his removal to Ironwood, Michigan, where he now resides. In 1897 Mr. Humphrey became interested in consolidating the two street railway systems at Hurley, Wisconsin, and Ironwood, Michigan, and consulted with some of his friends in Lower Michigan regarding the building of an electric road from Holland, Michigan, to Lake Michigan, where the summer hotels are located at Macatawa Park. Young Humphrey brought his scheme before the city council of Holland and induced it to grant a franchise for the proposed road.

CHARLES MARK HUMPHREY.

It was not until he secured this franchise that he realized the magnitude of the undertaking on the part of a young man without capital. Nevertheless he secured the right of way for his road and then went to Philadelphia, where he consulted with the capitalists of that city and soon induced them to back the enterprise. Work on the road was commenced at once, and on July 4, 1898, seven miles of electric road from Holland to Lake Michigan were opened, and also a branch of ten miles to Saugatuck, which opened the best fruit country of western Allegan county. The company intends to extend the line further south into the fruit country. Mr. Humphrey was made president of the company when it organized. Mr. Humphrey enjoys a good law practice as a member of the firm of Humphrey & Cooper, Ironwood and Bessemer, Michigan. He is secretary and treasurer of the Northwestern Mining Company of Clear Creek District, Colorado, and a director in the Bessemer Ore Company, operating the Mikado mine at Wakefield, Michigan. He was city attorney of Ironwood, 1893-96-97, and is a member of the Peninsular Club of Grand Rapids, and the Chicago Athletic Association.

HON. ERWIN EVELETH.

EVELETH, HON. ERWIN. Erwin Eveleth, a capitalist of Corunna, Michigan, where he is also engaged in the business of estimating lumber and land-looking, is a native of New York state, having been born November 6, 1842, in Darien, Genesee county. His father, Charles Eveleth, is of Welsh descent, coming from a family which located in Vermont in the early history of that state. The elder Eveleth moved to Alexander, New York, and shortly afterwards, in 1849, to Grand Blanc, Michigan. When the family came to this state, the subject of this sketch was seven years of age. He was sent to the district schools near his new home until he reached his fifteenth year, after which he attended the public schools at Flushing, Michigan, and received the benefit of two winter terms at the public school in Saginaw. While studying at Flushing, young Eveleth worked on the farm during the summer months, but at Saginaw he clerked in a store in order to see himself through school. Upon leaving school he secured employment in the warehouse of Gooding & Hawkins, at a salary of $50 a month, out of which he managed to save enough money to pay his way through the Business College at Detroit during the winter of 1861 and 1862. He returned to his old position with the Saginaw firm, but the following fall he became associated with John D. Jones, a land-looker, and learned this vocation. For the next three years he worked in the woods adjacent to the Saginaw river.

In the year 1865 Mr. Eveleth became associated with the firm of Robinson & Flynn, of Detroit, Michigan, and looked after their large interests in the state, estimating timber and timber lands, a vocation he has followed since that time, and at which he has gained a reputation for his great skill and reliability. Mr. Eveleth has looked lands in almost every pine-bearing county in the state of Michigan. His reputation as a land-looker has extended outside of this state, and he has covered the territory from Rainy Lake to the Gulf of Mexico and all through Ontario and the Northwest. Much of his time in the past few years has been given as an expert estimator of timber lands, and his services as such are greatly in demand in all parts of the United States and Canada.

Mr. Eveleth moved to Corunna in 1871. In politics he is a Republican. He was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of mayor of Corunna in 1895-1896 and has been a member of the school board for the past ten years, during eight of which he was president of that body. He has been on the council of Corunna for the past four years.

Mr. Eveleth married, in 1866, Miss Jennie, daughter of John Black, of Sanilac, Michigan. He has nine children. He is a member of Corunna Lodge, F. & A. M.; Corunna Chapter, R. A. M.; Corunna Chapter, R. S. M.; Corunna Commandery, K. T., No. 21, and the K. O. T. M.

In 1882 Mr. Eveleth located a tract of land on Masaba range, the iron district of Minnesota, and discovered the famous Adams Iron Mine, now operated by the Rockefeller interests, and a good producer. The village of Eveleth, St. Louis county, Minnesota, is named in honor of Mr. Eveleth.

SOPER, HON. JULIUS MASON. Hon. Julius Mason Soper, representative from the First District of Eaton county, was born on a farm in Onandaga county, New York state, February 24, 1858. Both of his parents were natives of New York state, his father having been born in Shenango county and his mother in Onandaga. His parents came to Michigan in 1865 and located on a farm near Delta, and as a boy Julius M. Soper helped his father in the work of clearing up the farm from the forest land, removing the stumps, ploughing among those that could not be removed in time for planting, digging ditches and all sorts of labor that the clearing up of new farm land requires. He attended school when he could find time to spare from these duties until he was 20 years of age, acquiring his education in the common schools of this state, and devoting his evenings to study in order to prepare himself for a good position in life. He was a quiet boy and of a naturally studious disposition. He had planned to advance his education by a course at a business college, but as he had two sisters of whom his father was very fond he worked in order that they might obtain education enough to enable them to teach school. Both sisters afterwards became teachers and eventually married, one being now Mrs. C. S. Branch and living in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and the other being Mrs. Charles Slocum, of Delta.

He postponed his business college course from day to day, and finally gave up the hope of ever obtaining it.

He has been a steady, hard working man all his life, and is still engaged in farming in Delta township, Eaton county, on the very farm that he helped his father to clear up when he was a boy.

His farm is noted for its fine herd of blooded stock, and he supplies milk to the Lansing Condensed Milk factory from his own dairy. (This dairy is a model of sanitary equipment, being provided with all modern appliances for the proper care of the lacteal fluid.)

HON. JULIUS MASON SOPER.

Mr. Soper is a member of the Grange of Delta and belongs to the Lodge of Grand Ledge, F. and A. M. He is an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church at Delta.

Farming has always been his sole occupation and although an active Republican he had never been a candidate for any office until nominated by his party to the legislature of 1899-1900. He was elected by a vote of 2,179 to 1,738 for Herbert Babcock, Democratic-Union Silver candidate, a majority of 441. He made a clean record during the session of 1899, winning the respect of both sides of the house. He has been successful in his efforts to establish the first rural free mail route out of the city of Lansing.

Mr. Soper married Miss Mary Hamilton, a daughter of A. J. Hamilton, at Delta, Michigan, November 21, 1883.

He has been a member of the school board of Delta township for seventeen years and a census officer for the township in 1894. During his term on the school board he has been instrumental in advancing the methods of education to an up-to-date system. He is a man of quiet ways and possesses many friends throughout his county.

WARREN J. WILLITS.

WILLITS, WARREN J. Warren J. Willits, of Three Rivers, Michigan, was born in Hillsdale County, this State, August 19, 1853. The Willits family was one of the very early settlers in Hillsdale County, coming there in 1835 from New York, and Baron B. Willits, uncle of the subject of this sketch, was a member of the Michigan Legislature in the early days of the State, and also of the territorial convention. The family is of good old Quaker stock, the grandfather, Jonathan Willits, being a New Jersey Quaker. Warren J. Willits attended, when a boy, the district school near his home, and the first work that brought him any remuneration was employment at four dollars per month in a flour and feed store. Later he went to work in the post-office at an increased salary of eight dollars a month and boarded with his parents. He studied bookkeeping and gradually became skilled as such, securing a position with the Michigan Pump Company in that capacity and remaining with the company for four years, during which time he was advanced until he received a moderately good salary.

In 1876 he formed a partnership with his father, under the firm name of J. Willits & Son, for the manufacture and sale of wooden pumps, and later on his father sold out and Mr. R. H. Webb, his father-in-law, came into the company, and the concern was known as Webb & Willits.

They had in their employ a gentleman by the name of George S. Sheffield, who invented what is now known as the railroad velocipede, and in 1879 the firm of Geo. S. Sheffield Co. was organized with Geo. S. Sheffield and Mr. Willits as co-partners for the purpose of manufacturing this light car. This three-wheel car was the only article manufactured by the firm for a few years, but ultimately the company branched out into the manufacture of the ordinary four-wheeled hand cars and other railroad lines, and later on, in the year 1884, the Sheffield Car Company was organized, with Mr. Willits as president, and cars for mining and plantation purposes were added to the lines till now they have a large factory employing upwards of two hundred men, and ship their products to all parts of the world, representing an investment of over two hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Willits has held several political offices. He was township clerk of the Township of Lockport in 1877-78; member several terms of the school board; the city council and city water board and state senator during the session of 1887-88.

He married Miss Addie E. Webb, daughter of Richard H. Webb, of Three Rivers, Michigan, in that city, in 1876, and has two children, Webb J. Willits, his son, aged 17, who is now at school, and Eleanor, Mr. Willits' only daughter is the wife of Percy E. Wagar, M. D., of Three Rivers.

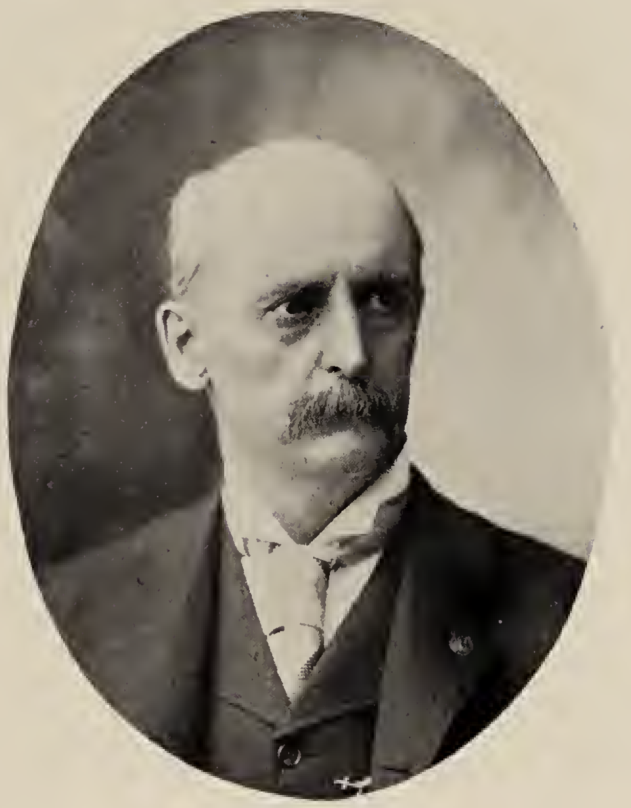
Mr. Willits is the president of the Three Rivers Light & Power Company, of Three Rivers; president of the First State Savings Bank; the Cemetery Association; vice-president of the Michigan Wood Pulp Company, of Niles, Michigan, and is largely interested in the Three Rivers Improvement Company.

Mr. Willits is looked upon in Three Rivers as a busy, progressive man who has devoted much time to the improvement of the city.

FIFIELD, HENRY OTIS. Henry Otis Fifield, owner and publisher of the Herald at Menominee, Michigan, a tri-weekly and weekly publication with a large circulation throughout the county, is the son of Samuel S. Fifield, a former merchant of Corinna, Maine. His mother was formerly Miss Naomi Pease. Henry Otis Fifield was born at Corinna, Maine, August 7, 1841, and when he was two years of age the family moved to Bangor, in the same state, and remained there until 1853, giving the boy an opportunity of spending a few years in the public schools of that city. In 1853 the elder Fifield concluded that he would move to Kansas, and started to do so, when the insurrection of John Brown and his sturdy sons created such an unsettled feeling in that state, that the Kansas idea was given up and the family went instead to the town of Prescott, Wisconsin. Here young Fifield attended school until 1858, when he commenced to work as printer's "devil" in the office of the Prescott Transcript at a salary of $50 a year and board.

In the spring of 1861, young Fifield enlisted as a private in Co. C, First Minnesota Infantry, which was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, and latterly was under command of Gen. Hancock. The regiment participated in the first battle of Bull Run and served through Balls Bluff, Winchester, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, the "Seven Days' Retreat," Antietam, Gettysburg, Bristow Station and the battle of Mine Run. The regiment was almost annihilated at Gettysburg, there being only one hundred and twenty-five men left after the battle was over. The regiment was mustered out in 1864, on the 5th of May.

Young Fifield then returned home and after being employed at typesetting for a while on the St. Paul Press, joined his brother in the newspaper business at Osceola Mills, Wisconsin. The paper was called the Polk County Press.



HENRY OTIS FIFIELD.

The following year he turned his efforts to sign writing and house painting, but in 1869 together with his brother started the Weekly Press at Bayfield, Wisconsin, and in the spring of 1872 moved the plant to Ashland, Wisconsin. This was the first paper ever printed in that place, and H. O. Fifield sold out his interest in 1874. Mr. Fifield then worked on several papers in Stillwater, Minneapolis, Osceola Mills and elsewhere, and during the session of 1877-78 of the Wisconsin Legislature, was proofreader and clerk in the Legislature. In March, 1879, Mr. Fifield came to Michigan and commenced work on the Menominee Herald, and during the year 1880 he purchased that publication.

Mr. Fifield married Miss Emma Loraine Walker at Osceola Mills, Wisconsin, September 21, 1866. He is a Republican and his paper is the official organ of Menominee county. He has been a delegate to many Republican conventions in this state since 1889. He is a Mason, Knights Templar, and a Shriner. Besides this, he belongs to the National Union, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Knights of Tented Maccabees.

HON. RUSSEL R. PEALER.

PEALER, HON. RUSSEL R. Russel R. Pealer was born January 1, 1842, in Greenwood, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and was brought up in that county on his father's farm. He was educated in the district and Normal schools of his native state and taught school to defray the expenses of his education. He early determined upon the law as his profession, but first studied surveying and practiced that, to pay in part the expenses of his law course. Mr. Pealer was a volunteer in the Civil War, enlisted September 9, 1862, in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, when he was scarcely 20 years of age, as a boy private. He was soon advanced from the ranks and made a non-commissioned officer and later promoted sergeant-major of his regiment, "for meritorious conduct." He was commissioned second lieutenant and then first lieutenant of his company and was recommended for captain just as the war closed. He was severely wounded in the battle of Hatcher's Run, Virginia. He was engaged in some of the fiercest battles of the war, participating in the famous battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor and at Petersburg, and was in thirty-five engagements in all.

Mr. Pealer is prominently identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, and has been commander of the Ed. M. Prutzman Post, No. 72; judge-advocate of the department, and served on different committees, among others he was on the Legislative Committee, which secured the appropriation for the Woman's Annex to the Soldiers' Home. He assisted in the passage of the Soldiers' Relief Bill. He is now the Department Commander, G. A. R., of this state. His services were promptly tendered to the governor on the breaking out of the war with Spain, when he offered to assist in raising a cavalry regiment.

He was admitted to the bar in 1867 and located in Three Rivers, Michigan, the same year, where he has since resided.

Mr. Pealer was twice Circuit Court commissioner of St. Joseph county; prosecuting attorney three and one-half years; Circuit judge from 1882 until 1888, and a member of the Michigan State Legislature, 1888-1889. He has been thrice supported by more than 200 delegates for the Republican nomination for the Supreme bench, and was one of the commissioners appointed by Governor Rich on the compilation of the Statutes of 1897. He is president of the First National Bank of Three Rivers, and has served on the school and other local boards and is an energetic business man and has a lucrative law practice.

He is a member of the F. & A. M., a Knights Templar, and belongs to the M. E. church and has served as a lay delegate in its annual and general conferences.

His wife was Sue F. Santee, daughter of Rev. William Santee, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. They were married April 15, 1874.

The Pealers were farmers of German descent, on his mother's side; his great-grandfather (Caleb Hopkins) was an Episcopal clergyman and a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War.

He has two daughters, both of whom are happily married. Anna G. is the wife of George F. Knappen; Mary A. is the wife of Jay Beryfogle.

HECK, HON. GEORGE R. Hon. Geo. R. Heck, as his name will indicate, is of German descent. He was born in St. Johns, Clinton County, Michigan, March 18, 1864, and his early life was spent on a farm at that place. His father, William Heck, came to Michigan from New York and became a prominent farmer in Clinton County. His mother's father, Hon. R. S. Van Scoy was one of Michigan's pioneers and was at one time the largest wheat raiser in this state. He was elected to the legislature three times.

George Heck, as a boy, worked about the farm owned by his father, walking three and a half miles daily to attend the Union school at Maple Rapids, after he had been through the district school near his home, and helping his mother about the house in churning and other chores. He was fond of reading, his mind turning toward biographical works and history, and he obtained his books from the library in Maple Rapids, often walking there barefoot in order to obtain reading matter. He attended the high school at St. Johns two years and then supplemented this education by a course at the Northern Indiana Normal school at Valpariaso, Indiana. In the spring of 1891 he graduated from this institution's law department with the degree of bachelor of laws, and on May 5 of the same year he was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court of the United State at Indianapolis, Ind.

The money used to pay for his law education was earned by himself, as his father did not favor his study of that profession. The boy dug ditches and worked as a farm laborer, with the harvesting machine outfits during vacations, earning as much as $50, in the summer. His mother encouraged him in his ambitious attempts to become a lawyer and man of probity, and her death in the spring of 1898 was the saddest blow that Mr. Heck ever received. To her he gives the credit for all he has achieved in life.

After graduating and being admitted to the bar he returned to his home at Maple Rapids and spent some time in looking after his farm, which consists of 430 acres of splendid land, and which he still superintends. The farm is a part of his deceased grandfather's estate, and is well stocked with fine breeds of cattle. In 1899 he was elected a member of the Legislature on the Republican ticket from Ingham County, and his term does not expire until 1900. He enjoys an extensive practice in Lansing, Michigan, and is ranked as one of the leading members of the Ingham County bar.

HON. GEORGE R. HECK.

In his youth he evinced his ability as an organizer by getting up a circus, of which he was ringmaster and proprietor. He has lost none of this faculty as was shown in the Republican county convention held in Mason in 1896, when he was a candidate for the nomination of prosecuting attorney, and although there were several candidates for the same office, who finally combined their strength, he received 114 votes to 56 on the first ballot and was the only candidate nominated on the first ballot in that convention. Mr. Heck has been a member and a zealous worker in the Patrons of Husbandry since 1883. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F.

HON. AUGUST JOHN WEIER.

WEIER, HON. AUGUST JOHN. August John Weier was born October 21, 1871, in Monroe, Monroe County, Michigan. His father, Anthony Weier, and his mother, whose maiden name was Barbara Shuman, were both born in Germany, emigrating to America in 1854 and settling in Monroe County, where they were also married. Joseph Weier, Anthony's brother, was a member of the Legislature of 1869.

August J. Weier acquired a practical education in the public and parochial schools of Monroe, and also at St. Francis' College of that city. After leaving school he entered the employ of his father, who was then engaged in operating a large bakery, and also growing grapes and manufacturing wine, and worked as bookkeeper. In 1891, the elder Weier organized the Weier Wine Company of Monroe, and since the organization of this concern, August J. Weier has acted as secretary and treasurer for the company. The Weier Wine Company has a paid up capital of $30,000 and is composed of the father, his two sons and a son-in-law.

When but a young man, August J. Weier developed an aptitude for the study of social problems and before he attained his majority he was an interested auditor of political discussions and an extensive reader of political economy. He did not select his party or principles until he had thoroughly studied all sides of the situation, and then, firm in the belief that the principles of democracy were the true foundations of national prosperity he identified himself with the democratic party and cast his first vote for its nominee in 1892.

He has been true to Democratic principles ever since, and an ardent supporter and worker of that party. He is mentally sharp, keen and direct, and an agreement with him requires quick wits and a good understanding of the subject in discussion. Mr. Weier was elected to the Legislature of 1897-98 by 195 majority, the nomination coming to him unsought, and he was renominated by acclamation for the term of 1899-1900, and re-elected by a vote of 1,809 to 1,403 for J. B. Sulier, the Republican candidate, and 22 for Nelson Davis, People's Party candidate.

In the House, Mr. Weier is recognized as a powerful speaker, a keen debator and an able leader. He was the special champion of the celebrated income tax bill which was brought up before the House in 1899, and he worked like a beaver in favor of its passage. He was also the author of the copper and iron taxation bill. All reform measures brought up before the House find a ready supporter in Representative Weier, who is a strong advocate in favor of any measure tending toward reform and the betterment of conditions in this state.

Mr. Weier is as yet a bachelor. He belongs to the Knights of St. John in Monroe, and is also a member of the Toledo Traveling Men's Association, which has its headquarters at Toledo, Ohio. When not at Lansing, Mr. Weier lives in the city of Monroe, Michigan, where he is highly respected by his fellow-citizens, who look for still higher honors to be attained by the young Democrat who has so prominently identified himself with his State and party.

CHADDOCK, HON. JOHN BENJAMIN. Prosecuting Attorney of Ionia county, John Benjamin Chaddock, of Ionia, Michigan, was born in Westphalia, this state, October 19, 1863. Four years later his family moved to the village of Pewamo, Michigan, where, when reaching the proper age, he attended the village school until his sixteenth year, when he was sent to Olivet College for five years, where he took a preparatory and college course. It was his parents' desire that the boy should take up the study of medicine and the boy himself had a leaning toward that profession. While at Olivet College he had competed for and won the Drury prize of oratory, which probably was the cause of turning him aside from medicine to law. Upon leaving college in 1886 he entered the law office of Hon. Frank A. Dean, of Charlotte, where he read law and did the work of the office for his board. In 1887 the death of his father made him give up his law studies for a while and returning home remained with his mother until her death in 1888. In the fall of this year he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan. The following summer he read law in the office of Montgomery & Bundy at Grand Rapids, and returning to the University he graduated from that college in June, 1890. He was elected orator of his class and made the valedictory address. The summer and fall after leaving college he plunged into the heat of a political campaign and stumped the state for the Republican State Central Committee, where his gifts as an orator stood him in excellent stead, and he won considerable honor for his brilliant and logical speeches. After the election the young man went to Ionia and entered the law office of Davis & Nichols, a prominent firm of that city, remaining with them until 1891, when he formed a partnership with James Scully under the firm name of Chaddock & Scully, which partnership resulted most successfully and still continues at the present writing.

HON. JOHN BENJ. CHADDOCK.

During the years of 1894 and 1895 Mr. Chaddock was chairman of the Republican County Committee. Ionia is generally looked upon as a doubtful county, yet Mr. Chaddock was nominated and elected on the Republican ticket for prosecuting attorney in 1896, being the only Republican elected on the ticket that year, and receiving a plurality of 21 votes. He was re-elected in 1898, receiving a plurality of 713 votes. He was Circuit Commissioner from 1892 to 1896, mayor of Ionia in 1894, elected on the Republican ticket by 66 majority, overcoming a natural Democratic majority of 150.

He married Miss Isolene Vosper, daughter of Attorney James Vosper, at Ionia, in 1895. He has two children, Dorothy and John V. Mr. Chaddock is a member of the F. and A. M and the R. A. M.

Mr. Chaddock's father, William H. Chaddock, came to Michigan in 1849 and located at Adrian. He entered the Medical Department of the U. of M., while his wife operated a boarding-house in order to pay expenses. In 1867 he moved to Pewamo, Ionia county, where he was for thirty years a successful practitioner.

HON. JOHN VINCENT STARR.

STARR, HON. JOHN VINCENT. For the past three terms St. Joseph, Michigan, has had for mayor of that city, Hon. John Vincent Starr, and Mr. Starr has given to the city an honest, upright and progressive executorship, winning the praise of political factions, and the firm support and friendship of all who are in favor of good government and desirous of seeing the city advance with the times.

John Vincent Starr was born in Greencastle, Putnam county, Indiana, April 23, 1857. His parents were farmers in the Hoosier state, and as far back as he can trace his ancestry they were all engaged in the same pursuit. The boy attended the district school near his home and later the schools of Ladoga, Danville and the Valparaiso Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana. His summer work was on the farm, but he had longings to step out of the trail that had become so hardened by the feet of his generations of ancestors, and made a success in life outside of farm work. He was the first of his famliy to do this. He had always been fond of tools, inheriting this from his father who was a known expert in hewing house frames with an adze from rough timbers, so he made up his mind to follow the trade of a carpenter, and with this end in view, he apprenticed himself to a carpenter for three years, when he was 16 years of age, and rapidly acquired a proficiency with the divers tools used in carpentering and building work. Coming as he did naturally by this trade, the boy soon advanced rapidly in the art, and became a proficient workman. He studied carefully, adding by reading and practical experience to his knowledge of the trade he had adopted and soon became widely known as an expert builder. He then added architecture to his list of accomplishments, after reading and practicing that art, and he has succeeded in that so well that to-day he is known as one of the finest architects and builders in his section of the state.

Many of the larger buildings in the town of Benton Harbor and St. Joseph were planned and built by Mr. Starr.

Mr. Starr is the only man who can claim the honor of having been mayor of St. Joseph for three consecutive terms. He is enthusiastic in the growth and prosperity of his city, and is looked upon as a business man of sterling integrity, and exceptional business abilities. He combines with these qualities a rare fund of good humor, a handshake that is cordial and welcome, and an unfailing memory that is always holding in its scope the many friends he has made on his way through life.

Mr. Starr is a Mason, a member of Occidental Lodge, No. 56, of St. Joseph; Calvin Britain Chapter, No. 72, Royal and Select Masters, No. 44, of St. Joseph, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Modern Woodmen of the World, Patrician, New Era, and a charter member of the Commercial Club, of St. Joseph.

On September 10, 1883, he married Miss Cordelia Reeves, daughter of W. A. and Martha A. Reeves, of Greencastle, Indiana, the marriage taking place in that city. He has two children, Louisa, his daughter, being 15 years of age, and Edgar L. Starr, his son, 13 years of age.

CARLSON, CONRAD. Attorney Conrad Carlson, of Bessemer, Michigan, was born in Falkenberg, Sweden, February 29, 1852. His father was a contractor and builder and his ancestors were farmers and soldiers. As a boy he attended the common schools of his native place and afterward the College of Halmstad until 1871.

He intended to make law his profession and for one year he worked as clerk in the office of the collector of crown taxes, receiving about $100 a year, and then realizing that there were few prospects of his ever becoming a successful lawyer in his native land, until he acquired prestige with gray hair, he decided to try his fortunes in America. His father advanced him enough money to pay his steerage passage, and to enable him to pay his way to the western part of this country, and on May 22, 1872, the young man found himself in Ishpeming, Michigan. He was well educated in Latin, Greek, English and German, but he found that he could not speak English although he could translate it fairly well.

There was very little difficulty in obtaining employment in those busy times in that section of Michigan, if a man really felt the inclination to labor, and young Carlson found work the day after his arrival in the open pit of the Lake Superior Iron mine at $2.50 per day, earning enough in a month to repay his father the money advanced for his passage.

In the dull times of the panic of 1873 all the unmarried men employed on the mine were laid off, and young Carlson waited with many others for word that they would be put back to work. One day he acted as an interpreter for some newly arrived Swedes in the office of Dr. B. S. Bigelow and the doctor offered him a position in the hospital, where for the first time in six months Carlson indulged his appetite in a full meal. His salary was $25 a month and shortly afterward when it was discovered that he was a competent bookkeeper and penman, he was made cashier of the general store of Myers & Bigelow, and remained with the firm until 1879, when he was elected city recorder of Ishpeming, and served as such for six years. He was also elected justice of the peace in 1880, and in 1881 he started a Swedish newspaper, which he afterwards sold. In 1884 he opened a general insurance office and while out seeking business he became impressed with the prospects in store for the little town of Bessemer, and selling out his insurance business in 1886 he took up his residence in that place. He went into the mercantile business there under the firm name of Markstrum & Carlson and in 1887 was elected county clerk of Gogebic County, and selling out his interest in the general store he served as county clerk for twelve years, and during that time made the abstract books of the county, which were purchased by Gogebic County in 1899. Mr. Carlson was admitted to the bar in 1893 by Judge Daball, and since his retirement from the county clerk's office he has practiced his profession in Bessemer. He married in 1877 Miss Emma Helen Lundahl at Ishpeming, and has two children. Mr. Carlson is a Republican. He is a member of Ironwood Commandery, K. T.

CONRAD CARLSON.

HON. DAVID D. AITKEN.

AITKEN, HON. DAVID D. David D. Aitken, a leading attorney of the city of Flint, Michigan, was born September 5, 1854, in Flint township, Michigan. His father's farm was located about four and one-half miles from Flint, and, as a boy, the first employment of the younger Aitken was on the farm, where he grew up, learning to guide the plow and swing the scythe, attending the district school during the winters. He earned a little money for himself now and then, assisting the neighboring farmers when he could be spared from work on his father's place, and finished his school education in the Flint High School.

When 18 years of age he was unfortunate enough to break his leg in five places, through an accident while engaged in hauling wood with a pair of colts on the farm. This kept him confined for some time, and when he had partially recovered he commenced the reading of law in the office of Judge William Newton, but soon left the office to accept a position of bookkeeper with a firm engaged in the lumber business in the state of New Jersey, where he remained for some time, and later on travelled on the road for the same firm.

In 1876 he commenced the study of law in New York city, and returned to Flint in 1878, where he was admitted to the bar by Judge Turner, then Circuit Judge, and accepted a position in the office of Long & Gold, then leading practitioners of that city, and, in the following year entered into co-partnership with Ed. S. Lee, under the firm name of Lee & Aitken, and which co-partnership existed for several years until Judge Charles H. Wisner was admitted, and the firm name was changed to Wisner, Lee & Aitken, which continued until Mr. Aitken was elected to Congress on the Republican ticket in 1892.

He was extremely popular with his party, and his record as a congressman was such that he received by acclamation the renomination for the following term, and was elected by an increased majority. He made an enviable record in his office but absolutely refused to be a candidate for a third term, notwithstanding the fact that he was practically tendered the nomination by acclamation.

He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor in 1896, but was defeated in the convention by Gov. Pingree. After the expiration of his last term in Congress, he again took up the practice of law, making insurance law a specialty, in which profession he is still engaged.

Mr. Aitken has been clerk and attorney for the city of Flint. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knights Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is general counsel of the Supreme Tent, K. O. T. M., and of the Supreme Hive, L. O. T. M., and was for several years on the executive council of the Independent Order of Foresters.

Mr. Aitken is interested extensively in farming, owning one farm of 600 acres, on which he raises short-horn cattle. He is a director of the Citizens' Commercial & Savings Bank, of the Flint Electric Light Company, and of the McCormick Harness Company, all of Flint. He is also one of three persons who constitute the Flint Woolen Mills Company, a co-partnership engaged in the manufacture of woolens.

WETER, HON. JAMES E. Hon. James E. Weter, representative from the First District of Macomb county, Michigan, was born at Palmyra, Lenawee county, in this state, April 9, 1857. His parents were farmers, his father and mother both coming to Michigan from New York state in 1836 and locating on a farm in Lenawee county, where the elder Weter is still living.

Young Weter's education was commenced in the district school near his home, and supplemented by a two-years' course at the Adrian College, in Adrian, Michigan. He was a mischievous but studious lad and his parents had hard work to keep him at school. They had determined, however, that he should not be handicapped in his future life by a meagre education and prevailed upon him to remain at school as long as possible. To this fact Mr. Weter is indebted for all the success that he has met with. Upon leaving school he rented a small farm and for seven years followed that pastoral occupation, working hard and earnestly and saving his money until, when he attained his twenty-eighth year, he found himself with $3,500 on hand. With this capital he started in the business that he still operates at Richmond, Macomb county, in partnership with another, under the firm name of Weter, Fanning Company, banking and wholesaling eggs. In order to do this he was compelled to go heavily into debt, but the venture proved a successful one, and the firm is now one of the wealthiest in Michigan, having the largest exclusive egg business in this state.

It took three or four years' hard work to make the enterprise an independent one, but, in that time every dollar of indebtedness was cleared off and the business built up on a strong foundation. Five years ago Mr. Weter became interested in the manufacture of hay bale ties, and is vice-president of the Consolidated Hay Bale Tie Company, of Richmond.

HON. JAMES E. WETER.

He is also president of the Macomb County Savings Bank of Richmond, Michigan. This bank was organized with a capital of $25,000, September, 1898. It is now one of the sound financial institutions of Macomb county. Mr. Weter is also interested in the Ullrich Savings Bank of Mt. Clemens, and a stockholder in the Michigan State Telephone Company.

Mr. Weter was president of the village of Richmond for six years. He was elected to the House of 1899-1900 by a vote of 1,858 to 1,651 for Warren S. Stone, Democratic-People's-Union-Silver candidate, and 48 for John S. Harris, Prohibitionist. As president of the village Board of Trustees in Richmond, Mr. Weter was instrumental in putting in the fine water plant and lighting plant which the inhabitants of that village now enjoy, and in adding many other improvements to the village. He has travelled considerably in the United States and has spent some time in Texas and Florida. He has been a delegate to many state conventions, and his nomination for the Legislature came to him entirely unsolicited.

Mr. Weter married Miss Emma A. Whitmarsh, daughter of Charles Whitmarsh, at Lenawee Junction, April 9, 1895. He has three children. He belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows and Maccabees.

HON. EDWARD NELSON DINGLEY.

DINGLEY, HON. EDWARD NELSON.

Hon. Edward Nelson Dingley, representative to the house from the First District of Kalamazoo county, is naturally fitted to take his place among the statesmen of this country. His grandfather, Nelson Dingley, was a member of the State Senate in Maine, and prominent in political and business circles throughout that state, and Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., the father of the subject of this sketch, was governor of Maine for two terms, a member of the State Legislature for three terms, and a member of Congress from 1882 until 1899.

Edward Nelson Dingley was born in Lewiston, Maine, August 21, 1862. He was educated in the public schools of that city and graduated from the high school in 1879. He then spent one year at Bates College, Lewiston, and entering the sophomore class of Yale University, graduated in 1883 with the degree of A. B. Spent two years in the law department of the Columbian University at Washington, D. C., and graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1885. He then went to Lewiston, where he engaged in the newspaper business and became one of the editors of the Lewiston Journal. The following year he went to Boston, Massachusetts, and became the legislative reporter and political man on the Advertiser and Record, leaving that city for Leavenworth, Kansas, to take the position of editor on the Leavenworth Times. Since 1888 he has been editor and publisher of the Kalamazoo daily and semi-weekly Telegraph.

In February, 1897, he was elected president of the Michigan League of Republican Clubs and was Michigan's candidate for president of the National League of Republican Clubs, in July, 1898, at the convention in Omaha, Nebraska. He was candidate for the Michigan House of Representatives in 1890 and 1892, and failed to be nominated both times, but received a unanimous nomination for that office in the Republican Legislative Convention of his district, held in August, 1898. He was elected to the house of 1899-1900 by a vote of 2,376 to 1,671 for Frederick Cellem, Democratic-People's-Union-Silver candidate, and 73 votes for Garland B. St. John, Prohibitionist. In June, 1898, he was appointed clerk of the ways and means committee of the National House of Representatives, resigning in December, 1899.

He married, December 22, 1888, Miss Miriam Gardner Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Robinson, of Boston, Massachusetts. He has had three children, two of whom are living. Irene is ten years of age, and Nelson III. six years; Miriam died when five months old.

Mr. Dingley has always been intensely interested in politics and a contributor of articles on social and political questions to newspapers and magazines. He has made a special study of taxation, sociology and statecraft, and was prominent in the State Legislature of 1899 in the contests over tax bills. His education, together with his descent from a family of statesmen, has made him a leading authority on political questions. He is a good talker and takes firm stands in all his arguments, from which many have tried without success to shake him.

WAYNE, HON. DUNCAN A. Hon. Duncan A. Wayne, of Bradford, Michigan, comes from a family that claims as its ancestor that historical character of early American history, "Mad" Anthony Wayne.

Duncan Wayne was born in the county of Norfolk, Ontario, January 7, 1858, and was the youngest child of a family of six. When he was but a year old the death of his father left his mother alone in the world to look after her six little ones, and she struggled hard in order to support them, weaving and selling homespun cloth. The very clothes worn by the children were made by her. In summer they appeared in linen from her own loom and in winter warm woolen garments of homespun from the same source served to keep them warm and comfortable. A little farm which had been left by the father and upon which the family lived, had a small stock of sheep, and the flax was grown upon the farm from which the linen was made. The farm had been worked and cleared up by the father and elder children from a wild state, and by its means the mother kept her children about her.

When he was 12 years old young Wayne became the main support of his mother, working on the farm in the summer-time, helping gather in and plant the crops, and when winter arrived going into the woods and working in the lumber camps. He worked for Stephen L. Wiggins, of East Saginaw, in the lumber camp operated by him, and the first clothes he ever purchased were earned by young Wayne in this manner. Salaries were not high in those days, and the boy only received $14 a month while working for Wiggins; out of this he sent the greater portion to his mother and saved enough to buy his first suit of store clothes.

In 1872 the family came to Michigan and settled on a farm of 50 acres, near Bradford. The purchase price of this little tract of land was $560, and the first payment was $8, the balance being on contract. This meant a good deal of money, if the family ever hoped to become free owners of their homestead, and on Duncan Wayne the work of making all the payments now evolved. The boy labored industriously toward this end and eventually had the satisfaction of clearing the place of its indebtedness and handing the farm over to his mother. His devotion for his maternal parent kept him a bachelor for many years, and he did not marry until 1892, when he wedded Miss Maud C. Neff, of Bradford, Michigan, in that city. He brought his wife home with him, and in 1893 his mother passed away in the little home that had been purchased for her by her youngest son.

HON. DUNCAN A. WAYNE.

The original 50 acres of that little farm has now been increased to 160 by Mr. Wayne, and he still operates it. Mr. Wayne held the office of supervisor at Mount Haley township, Midland county, for 15 consecutive terms and chairman of the board of supervisors four terms up to 1898, when he was elected a member of the present Legislature, and he was a member of the school board in his district many times. He was postmaster at Bradford until he was sent to the Legislature, and the postoffice being located on Mr. Wayne's farm, his wife has succeeded him in that office. He has two children, Lelia Madelaine and Perley D.

ADOLPHUS AGUSTUS ELLIS.

ELLIS, ADOLPHUS AUGUSTUS. Adolphus Augustus Ellis, attorney at law, of Ionia, Mich., is the son of Elmer E. Ellis, one of the early settlers of Vermontville, Eaton county, Mich., who came there from Cayuga county, New York, in 1847.

Adolphus A. Ellis, the subject of this sketch, was born on his father's farm in Vermontville, October 5, 1848, and after he arrived at school age, and until his fifteenth year, attended the district school in the winters. He spent his summers laboring upon the farm. When he was about ten years of age, his father gave him three sheep, which, together with the increase, he sold, in the fall of 1864, preceding his sixteenth birthday, and with this fund to buy his books and clothing, he entered the public school of Charlotte, boarding at the home of Attorney E. A. Foote and doing chores for his board.

In the winter of 1864 he enlisted, intending to go into the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, but was unable to pass the physical examination. He returned to school and finished the school year; then he "went west," to Iowa, where for three years he worked as a farm hand in the summer and attended school in the winters, near Newton, Ia. He returned to Michigan in the fall of 1868 and engaged in hardwood lumbering, and, with the money earned, was able to enter Olivet College in 1869. He was able to get along until the spring term of 1871, when, his funds being exhausted, he made preparation to leave school. Thomas A. Savage, the village blacksmith, prevailed upon him to accept a loan of fifty dollars necessary to complete the year's schooling. Young Ellis gave his note for the amount, and as soon as school ended, by his labor as a farm-hand and shearing sheep, earned the money and paid the note. The winter of 1871 and 1872 he taught school in a country district a few miles west of Charlotte and "boarded round." In the spring term of 1872 he taught in the Grand Ledge schools, where he continued the following two years, devoting his spare time to the study of law during the school months, and in the vacation getting what practice he could in the law office of Shaw & Pennington, attorneys at Charlotte. He was admitted to the bar before Judge Lovell at Ionia, January 5, 1876. He commenced practice in Muir, where he remained until January 1, 1881, when he removed to Ionia, where he has since resided and practiced his profession.

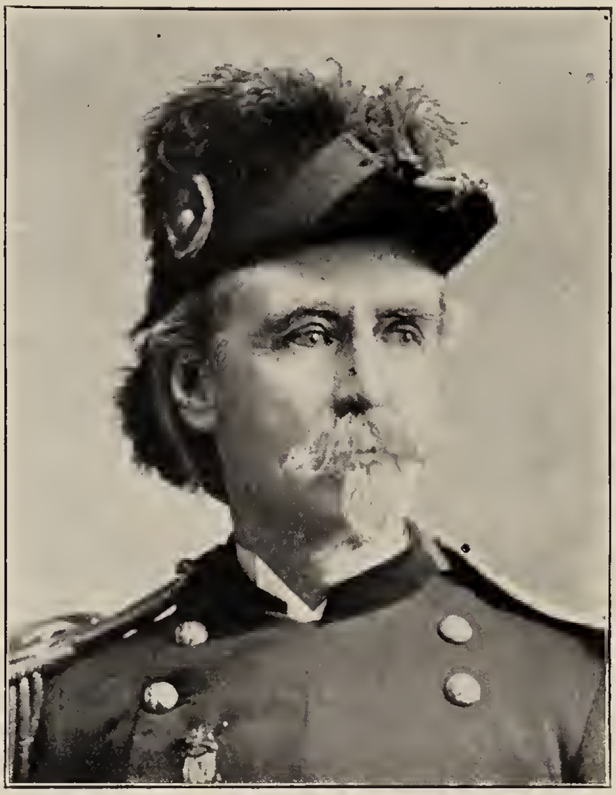
Mr. Ellis married in 1874 Miss Mattie Nichols, daughter of George W. Nichols, of Oneida, Eaton county. They have two children, Howard A., attending Olivet College, and George N., attending high school.

Mr. Ellis was elected prosecuting attorney of Ionia county in 1884 and re-elected in 1886; was elected attorney-general of the state of Michigan in 1890 and re-elected in 1892. The citizens of Ionia elected him mayor of Ionia five times, 1890-91-97-98 and 1899.

Mr. Ellis is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and belongs to the K. O. T. M., I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., R. A. and B. O. P. E.

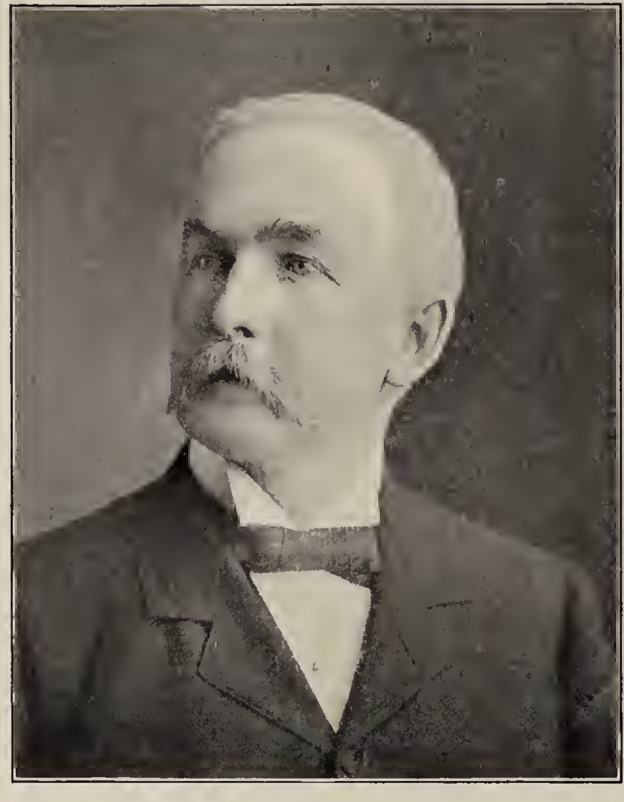
TYRRELL, HON. JOHN E. John E. Tyrrell is an Irishman by birth, having been born in Dublin, Ireland, January 28, 1848. He has had a history, that if written up in detail, would furnish most interesting reading, for he has served under two flags, one that his own people endeavored to raise over an independent country many years ago, and the flag of an alien land, now his adopted country, when the Southern States sought to make two countries out of one. When a very young child, Mr. Tyrrell came to this country and located in New York state. His education was completed there at St. John's College in Fordham, which is one of the finest Catholic institutions of its kind in New York state. While attending this college in 1864, in answer to the call of President Lincoln, young Tyrrell put aside his books and took up the musket in their stead, enlisting as a private in the Fifty-sixth New York Infantry, and serving six months in that regiment. The Fenian cause shortly after this agitated Ireland and the young man immediately offered his services, and in January, 1867, he left New York for Ireland, and reported to General Halpin, then in command of the Fenians.

Tyrrell was detailed on the staff of the general, and he served through the great rebellion of that time, taking part in many fierce struggles and participating in the battle of Wicklow Mountains on March 7, 1867. This was one of the hardest fought battles of the rebellion. Four days later, on March 11, Tyrrel was captured by the English as a suspect and held as a prisoner until the following May, when, upon his release May 23, 1867, he determined to return to America, and taking the first opportunity offered him, arrived in New York City, June 10, 1867. The active part he had taken in the struggle for liberty made by his fellow countrymen, together with the vast amount of misery and suffering he had witnessed there filled the young patriot's heart with a desire to do something toward alleviating the existing conditions and working toward the final freedom of his native land. He went to Canada and there organized a division of Fenians. The Canadian government soon set their secret service to work and discovered the existence of the division and soon Mr. Tyrrell became an object of interest for the government detectives, so, as he did not desire another experience in an English prison, he left Canada behind him and returned to the United States. He came to Michigan in March, 1868, and has lived in this state ever since, his present address being Jackson, Mich.



HON. JOHN E. TYRRELL.

Mr. Tyrrell has never sought political office. He is a Republican, and was chairman of the Blaine-Logan Club in 1884 on the occasion of Mr. Blaine's visit to this state during his campaign tour. Mr. Tyrrell was elected representative to the Legislature from the City District of Jackson, for the session of 1889. He has served in the National Guard since 1875, was commissioned captain in 1884, major in 1888; lieutenant-colonel in 1889, colonel First Infantry 1892, and brigadier-general commanding brigade in 1898. He married Miss Katherine Wilsey, daughter of Solomon Wilsey, August 31, 1870, at Dexter, Michigan.



JAMES HENRY SEAGER.

SEAGER, JAMES HENRY. Seager is a name that belongs to Connecticut, where, ever since the early days when that state formed a part of the colonies in possession of Great Britain, the family has lived and flourished, always taking an active part in the historical changes of the government, and serving in the colonial troops during the revolution.

James Henry Seager was born in Rochester, New York, on the 27th day of December, 1846. His father, Reverend Schuyler Seager, was a Methodist minister, who held charges in many of the cities throughout western New York, and in later years was president of the Genesee Wesleyan College at Lima, New York.

Owing to his father's calling, which necessitated his traveling from place to place, young Seager was afforded opportunities to study in various cities and towns throughout western New York. His education concluded with a year at the Michigan Agricultural College, in 1863-'64.

While attending the latter college he was tendered a position as paymaster's clerk under Colonel Hiram F. Hale, which he accepted, serving in the department until some months after the close of the war. He was then made cashier of the Junction City, Kansas, bank, and held this position until 1870. While in Kansas Mr. Seager was also interested in levee building, dredging and railroad construction.

In the year 1871 he closed out his business interests in Kansas and returned to Michigan, finally settling in Houghton, where he represented his brother-in-law, S. L. Smith, of the firm of Smith & Harris, of that place. On the dissolution of this firm he went into business for himself, opening a general store at the Franklin mine, near the town of Hancock, also conducting a branch at Ripley, on Portage Lake, opposite Houghton. These stores have been successfully operated ever since.

Mr. Seager is a man of shrewd business instinct, and takes a keen interest in the various commercial affairs with which he has become connected. He is the vice-president of the National Bank of Houghton, Michigan, and also of the Peninsular Electric Light & Power Company of that city. He is president of the Copper Range Railroad and of the Portage Lake Foundry & Machine Company, the New Douglass Hotel Company of Houghton, and the Mining Gazette Company.

For several terms he filled the office of supervisor, but his business interests have of late years increased to such an extent that he has been prevented from accepting political office.

He has done much toward developing many of the mining industries of the Upper Peninsula, and was one of the promoters of the Baltic Mining Company and the Copper Range Mining Company, of Houghton, both of which have turned out most profitably. Mr. Seager lives in Houghton, Michigan, where he is a representative capitalist and merchant.

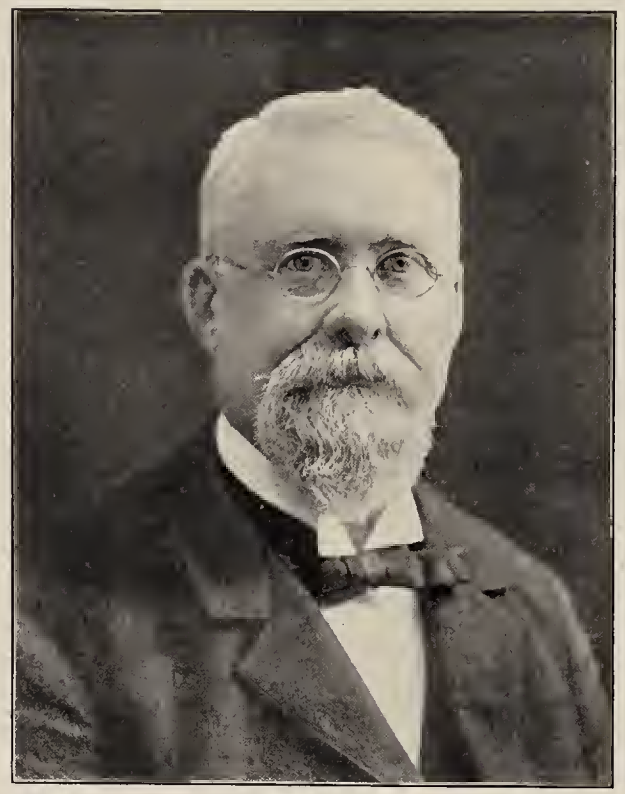
Mr. Seager married, at Fayette, Missouri, in 1869, Miss Laura Shafroth.

WHALEY, ROBERT JEROME. Robert Jerome Whaley, president of the Citizens' Commercial and Savings Bank of Flint, Mich., and a capitalist and real estate owner of that city, was born December 8, 1840, in Castile, New York state. His family is of English descent, the first Whaley that came to America was one Edward Whaley, who was one of the three regicide judges that ordered King Charles I. to the scaffold, during that period when Cromwell was in power.

Edward Whaley, upon the accession of Charles II., sought safety in the colonies, hiding from the agents of Charles II. for years in New Haven, Conn., where he is supposed to be buried.

Robert, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, built the first saw mill ever erected in Wyoming county, New York state, in 1806. His son, and Robert J. Whaley's father, Jeremiah Whaley, were engaged in operating a small farm near Castile, N. Y., when Robert was born. His education was obtained in the district school, and when he was four years of age his father opened a hotel in Pike, N. Y., where the boy attended the more advanced school of the village.

In 1850 the Whaley family moved to St. Croix county, Wis., and was one of the first families to settle at Willow River, now known as Hudson, Wis. He started a general store and continued in that business for ten years. Young Whaley helped his father in the store until December 15, 1861, when he went to Caledonia, New York, where his grandmother owned a farm. The next four years were spent in working his grandmother's farm on shares, and this gave him a good financial start. Upon the death of his grandparent he returned to Hudson and purchased a farm of 320 acres and remained there two years, and in October, 1867, came to Michigan.



ROBERT JEROME WHALEY.

January 24, 1867, he married Miss Mary McFarlan, in Flint, Mich., and returned to Hudson with his wife, where he remained until the following October. Then he went to Flint, and has lived there ever since. He now entered the lumber business, entering the mill yard of his father-in-law, sorting and piling and learning to scale lumber and logs, and going into the wood in winter. He continued in his lumbering operations until the death of his wife's father, Alexander McFarlane, in 1881. He then closed out the interests and devoted his time to looking after the estate until 1894. Since that time Mr. Whaley has looked after his farming interests.

Mr. Whaley is a director in the Flint Water Works Company and the Flint City Gas Company. He was a member of the Central Board of Control of Michigan State Institutions during the Winans administration, 1891-1892, and established the precedent of returning to the state all funds saved during the year. He is a member of Michigan Sovereign Consistory of Detroit, Mason, Templar and Shriner, and has been great finance keeper of the great camp of Michigan, K. O. T. M., for the past eighteen years.

GILMAN JONES McCLINTOCK.

McCLINTOCK, GILMAN JONES. Gilman Jones McClintock, at present engaged in a prosperous real estate and insurance business in Laingsburg, Mich., was born in Arcadia, Wayne county, New York state, September 27, 1832. His father, Freeman McClintock, was a well-known physician in Shiawassee county in its early days, and a descendant of the old New England family of McClintock. His mother was Lydia A. Short.

Until he was fifteen years of age young McClintock lived on a farm and attended district school at Bainbridge, Ohio, in which place the family resided. Later he attended the Chester Seminary at Chester, Ohio, where he first formed the acquaintance of James A. Garfield, the martyred president of the United States who was attending this college.

Young McClintock's father was desirous of having his son follow the medical profession, but the boy favored the mercantile business or the life of a farmer, so in 1851 he married Miss Wealthy A. Marshall at Bainbridge, Ohio, and coming to Michigan, located on a farm about one and one-half miles east of Laingsburg.

When his father went to California in the following year, the son looked after the collection of his outstanding debts. He then went to work in the general store of E. B. Smith, and became postmaster under President Franklin Pierce.

Upon the return of his father from California, in 1856, the father and son together purchased the general store operated by E. B. Smith and commenced business under the firm name of F. McClintock & Son. This partnership continued until 1860, when the business was sold.

The younger McClintock continued as postmaster until 1861, when he commenced to organize a military company to take part in the civil war. He was mustered in as first lieutenant in Co. D, Fourteenth Michigan Infantry, November 18, 1861, and participated in several skirmishes from Pittsburg Landing to Corinth, and was then sent to the hospital at Farmington, Miss., where he was confined with typhoid fever for over two months. Returning home in 1862, he rejoined his father in the mercantile business. In 1868 he started on his own account alone. In the meantime he secured the appointment of postmaster under Johnson. After running a general store for four years, he sold out all his interests in 1872, and since that time has been engaged in farming. He took up insurance and real estate in 1879, and returned to Laingsburg, where he has since been identified with a successful real estate and insurance business and was postmaster during both of Cleveland's administrations.

Mr. McClintock's first wife died in 1879, and he re-married in 1883, his second wife being a Miss Clara D. Webb, of Holly, New York. He has five children; Ellen M. is the wife of G. D. Millspaugh, of Albion; Helen M., wife of Rev. Samuel Bird, Denton, Mich.; Minnie lives with her elder sister, Carrie, wife of Watson Wesley, of Port Huron, Mich.; and Frankie is a teacher in the kindergarten at Port Huron.

Mr. McClintock is past commander of Henry Demming Post, G. A. R., No. 192, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is a Democrat and occupied the position of supervisor in his county for four terms.

LAUT K. SALSBURY.

SALSBURY, LAUT K. Mr. Salsbury will certainly rank as a representative Michigan man, if push and a readiness to adapt himself to various pursuits, as a means to "get there," will pass as credentials. Acting alternately as teacher, book agent, live stock dealer, farm hand and railway mail clerk, and getting his education in detached sections, as a limited financial means made possible, he now occupies a leading position at the bar. Living on his father's farm in Washtenaw county, he attended the neighborhood school until he was 14, after which he attended the Lowell (Kent county) high school for two years. At the age of 16 (1883) he received a third grade teacher's certificate and took charge of the Star district school in Bowne township, Kent county. The former teacher had been fired through the window by the large male pupils. The district had over 60 pupils, and the director agreed to pay him $60 per month, in view, no doubt, of their large number and unruly character. The second week the boys tried to send him through the window after the other teacher, but courage and muscle, aided by a heavy hickory ruler, gave him the victory. He was offered $75 per month for another year, but preferred to take a school nearer his former home, which he taught for a year. He entered Albion College in the spring of 1884, graduating from there in 1887, during the vacations acting as book agent, farm hand and live stock dealer. Upon leaving college he commenced the study of law in the office of John M. Mathewson, of Lowell, but his funds running short, he received an appointment in the mail service, through the influence of the late Congressman M. H. Ford, of Grand Rapids. He was removed from the position (April, 1888) for "offensive partisanship" and was subsequently reinstated, but declined further service. In the meantime he resumed the study of law in the office of Turner & Carroll, of Grand Rapids, remaining there some two years. Nearly a year at the University Law School, which was cut short by want of funds, followed, when in March, 1890, he was admitted to practice upon examination before the Supreme Court. The following July he opened an office at Grand Rapids, his office outfit consisting of a desk, carpet, two chairs and four books, got on the strength of money borrowed for the purpose. He had clients the first week, and arose to prominence in the profession through his connection with the Egan murder trial. Since 1891 he has been a member of the law firm of Maher & Salsbury, of Grand Rapids. He was appointed city attorney of Grand Rapids in May, 1899.

Mr. Salsbury was born at Saline, Washtenaw county, March 1, 1867. His father, George L., was a farmer and a direct descendant of the Salsburys, who came to America in 1622, the present Lord Salisbury, of England, representing the English branch of the family. His mother, Corinthia Edwards, was descended from the Vermont branch of the Edwards family. Mr. Salsbury was married November 10, 1890, to Miss Gertrude Shanks, daughter of Mark Shanks, of Clarksville. They have one daughter, Helen, born in 1896.

Politically Democratic, Mr. Salsbury has twice represented his party as candidate for prosecuting attorney of his county, and as delegate to the National Convention in 1896. In a business way, he is president and general manager of the Collins Hook & Eye Co., of Grand Rapids, employing some 75 people. His society connections are Masonic, Elks, Knights of Pythias, K. O. T. M., I. O. F. and W. O. W.

HON. JUDGE ROLLIN HARLOW PERSON.

PERSON, HON. JUDGE ROLLIN HARLOW. Rollin Harlow Person was appointed circuit judge of the new Thirtieth Judicial Circuit by Governor Winans, February, 1891, and in the following April was elected for the three years' vacancy and in 1893, nominated by all four parties, reelected without opposition for the full term.

He was born in Livingston county, Michigan, October 15, 1850. His father, Cornelius Harlow Person, was a farmer near Howell, Michigan, and as he was injured by the kick of a horse and unable to attend to the farm work alone, the boy was able to attend the district school but little after he was 10 years of age. Young Person continued his studies, as much as possible, under the direction of his father, reading and studying during his few spare hours, and when he was 19 years of age he attended a teacher's class at Howell and won a teacher's certificate. He taught two winter terms after that, and then returned to the public school, having saved sufficient money to enable him to do so. In in the spring of 1871 he was given a first grade teacher's certificate, and that same year he was made deputy register of deeds. During the year of 1872 he read law in the office of Dennis Shields, of Howell, and in the fall and winter of 1872-73 attended the Law Department of the University. Like most poor students at this University, Mr. Person had to work his way through in many ways. He sawed wood in almost every back yard in Ann Arbor, and mush and molasses furnished his daily diet. He was admitted to the bar in 1873, and the same year, shortly after graduating, married Miss Ida M. Madden, daughter of James G. Madden, at Mammouth, Illinois. Taking the advice of Horace Greeley, he started west, landing in Republican City, Nebraska, with his wife, and finding himself a thousand miles from home with less than $5 on hand.

Republican City at that period was the center of the county seat war and the Indian troubles, and there was plenty of excitement going on most of the time. The county clerk, who was also register of deeds, learning that Person was conversant with the duties of that office, and being desirous of a vacation, offered Mr. Person his office and all the fees received during his absence from town. This gave him five weeks' living, and in the meantime he located in a piece of land near the city and lived in a dugout. His wife was only 17 years old at this time, while he was 23, and here in their primitive home they passed through the intense excitement of the Indian troubles and the county seat war. Gradually Person built up a good practice and was on a fair way toward prosperity when the grasshopper plague, so common to that section, cleared the country of every living plant above ground. His clients, mostly farmers, were unable to pay their fees, so he was forced finally to abandon his home and farm and return to Howell.

He was recorder of the latter city, 1876-77, and circuit court commissioner, 1876-78. Mr. Person has four children: Harlow Stafford, now in the Literary Department, University; Harry J., with the National Biscuit Company, at Sioux City, Iowa, and May and Armand, at home. He is a Mason, having taken all degrees to Knight Templar.

PINGREE, HON. HAZEN S. No man in the country has been more talked about during the past few years than has Gov. Pingree. Born in Denmark, Maine, August 30th, 1840, the son of Jasper and Adeline (Bryant) Pingree, his early education did not extend beyond his fourteenth year. His father was a farmer and a descendent of Moses Pingree, who came from England in 1640, and settled in Ipswich, Mass. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, his grandfather in the War of 1812, and himself in the Civil War, and he treasures as mementos, a musket carried by each in the service. At the age of fourteen he secured work in a cotton factory at Saco, Me., and in 1860 he went to work in a shoe factory at Hopkinton, Mass. He was thus employed in 1862 when he enlisted in a regiment of artillery and served until the close of the war. His service was with the Army of the Potomac, in which he participated in a dozen or more battles. He was, with a number of his comrades, taken prisoner by Mosby, May 25th, 1864, and held for some five months at different southern prisons. Soon after his muster out in August, 1865, he came to Detroit and worked for a time as an employee in a shoe factory. In December, 1866, the shoe manufacturing firm of Pingree & Smith was formed with a capital of $1,360.00. They purchased a small plant and with eight hands employed they closed the first year's business with an output of some $20,000. The concern has become the most extensive of its kind in the west, latterly employing over 700 hands, with an output of about one million dollars annually.

It is in his political career, however, that Gov. Pingree has become best known. In 1889 his political friends were at sea for a candidate for mayor of Detroit, and upon their earnest solicitation, he accepted the nomination. He was elected by a decisive vote and re-elected for the three succeeding terms, at his last election his majority exceeding the entire vote received by his competitor. He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor in 1892 and again in 1894, but the nomination came to him readily in 1896, when he was elected by a majority over all others, of 66,000, leading his colleagues on the Republican ticket by an average of over 20,000, and in his home county (Wayne) by about 4,000. He was re-elected in 1898.

HON. HAZEN S. PINGREE.

Gov. Pingree's distinguishing traits as an official, are his originality, his aggressiveness and his tenacity, with a tendency towards state socialism or the civil ownership or control of public utilities. As Mayor of Detroit he gave an impulse to public improvement, especially in the way of paving, secured the establishment of the public lighting plant, and combatted what he regarded as unjustifiable pretensions on the part of the street railways. These measures gave him prominence throughout the state and led him to the governor's chair, where the same traits have inspired his action. A law for the local taxation of railroads was made inoperative by the Supreme Court decision. A law providing for a State Tax Commission is in operation and promises good results. But Gov. Pingree's official career cannot be reviewed here, for obvious reasons. Gov. Pingree occupies a fine mansion on Woodward avenue, in Detroit. Mrs. Pingree, to whom he was married in 1872, was formerly Miss Frances A. Gilbert, of Mount Clemens. They have had three children, two daughters (the eldest deceased), and one son, Hazen S.

MARK NORRIS.

NORRIS, MARK. The name of Norris was in the early days a familiar one in Eastern Michigan, and during later years has become equally so in the west. Mark Norris, grandfather of the present, located at Ypsilanti in 1827 and was for many years prominent in business, social and political life. The family are in direct descent from Nicholas Norris, who came to America from England in 1640. A son of the elder Mark Norris, Lyman Decatur Norris, father of the present Mark, was for many years a prominent attorney in Ypsilanti, and during his residence there was elected to and served a term in the State Senate, and was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867. He left a lucrative practice at Ypsilanti, removing to Grand Rapids, then a small town, comparatively, but with the expressed conviction on his part that it was destined to become the second city of Michigan, a prediction which he lived to see. He acquired an extensive practice in western Michigan and was at one time candidate on the Democratic ticket for Judge of the Supreme Court. The wife of Mr. Norris and mother of the present Mark, was Lucy A. Whittlesey, a native of Connecticut, and direct descendant of Rev. John Cotton.

The present Mark Norris is a member of the law firm of Crane, Norris & Stevens, of Grand Rapids, and was born at Ypsilanti July 28th, 1857. His education was elaborate, and it may be said finished, so far as it could well be finished in the schools, embracing the full course at the Ypsilanti Public Schools, two years (1871-1873) at the Yonkers Military Academy, at Yonkers, N. Y., a preparatory college course at DeVeaux College, Suspension Bridge, N. Y., and a four years' literary course at the university, from which he graduated in 1879, this being followed by a two years' law course, from which he graduated in 1882, having previously, during his leisure months, for several years read law in the office of Norris & Uhl, of Grand Rapids. He was admitted to practice upon examination before the Supreme Court, April 14th, 1882. He continued in the office of Norris & Uhl as assistant and partner until the dissolution of the firm in 1887, when he became a partner with his father under the firm name of Norris & Norris. This connection continued until the death of the father in 1894, when Mr. Norris continued the practice alone for several years, until the formation of the present firm of Crane, Norris & Stevens. Mr. Norris has, during his professional career, made a specialty of fire insurance law, and is called as counsel in fire insurance cases throughout the United States. He represented the prevailing defendant party in a case of national importance, the Chippewa Lumber Company vs. the Phoenix Insurance Company, reported in the 80th Michigan Reports, p. 116. He was for four years a member of the State Board of Law Examiners, to which he was appointed by Gov. Rich in 1895. He has business interests outside of his profession, including a directorate in the Grand Rapids Desk Company. In politics he ranks as a gold Democrat. He is a Mason, a member of the Alpha Delta Phi of the University of Michigan, and of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Miss Cornelia Abbott, daughter of Rev. Larmon W. Abbott, of Ridgefield, Conn., became Mrs. Norris in 1885. They have three children, Margaret A., Abbott L. and Cornella.

MORSE, JUDGE ALLEN BENTON. Allen Benton Morse, attorney-at-law, Ionia, Michigan, is one of the oldest residents of this state, having been born in Otisco township, Ionia county, January 7, 1839. He was the third white child and first boy born in that township. Mr. Morse is a direct descendant of old Puritan stock, tracing his ancestry back to Samuel Morse, who came from England. His father, John L. Morse, came to Michigan in 1830, from Courtlandt county, New York, locating first in Oakland county and afterwards removing to Ionia county. The elder Morse was a member of the Michigan State Legislature 1846-47, and judge of Probate Court for Ionia county 11 years.

Allen B. Morse was educated at the district school near his father's farm, and when the gold excitement broke out, his father left for California, leaving his farm and six children, and all under the care of the mother. Allen, being the oldest, it devolved upon him to do all he could toward the maintenance of the family. He taught school, worked the farm and helped the neighbors, and did everything that would serve to bring in some money toward the family treasury. In the fall of 1859 he was given his first good suit of clothes and sent to the Agricultural College at Lansing, where he remained two years and paid for his board by working on the farm at nine cents per hour. He then taught school one winter and was a law student at the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted, July 30, 1861, as a private in Co. B, 16th Michigan Infantry. For meritorious conduct he was commissioned first lieutenant in the 21st Michigan, became adjutant of said regiment, and served as assistant adjutant on the staff of Col. Frank T. Sherman, commanding a brigade in Sheridan's division. He lost his left arm at Mission Ridge November 25, 1863, and was mustered out of service September 16, 1864. Returning to Ionia he commenced the reading of law in the office of W. B. Wells of that city and was admitted to the bar in Ionia by Judge Lewis S. Lovell, February 28, 1865. Mr. Wells then took him into partnership in March, 1865, and the partnership continued until 1880, when the firm became Morse, Wilson and Trowbridge, and remained such until Judge Morse took his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Michigan in October, 1885.

JUDGE ALLEN BENTON MORSE.

In 1892 Judge Morse resigned his place on the bench and became the Democratic candidate for governor. He was defeated by John T. Rich, but as a reward for his party loyalty was appointed United States consul at Glasgow, Scotland, by President Cleveland.

After serving four years, Judge Morse returned to Ionia and resumed his practice of law.

He was first married in 1874, to Miss Frances Marion Van Allen, who died in 1884. In 1888 Miss Anna Babcock, of Ionia, became Mrs. Morse. He has four children: Marion, wife of E. M. Davis, of Ionia; Van Allen, in Des Moines, Ia.; Lucy C. and Dan R., students.

Judge Morse is a member of St. Vincent Lodge, F. and A. M., of Glasgow, Scotland, where he was raised while he was United States consul in that city.

GEORGE WILLIS BEMENT.

BEMENT, GEORGE WILLIS. George Willis Bement, secretary and treasurer of the E. Bement's Sons establishment for the manufacture of plows, stoves and agricultural implements, located at Lansing, Michigan, was born at Fostoria, Ohio, November 9, 1850. When old enough he was sent to the public schools in his native city, and when 15 years of age, took two terms at the Fostoria Academy under William C. Turner, and later took a special course in Greek and Latin under a private teacher.

From his twelfth to his seventeenth year he spent his summer vacations working in his father's foundry and learning the trade of a moulder, an art in which he became very proficient, and which served him well in after years. His earnings during this period of his career amounted to about $3 a week.

The winter of his eighteenth year found him engaged in the profession of school teacher, having in charge about forty scholars in a district school some six miles from Fostoria. The following spring he turned his attention to the trade he had learned in his father's foundry, and started out as a moulder. He secured his first work in this line with the firm of Loomis & Nyman, at Tiffin, Ohio, in the manufacture of plows and machinery.

As young Bement had given his father all the money he had earned at school teaching, in his new career he was obliged to hustle for himself. After remaining about three months in the employ of Loomis & Nyman, went to Toledo, where shortly afterwards his brother joined him. The brothers worked together for a while in Toledo, and finally decided to come to Michigan. They did so, and visited a number of towns in this state, Monroe, Adrian, Tecumseh, Albion and Battle Creek. He found work with the firm of Nichols, Shepherd & Company, of the latter place, where being considered a good moulder, he earned $13.50 a week, although only nineteen years of age. Remaining with the firm until September, he returned to Fostoria, and accepted the position of cashier in the store of ex-Governor Charles Foster. Mr. Bement stayed with Mr. Foster until November, 1870, and that fall joined his father and brother in the foundry they had established in Lansing.

The history of the success of this firm has been told in these pages. While the elder brother and the father looked after the business end of the concern, G. W. Bement decorated the plow beams during the day, and at night attended to the books and the general office work. Mr. Bement, in 1893, was made a member of and treasurer of the board of control of the Michigan School for Blind, in which capacity he served six years, and in January, 1899, was re-appointed by Governor Pingree to serve six years longer. He is a Republican in politics, and was a member of the city council of Lansing in 1895-97 and '99. He was also a member of the Lansing Board of Education for nine years, and in 1896 was one of the presidential electors of Michigan, from the Sixth Congressional District.

His marriage took place on June 13, 1872, to Miss Rillie Finsthwait. They have two children, Howard Bement and Frank H. Bement. Mr. Bement is a Mason and Knights Templar.

CLARAGE, CHARLES. Mr. Clarage is of English and New England descent, his father, Thomas Clarage (Claridge) having been born in England and his mother, Elizabeth M. Hooker, being a native of Vermont. Charles Clarage was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, August 4th, 1860. Thomas Clarage was junior member of the old firm of Bird & Clarage, founders and machinists at Kalamazoo. He died in 1895. Charles attended the public schools of Kalamazoo until his fourteenth year, when his educational course was intermitted by three years in business life, two years as clerk in a news and stationery store, and one year as clerk in the Kalamazoo postoffice. In 1877 he entered the Baptist College at Kalamazoo, and was a student therein during the two following years. His college course was followed by a further service of three years in the Kalamazoo postoffice and railway mail service. In 1882 he became interested in the Bird Windmill Co., of Kalamazoo, being secretary of the company and afterwards represented its interests at Lincoln, Nebraska, for one year. Returning to Kalamazoo in 1885, he purchased the half interest of Mr. C. H. Bird in the firm of Bird & Clarage, and the business thereafter took on the style of Thos. Clarage & Son. For two or three years before his death, Thomas Clarage practically retired from the active management of the business, to which the son naturally succeeded, and he has been the active manager for the past seven years. The foundations of a business so well laid by the father have been improved upon and added to by the son, who continues the business under the former well known name and style. The working force has been fully doubled during the past five years and the capacity of the plant increased in the same proportion, to enable them to handle the rapidly increasing business. The orders were formerly largely from Kalamazoo and immediate vicinity, and while these are steadily on the increase, Indiana and Illinois are now supplying a large amount of their business. Detroit also has come to the front with a rapidly increasing demand and for some years past, large contracts have been secured with some of Detroit's best known business houses.

CHARLES CLARAGE.

Mr. Clarage is one of Kalamazoo's young hustlers, his concern being one of the few which continued during the hard times period, without being compelled to shut down or to reduce the working force or cut down their wages. He kept his men busy on full time during the whole period of the industrial depression.

Miss Ella M. Southworth, daughter of Randall W. Southworth, of Kalamazoo, became Mrs. Clarage, October 15th, 1884. They have one son, Harry Randall Clarage, eleven years of age. In his religious connections, Mr. Clarage is a Presbyterian. His society connections are Masonic, including Kalamazoo Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Michigan Sovereign Consistory of Detroit. He is also an enthusiastic wheelman and through his efforts and under his personal direction was constructed thirteen miles of cycle path, one of the best in the state, to Gull Lake, which has been a source of much pleasure to Kalamazoo wheelmen.

CHARLES BRIGGS.

BRIGGS, CHARLES. Calumet's leading merchant, Charles Briggs, proprietor of the Hecla store in that city, and president of the Merchants & Miners' Bank of Calumet, since its organization in 1873, was born November 12, 1837, in Cincinnatus, Cortland county, New York state. His father, Dr. Isaac Briggs, a physician, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, his father's father and grandfather were Congregational ministers in Massachusetts. Mr. Briggs is a descendant of the old Allerton family of Massachusetts.

Young Briggs attended the district schools of Dryden, where his family moved when he was a child, and when he became 8 years of age he was sent to the Homer Academy at Homer, New York, where he studied for four years. His uncle was at that time operating a general store at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, so when he reached his fourteenth year his uncle sent for him and gave him a position as clerk in the store. He remained in this position for nine years, and at the end of that time he was offered and accepted a position as cashier in the Lake Geneva Bank. After a year in this capacity he realized the opportunities offered in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan for a young and energetic man, so he came to this state and secured a position as bookkeeper in the general store of S. D. North & Co. He had been saving his money, and the following year became a partner in the concern under the firm name of North & Briggs at Rockland, Ontonagon County. The new firm met with success, and the next year branched out and established a store at the Quincy mine at Hancock, Michigan, and in 1868 started a store at Calumet, closing the Rockland store. Two years after the Calumet venture another store was established at Lake Linden. In 1876 the company dissolved, Mr. Briggs taking the store at Calumet and Mr. North the one at the Quincy mine. The silent partner, William Harris, took the Lake Linden branch. Mr. Briggs then associated with him H. K. Cole, under the firm name of Briggs & Cole, and enlarged the Hecla store at Calumet to accommodate the increasing business. This partnership was dissolved in 1884, when Mr. Cole withdrew from the firm, leaving Mr. Briggs sole proprietor.

Mr. Briggs has been a trustee of the school district of Calumet township for nineteen years. In 1891, he was made president of the board, and as such he acted until 1895. He became secretary in 1895. District No. 1 is without doubt the largest township school district in the United States, having 6,798 scholars enrolled in 1898, and fourteen school buildings, a general high school and a staff of 101 teachers.

Mr. Briggs married in 1865, Miss Sarah E. Hanna, at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. His only son, Charles Edwin Briggs, is a surgeon at the Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Briggs is president of the E. F. Sutton Company, of Lake Linden, Michigan, and in 1879-80 was a member of the Michigan Legislature.

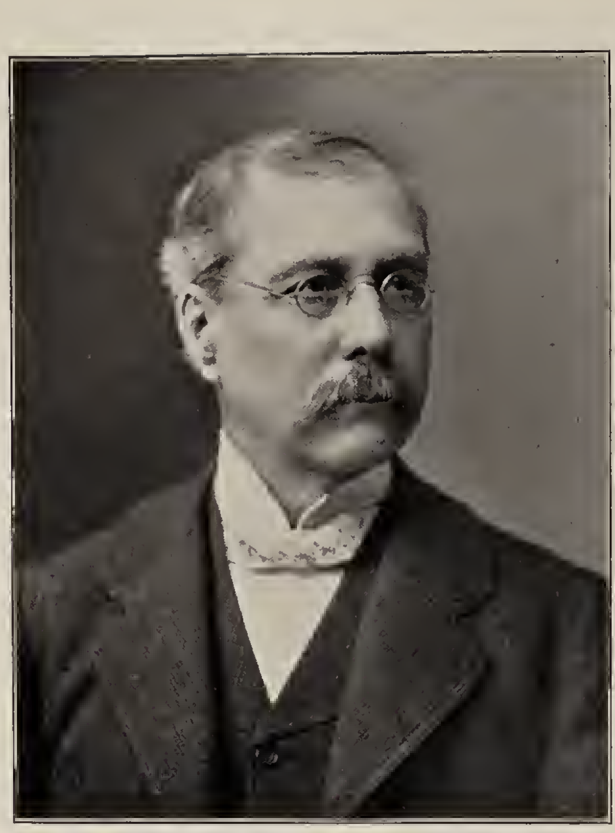
CROZE, HON. JOSEPH. Houghton's mayor, Hon. Joseph Croze, has an interesting history, one that is replete with incidents of hardships and trials, for in his early career he found himself in an alien land, with strangers surrounding him, whose language he had to learn in order that he might find a position above that of a day laborer. Joseph Croze was born near St. Henri de Mascouche, Province of Quebec, February 8, 1841. His father was Pierre Laurent Croze, a farmer near Montreal, Canada, and the original founders of the family came from France, in 1762.

Joseph Croze attended the parish schools near his home during the winter months when there was no work that required his assistance on the farm, and all summer long labored as a farm hand. Up to the time he was 18 years of age, he made about $18 a month at this work, and then not wishing to follow in his father's vocation he left home and came to Michigan in search of employment.

He arrived at Eagle River, Michigan, May 24, 1859, with $2.00 in cash to pay his way until he could find work. Even the clothes he wore at that time were unpaid for. He found employment as a surface man at the Cliff copper mine, working for $24 a month, and paying $8 for his board. He found great difficulty in getting along with his limited knowledge of the English language, but after a while he managed to pick up sufficient to enable him to converse with his fellow-workmen. Six months later he drove a mule team, hauling wood to the mine. The next two years he worked as a chopper, getting out wood for the Garden City mine, now a part of the Phoenix Mining Company's property. Every month out of his meager wages he managed to save and send home $10, which left him $16 for his own expenses. A year later he was made timekeeper for the company and assistant surface boss. He left this position after ten or twelve months to become clerk in Wright's Hotel at Eagle River, where he remained until June 1, 1869, and went to Houghton, Michigan, where he accepted a position as clerk in the general store of Smith & Harris of that place, now the Graham Pope store. He remained with this firm for eight years, and his wages were advanced every year. By dint of constant study and long experience he soon became an excellent business man, and saved his money with a view of starting in business for himself should opportunity offer.

In 1873 he invested his savings of $2,000 in an undivided half interest in a towing tug and four scows, and after three years he had made enough to enable him to buy out his partner's share in the concern, and became sole proprietor of the outfit. Business increased rapidly, and in 1877 he resigned his position in the employ of Smith & Harris, in order to devote his entire time and attention to the towing business. Since that time he has built up the business, and now owns several large tugs and drydocks and does a large amount of ship repairing.

In 1897 he was appointed to fill the vacant office of mayor of Houghton, and he was elected again to this office in 1898. He is director of the School Board of District No. 2, East Houghton, and has been identified with that body for over eight years. He was alderman during the years 1896-97. He married in 1869, Miss Johanna Sullivan at Eagle River, and has nine children. Mr. Croze is a stockholder in the Peninsular Electric Light & Power Company of Houghton County, and an extensive holder of real estate.



ELBRIDGE GERRY BROWN.

BROWN, ELBRIDGE GERRY. Elbridge Gerry Brown, supply clerk for the Calumet & Hecla Mine, and a resident of Calumet, Michigan, is the son of Manly Brown, who was born in Corinth, Orange county, Vermont, served in the war of 1812, after which he settled near Batavia, Genesee county, New York, married Betsey Moulton, who was born in Minden, Massachusetts, and whose father, Royal Moulton, settled in the town of Batavia, New York, in 1808.

Elbridge G. Brown was born May 14, 1840, at Cheektowaga, New York, where his father operated a small farm, and his education was commenced in the district school near his home, where he was privileged to attend during the winter terms. The boy earned his first money as a switch tender on the Buffalo & Coshocton Valley Railroad, the same roadbed now owned by the West Shore Railroad Co., working for four months at 50 cents per diem, when only 12 years of age. He then attended two terms at the Genesee Seminary, situated at Alexander, Genesee county, New York, after which he became a teacher in a district school two miles from his home, at a salary of $18 a month. In August, 1862, young Brown enlisted in the 50th New York regiment, which had been assigned to the engineer's corps, and as such he served through the war, being clerk of his company when he was discharged in 1865 at the close of the war.

After leaving the army he took up the study of telegraphy, and after perfecting himself in that science failed to secure a position. In 1867 he found work handling freight for the Merchants' Union Express Company at Cleveland, Ohio. He remained at this employment for nine months and then became a messenger for the same company traveling between Cleveland and Millersburg, Ohio. After six months in this branch of the work he was transferred to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, with the Union Express Company of that city, which was later absorbed by the American Express Company. During this change, he went to work again as a porter with the new company, and a month later was made bill clerk, remaining such until the Adams Express Company gathered in the system, when he was made money order clerk, holding that position until 1874. He then went to Lake Superior, to accept employment with the Sturgeon River Lumber Company of Hancock, Michigan, which he resigned in 1880 to fill a position as supply clerk for the Hecla mine. In 1888 he was made supply clerk for the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, and has held that position since then.

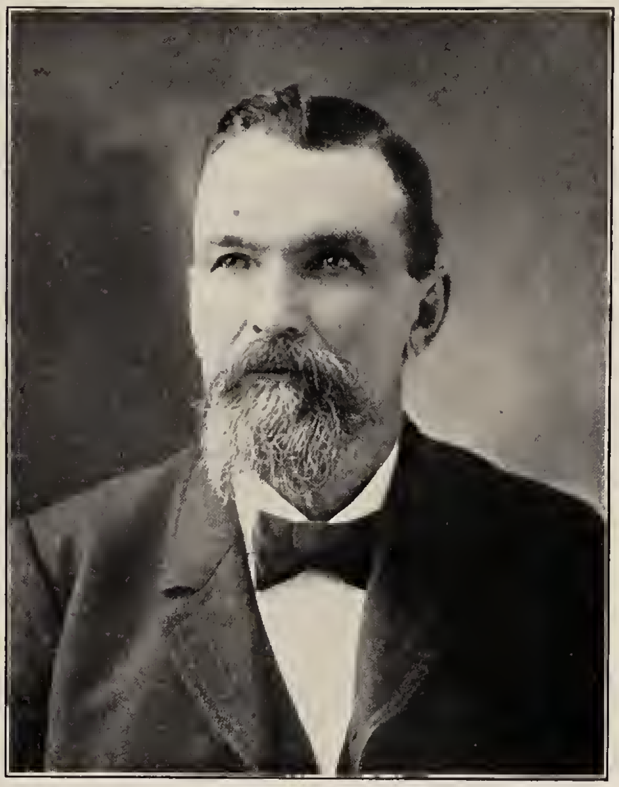
Mr. Brown has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Elizabeth Lombard, of Tacutneyville, Vermont, who died in 1889. In 1893 Miss Julia Watkins, of Lapeer, became Mrs. E. G. Brown.

Mr. Brown is a Democrat, and was made a member of the board of control of the Michigan College of Mines at Houghton, Michigan, in 1897; his term will expire in 1903.

He is a Mason, and a member of Montrose Commandery, Knights Templar, of Calumet, and Saladin Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Grand Rapids. He was formerly chaplain and adjutant of the Grand Army of the Republic Post of Calumet.

ORR, GEORGE HENRY. Mr. Orr's grandfather came originally from the State of Vermont, and his father operated a farm in Steuben county, N. Y., where George Henry was born May 17, 1842. The boy attended a district school and later a graded school at Academy Corners, Pa., after leaving which he worked with his father as a farm hand.

When he was 16 years of age he took a contract getting out stave and tie timber, but what money he made at this he turned in toward the support of his family. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company F, One Hundred and Seventh New York Volunteer Infantry and was discharged and sent home four months later on account of rheumatism contracted while he was in service. Borrowing $125, young Orr then went into the retail meat and provision business and continued for five years with good success. His uncle was in the business with him and the firm bought and shipped stock to New York City. In 1868 George bought out his uncle's interests and the next three years operated on his own account, buying and selling live stock and managing the retail department for three years and then selling out on account of poor business. In the spring of 1871 he took what money he had and could borrow and started in getting out logs for Brooks & Gillett, of Addison, New York. In the spring of 1873 he moved his outfit to Manistique, Michigan, and took a contract putting in logs for the Chicago Lumbering Company of that place. He met with sufficient success the first year to enable him to pay off the mortgage on his plant, and his debts in New York. He then bought a larger outfit, working as a jobber until 1878, when he bought an interest in the Chicago Lumbering Company, and became superintendent of the logging operations conducted by them. He occupies this same position today. The Chicago Lumbering Company cuts about 75,000,000 feet of lumber per year.



GEORGE HENRY ORR.

Mr. Orr is also superintendent of The Weston Lumber Company's lumbering operations at Manistique.

His success has been due to his own personal efforts, his perseverance and energy. He has not lost during the past twenty-eight years over forty days for vacations and illness.

Mr. Orr is president of the State Bank at Manistique, vice-president of the White Marble Lime Company, manager of the Manistique & Northwestern Railroad and a director in the Chicago Lumbering Company. He is also vice-president and director in the Manistique Electric Light & Power Company. He was first president of the village of Manistique, county treasurer for four years and director of schools for ten years. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Orr married Miss Ellen S. Eddy at Greene, N. Y., in 1863, and his only surviving child, Charles Orr, is a druggist at Manistique. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Manistique.

NORRIS OSCAR GRISWOLD.

GRISWOLD, NORRIS OSCAR. No class of men has contributed more to the political, military, industrial and intellectual history of the country than the so-called Scotch-Irish. They gave tone to the early settlements in portions of Pennsylvania, in Virginia and the Carolinas, and their descendants are found in the States to the west of those named. Their energy is well exemplified in the subject of the present sketch. Mr. Griswold was born on a farm at West Mecca, Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1850, and is of Scotch-Irish extraction. He was one of ten children and his education up to the age of fourteen was acquired at the country school, with a few terms at a select school at Baconsburg, Ohio. At the age of fifteen (1865) he quitted home and started out to make his own way in the world. His first halt was at Niles, O., where he worked for a time as a carpenter's apprentice. Later he was employed in a lumber yard at Bloomfield, O. The newer portions of Michigan seemed then an inviting field, and with a companion he landed at Greenville, March 19th, 1869, at once securing employment as a farm hand on the oak openings in Eureka township. Not satisfied with his limited education he went to Greenville and secured a place to work for his board, while attending the village school. With no means, and no opportunity to earn any, he acted as janitor for the school, and built the sidewalks around the school house to pay his tuition. During the summer vacation he worked with the fence gang along the newly built railroad, and earned money enough to carry him through the fall term of school. The next summer found him in the harvest field, and at the age of twenty-one he was employed to teach a district school four miles from Greenville. He attended the ensuing spring term of school at Greenville, and the same year was appointed superintendent of schools at Stanton, which position he held one year. His ambition being the law, he pursued a course of private study while at Stanton, and in 1872 he returned to Greenville and entered the law office of Ellsworth & Lewis. In the fall of 1874 he was admitted to practice, and coupling the insurance business with that of law, he hung out his shingle at Greenville. He soon quit insurance, however, and gave his whole time to practice, and from that time on has been a successful and well-known practitioner in all the state courts.

Mr. Griswold served three consecutive terms as circuit court commissioner for Montcalm county, having been first elected in 1874. From this position he was directly advanced to the more responsible office of judge of probate. He was for several years city attorney of the city of Stanton, and has held that office in Greenville as well as served on the common council of the city, and was for many years a member of the Board of Education. He is a Mason of the Royal Arch Chapter and of the Auxiliary Order of the Eastern Star, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Maccabees.

He is a Republican in politics, but quit his party in 1896 upon the money question.

Mrs. Griswold was formerly Miss Franc A. Gooding, to whom Mr. Griswold was married May 11, 1875. She is a native of West Henrietta, N. Y., and a graduate of Fairfield Seminary, in the class of 1872. They have three children, Harper H., a law student; Hudson B. and Helen, aged respectively 19, 16 and 7 years.

GARFIELD, CHARLES WILLIAM. Charles William Garfield was born in Wauwatosa, near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, March 14, 1848. His father, Samuel M. Garfield, having emigrated from Genesee County, New York, about 1840. His mother, Harriet E. Brown, was born in New Hampshire, very near the original home of the Garfield family. The Garfields moved from Wisconsin to Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1858, settling upon Burton Farm, just south of the city.

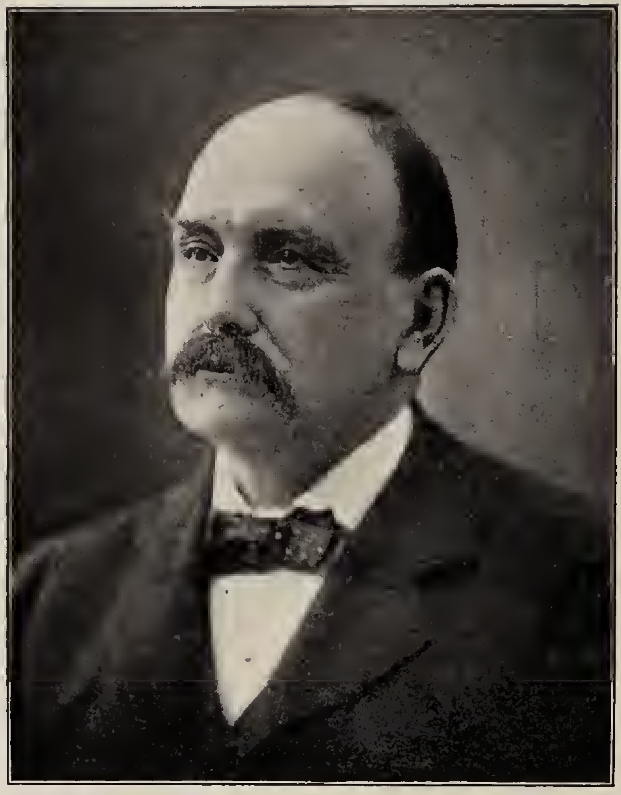
The subject of our sketch worked upon the farm summers, attended school during the winters, practically completing the High School course when he had reached the age of 18. He taught school several years in his own and adjoining districts, and entered the State Agricultural College as a sophomore in 1868. He paid his expenses in College largely by teaching school, completing the course in 1870.

Owing to greatly impaired health, his plan of life was entirely changed, and he entered horticulture as an occupation, spending a year as an apprentice with the firm of Storrs & Harrison, Painesville, Ohio. His first business enterprise was in growing nursery stock, which proved to be a disaster, owing to the unprecedented severity of the winter of 1872-3, which practically destroyed his stock, leaving him in debt for quite a large amount. He was offered a position of foreman of the gardens at the Agricultural College, on a small salary, which he accepted, and soon thereafter was elected secretary of the State Horticultural Society. To these two branches of labor was added a third, the management of the Farm Department of the Detroit Free Press. These positions he held until the death of his father, after which he returned to the old homestead in the autumn of 1877, which he made his permanent home. He continued as secretary of the State Horticultural Society until 1885, when failing health compelled him to retire from this work. During these years many temptations to enter the educational field were presented, but he was loyal to his chosen occupation of horticulture, and became an authority upon matters of fruit growing and gardening. He was secretary of the American Pomological Society for some years, but was compelled to retire from this work on account of his health. He is still chairman of the executive committee of this organization. For twelve years he was a member of the governing board of the State Agricultural College, and has been prominently identified with many organizations devoted to rural affairs in his own state, and in the nation. At the date of this writing he is president of the Grand Rapids Savings Bank, and director in a number of business organizations at Grand Rapids. He was identified with the movement which resulted in the magnificent organization of Farmers' Institutes in the state. He was one of the leading spirits in the organization of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association. Under a recent enactment of the Michigan Legislature he was appointed a member of the Michigan Forestry Commission, and was subsequently elected president of the Commission. As a member of the Legislature of 1881 he rendered valuable service in connection with enactments in the interests of rural affairs, and was the originator of Arbor Day, as now celebrated in this state.

CHARLES WILLIAM GARFIELD.

His wife is of Scotch parentage, and was the daughter of Mr. Thomas Smith, who installed the gas system in Grand Rapids at an early day, and was identified with the development of the city as a prominent factor.

Burton Farm, the home of Mr. Garfield, is one of the most attractive places in the suburbs of Grand Rapids, and is especially noted for its wide range of tree growth. It is a successful fruit and truck farm. Mr. Garfield's tastes do not run to making money, but rather to the development of conditions that add to the pleasure of rural life, and the attractiveness of his city.



WILLIAM GEORGE HOWARD.

HOWARD, WILLIAM GEORGE. Mr. Howard is a native of Michigan, having been born near Edwardsburg, in Cass county, in 1846. He is a contradiction of the adage that a prophet is without honor in his own country, as a high measure of professional success has attended him in the near neighborhood of the place of his birth. He attended the neighborhood school until 15 years old, and then the village school at Edwardsburg for one year. Was a student at Olivet College in 1863-65, entering Kalamazoo College in the spring of 1865 and graduating in 1867, having taken the course. He entered the law office of Balch, Smiley & Balch, of Kalamazoo, where he read law for two years, in connection with a term in the Law Department of the University, and was admitted to practice in Kalamazoo, October, 1869. His first active practice was in Dowagiac, where he formed a connection with James Sullivan, as Sullivan & Howard, in February, 1870, so continuing for three years. In the Fall of 1870 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Cass County and was elected City Treasurer of Dowagiac in 1871. The field at Dowagiac not proving as promising as he had hoped, he returned to Kalamazoo in June, 1873, becoming a partner in the newly-formed law firm of Balch, Howard & Balch. This connection continued until 1878, when the firm became Brown, Howard & Roos. The senior of the firm, Arthur S. Brown, withdrew a year later, and from 1879 to 1897 the firm was Howard & Roos, and in the latter year became Howard, Roos & Howard, by the admission of Henry C., a son of William G.

Mr. Howard stands at the head of the bar in Western Michigan and enjoys a national reputation as a patent lawyer. He was for years the successful attorney in the celebrated Spring Tooth Harrow litigation, which led him to a close study of the patent laws, by which he acquired a special aptness in the handling of patent litigation. He owns the farm in Cass county on which he was born, and attends to its management, spending his vacations there. He is the present mayor of the city of Kalamazoo, and was a member of the Kalamazoo Board of Education for six years, and was for four years its treasurer. He is one of the executors of the Beckwith estate, manufacturers of Round Oak stoves and ranges at Dowagiac; vice-president and director of the Home Savings Bank of Kalamazoo, a director in the South Side Improvement Company, and a stockholder in the Kalamazoo Corset Company and the Kalamazoo Ice Company. He has been attorney for and trustee of Kalamazoo College since 1888, and is the general attorney for the "International Congress," a secret fraternal society, with headquarters at Dowagiac, of which he is a member. He is also a member of the Oddfellows, of the United Workmen, of the National Union and has been president of the Kalamazoo Club. In 1897 he was presented and urged by the delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Southwestern Michigan, for nomination as Judge of the Supreme Court. His father, George T., was from Delaware, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Eliza Parsons. They settled in Cass county in 1845. Mr. Howard was married in 1870 to Miss Lizzie E. Cooper, daughter of Charles Cooper, of White Pigeon, Michigan. They have two sons, Henry C., previously mentioned, and John A., travelling salesman for the Round Oak Stove Company.

JUDD, GEORGE EDWIN. Mr. Judd was born March 23rd, 1838, at South Hadley, Mass. His father, Samuel, and all the family on his father's side, were thoroughbred Yankees and were born on one spot in the old Bay State. His mother, who was Julia Ann Swaine, is also of the old Yankee families of that state. In 1852 the parents of George E. emigrated to Michigan, settling in Grand Rapids. The young man remained at the old place until they could locate a home in the then almost unexplored Northwest Territory, and he did the best he could, working on a farm at eight dollars per month. He followed his parents to Michigan late in the year and found employment as drayman with the old firm of Martin Bros. He then went to Lamont as clerk in a general store, remaining two years. Returning to Grand Rapids, he entered the store of Fox & Company, as clerk, but sickness compelled him to leave this position, and later he went with Church, Judd & Co., butchers. At the age of nineteen he engaged in business with Thomas Martin, this partnership being subsequently merged in the firm of Judd Brothers, which continued until the war broke out. The firm then closed their establishment, the partners enlisting in Co. A, Third Michigan Infantry, of which one brother, S. A. Judd, was captain. George E. was elected sargeant, and the 10th of June, 1861, was mustered into service and left for Potomac. In October, 1861, he was commissioned first lieutenant, and at the Battle of Fair Oaks, May 31st, 1862, his brother was killed and he himself had his left arm shattered, and it was later amputated at the shoulder. He was brought to Washington, and in four weeks he returned to Grand Rapids, having been made a captain, and put on recruiting service. He was made inspector in 1863 on the provost marshal staff, where he remained one year. He was then relieved from the third regiment and sent to Davenport, Ia., in charge of the Sioux Indians, held as prisoners of war for the Sioux massacre of 1862. In January, 1866, he was ordered south. He served during the days of the reconstruction, and in 1869 was placed on special duty in Michigan. In August, 1868, Col. Judd was mustered out of the volunteer service, with the rank of captain, and was mustered into the Forty-fifth Infantry of the regular army, as second lieutenant, serving until 1869. In May, 1870, he retired on full pay, with the rank of captain, and has since resided in Grand Rapids. March 1st, 1898, he was elected commandant of the Michigan Soldiers' Home, with the rank of colonel.

GEORGE EDWIN JUDD.

On September 25th, 1858, Col. Judd married Lucinda, daughter of Henry Leach, of Grand Rapids, and a son, George H., aged 39, is the result of this marriage. The first Mrs. Judd died on June 25th, 1887. In 1889, Miss Nellie Post, of Grand Rapids, became Mrs. Judd, and one son, Edwin, aged ten years, has been born to them.

Col. Judd was Deputy United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Michigan from 1890-94, he was a member of the Michigan House of Representatives in 1888-9, during which time he was chairman of the committee of the Soldiers' Home, and exerted much energy to build up that institution. He is a member of Custer Post, No. 5, G. A. R., and has been its commander. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion and Pythians.

HON. ANDREW CHARLES STEPHENSON.

STEPHENSON, HON. ANDREW CHARLES. Menominee boasts of the best county system of roads in the state of Michigan, in the 60 miles of stone road now extending out from the city of Menominee. Andrew Charles Stephenson was the chairman of the road committee when on the Board of County Commissioners of Menominee county, and superintended the building of this beautiful road. He is a Republican and was Mayor of the city of Menominee, where he now lives, in 1884 and 1885, and since 1885 has been alderman.

Andrew Charles Stephenson was born in Charleton county, New Brunswick, April 10, 1843. When he was old enough to go to school he attended those in the district until he was large enough to go to work, and then he was given a job driving a team. He had one winter term at school when he was 14 years of age, and that completed his education. During the summer months, the boy worked on the farm and during the winter assisted his father, Robert Stephenson, in his logging operations. He was not paid anything for his services until he was 22 years old, when his father gave him just enough money to pay his fare to Menominee, Michigan, where some of his relatives were then engaged in the lumber business. He arrived at Menominee April 15, 1865, and later joined an uncle in that town. He secured work driving a team in a logging camp at $40 a month during the fall for Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick Company, of Menominee, and he has been with that company ever since. In 1868 he was made a foreman, and later in the same year he was placed in charge of the company's logging interests in the woods. In 1871 he was made superintendent of logging operations for the Ludington, Wells, Van Schaik Company, and he is still in that position today. He has not lost one day through sickness, and has made a valuable superintendent. Since he has been connected with this company over eight hundred million feet of lumber have been cut, and a force of from 300 to 700 men are employed under Mr. Stephenson in his department.

For the past twelve years Mr. Stephenson has held a one-third interest in the firm of F. M. Stephenson, engaged in very extensive logging operations.

In 1867 he married his first wife, Miss Rhoda Parent, in New Brunswick, and her death occurred in 1872. In 1874 he married Mrs. Philina Armstrong, of Houlton, Maine.

He has four children, Sarah is the wife of John Stevens, lumber inspector at Menominee, Mich.; and Maud, Mamie and Ferdinand are attending school in that city.

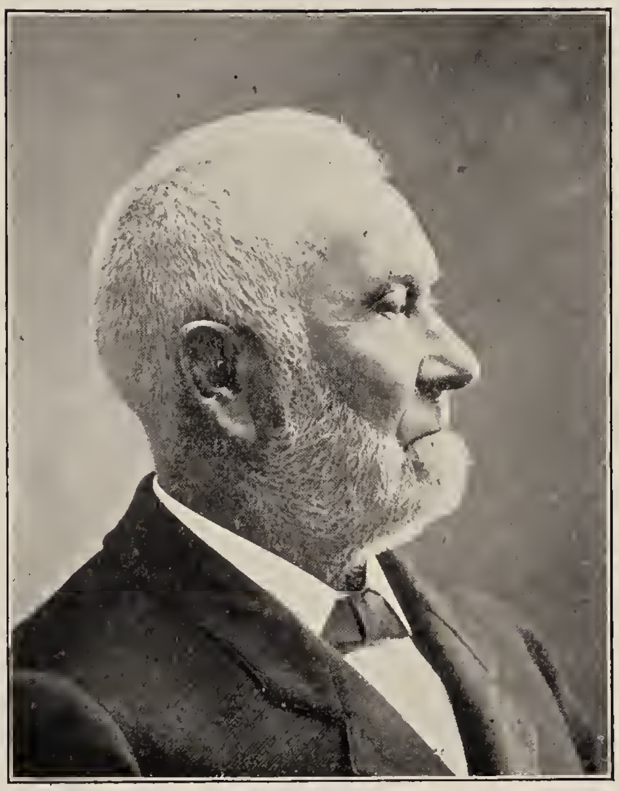
Mr. Stephenson is well known and liked throughout the county in which he has taken such an active part as a progressive factor, and his friends know him better as "Andy." He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to Menominee Commandery, No. 35, of the Knights Templar, and the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Ahmed Temple, Marquette, Michigan. He is also a member of that big insurance order, the Knights of the Maccabees.

Robert Stephenson, his father, came to America from the north of Ireland in 1808 and settled in New Brunswick, where he purchased a small farm and engaged in the lumber business.

McCURDY, HUGH. One of the most prominent members of the Masonic fraternity in America, both in rank of office and knowledge of Masonic jurisprudence, is Hugh McCurdy, of Corunna, Mich., past eminent grand master of the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar.

He was born in Hamilton, Scotland, December 22, 1828, and came to the New World with his father ten years later, locating in London, Ontario. When he was 14 years of age he left home and went to Birmingham, Mich., where he learned the trade of a cooper. He traveled about as a journeyman cooper the next year, visiting several cities. Returning to Michigan, he again entered the employ of his old employers, and while working read and studied with his books fastened up above his bench. Dr. Ebenezer Raynale took an interest in the young Scot, gave him a home and advised him to stick to his books and study law. Attending school the lad worked at his trade early and late, learning Latin while working, and a merchant in town, Charles Brownell, heard his lessons after business hours at night. Having saved a little money, young McCurdy invested it in a course at the academy in Romeo, and in the winter of 1848-49 taught school at Royal Oak.

Mr. McCurdy commenced to read law in the office of Judge A. C. Baldwin, of Pontiac, Mich., and was admitted to the bar in July, 1854. February 24, 1855, he began his practice in Corunna, met with success, and has since resided in that city.



HUGH McCURDY.

Mr. McCurdy became a Mason August 5, 1850, by joining Birmingham Lodge No. 44. He is Commander-in-chief and Deputy for Michigan of the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors; General, 33d Degree, A. A. S. R., Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, U. S. A.; Illustrious Commander-in-chief, Michigan Council of Deliberation; Past M. E. Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar for the United States; Past R. E. Grand Commander of Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of Michigan; Past M. Illustrious Grand Master Grand Council, R. and S. M. of Michigan; Past M. E. Grand High Priest, Grand Chapter, R. A. M., of Michigan; and Past M. W. Grand Master, Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., of Michigan.

Mr. McCurdy has been married twice. His present wife was Miss Emma J. Goodrich, of Charlotte, Mich. He has two children, Spencer H., who is a farmer near Corunna, and John T., an attorney of Corunna.

In his earlier days Mr. McCurdy was prominent as a jurist, farmer and banker, and he still continues his legal practice with undiminished vigor. He has held the office of judge of probate, prosecuting attorney and state senator, all as a Democrat. He is a shrewd business man, and organized the First National Bank of Corunna, of which he was the first president.

All over the United States Mr. McCurdy is held in the highest respect by the members of the Masonic fraternity. He has not forgotten his own early struggles, and is always ready to quietly assist any deserving young man to obtain an education. Last Christmas (1899) he made his city a gift of a park of 34 acres in the heart of the town, valued at $25,000.

WILLIAM FRANCIS STEWART.

STEWART, WILLIAM FRANCIS. William Francis Stewart started in life at the lowest rung of the ladder and has made a financial success by his own perseverance and unaided efforts. He is a descendant of the Stewart Clan of Scotland. His father, a small farmer, came from Scotland to Canada in 1828 and located on a farm near London, Ontario, where William Francis was born, on July 22, 1846. He received a limited education in the district school near his home, and when 12 years of age, was loaned out to an adjoining farmer, where for three years he worked for his board and clothes. When 15 years old he was apprenticed for four years to John Campbell, of London, Ont., to learn the carriage woodwork trade. The first year he received $25 and his board, and his salary was advanced $5 a year for the balance of his apprenticeship. After learning his trade in a thorough manner, he went directly to New York, arriving in that city with $2 in his pocket. He remained there, working at his trade until 1868, when he came west and found work at Pontiac, Michigan, with the firm of Parsons & Page. A year later he went to Flint, to work for his brother, in the firm of Roosvelt & Stewart, carriage builders. After one year in his brother's employ, he returned to Pontiac and worked for Charles Parsons until the spring of 1871, when he went back to Flint and entered the employ of W. A. Patterson, carriage manufacturer. He worked for Mr. Patterson, as a carriage body maker, for ten years, and in 1881 started in for himself, building carriage bodies for the trade. He rented the upper floor of a small factory and his force consisted of himself and one small boy. Most of Mr. Stewart's output was taken by W. A. Patterson, and as the money commenced to come in, Mr. Stewart increased his force by one man, and began soliciting trade in Saginaw and Bay City. He met with good success and in 1883 moved his operations to Pontiac, where the demand seemed better. Business thrived there and he increased his force to eight men, and in 1886 had twenty-four men engaged in building carriage bodies. That Fall he returned to Flint, rented a factory equipped for the manufacture of carriage woodwork, and began operations under the name of W. F. Stewart. In 1893 he built a factory of his own, which burned the next year. It was immediately rebuilt, and in 1897 he purchased the buildings he had previously rented, remodeled them, thus increasing his capacity 50 per cent. In 1898 he incorporated the company under the name of The W. F. Stewart Co., of which he is president and majority. The output of the factory in 1899 was over 100,000 bodies, giving employment to over 200 men. Mr. Stewart is also a director in the Union Trust & Savings Bank, a stockholder in the Citizens' Commercial and Savings Bank, both of Flint, and president of the Genesee County Agricultural Society.

He is a lover of choice stock, making a specialty of breeding fine shorthorn cattle and Oxford Down sheep on his farm, a short distance from the city.

In 1872 Mr. Stewart and Miss Olive Wyrick were married at Flint. Of their two sons, William E. is secretary and manager of the W. F. Stewart Company, and S. Sidney is bookkeeper with the W. A. Patterson Company.

GROSVENOR, EBENEZER OLIVER. If Diogenes with his lamp in his search for an honest man, should meet Mr. Grosvenor, he would take out his memorandum book and make an entry. Mr. Grosvenor has been for sixty-three years a resident of Michigan, and for the past sixty years, of the village of Jonesville. But in point of character and public service, he belongs to the state and not to any particular locality. The first representatives of the Grosvenor family in America settled in Pomfret, Conn., in 1650. Mr. Grosvenor's father, Ebenezer O., and mother, Mary A. (Livermore), Grosvenor, moved from Massachusetts to Stillwater, N. Y., where the present Mr. Grosvenor was born January 26th, 1820. His paternal grandfather was a Presbyterian clergyman (to which faith Mr. Grosvenor adheres), and was a chaplain in the Army of the Revolution. On his mother's side, his grandfather was a soldier at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

With an education reaching to the academic, Mr. Grosvenor began his active life as a clerk at the age of sixteen. Coming to Albion, Mich., in 1837, he was clerk for a brother there for some fifteen months, and then went to Monroe, where he was employed in the construction office of the then Michigan Southern Railroad, then owned by the state. He went to Jonesville in 1840 and was for four years clerk for Henry A. Delaran and Hon. Elisha P. Champlin, a pioneer of southern Michigan and a member of the Territorial Legislature, and a daughter of Mr. Champlin, Miss Sarah Ann, became Mrs. Grosvenor Feb. 22, 1844. The same year, on a capital of $1,100, the fruit of his savings, he became partner in a general store. He has been a banker since 1854 and is now president of the Grosvenor Savings Bank. He is a merchant miller and has large farming interests, and is a stockholder in a number of business and financial concerns. He was an active promoter of the building of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, as he has been of other works of local and general character. He has filled the more important local offices in his village and township and has been for thirty-three years a member of the village school board.

EBENEZER OLIVER GROSVENOR.

But it is in his service to the state that he is the more widely known. He was elected a member of the Sate Senate in 1858 and again in 1862. In April, 1861, on the outbreak of the civil war, he was appointed on the staff of Governor Blair, with the rank of Colonel and was president of the Military Contract Board, at that time a most important trust, and later was president of the State Military Board. In 1864 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and in 1866 State Treasurer and again in 1868. He was appointed in 1871 a member of the Board of State Building Commissioners, having charge of the building of the new State Capitol, and as vice-president of the board discharged the duties of president. In 1879 he was elected a Regent of the University. In 1881 he was appointed a member of the commission to prepare a revision of the tax laws of the state. Mr. Grosvenor is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Michigan Club, also a member of the Masonic and Oddfellows fraternities. Mr. and Mrs. Grosvenor celebrated their golden wedding Feb. 22nd, 1894. They have one married daughter, Harriet C., wife of Charles E. White, an active business man of Jonesville.

A. OREN WHEELER.

WHEELER A. OREN. "From newsboy to Senator" would aptly epitomize the history of the representative citizen whose name heads this sketch. Born at Mill River, Mass., in 1846, ill health prevented him from enjoying the advantages of the New England system of education until he was eight years old. Two years at school in his home town and a term at Joliet, Ill., to which place his parents removed when he was ten years of age, comprised his early education. When thirteen years of age, he obtained a situation as newsboy on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, running between Chicago and Joliet. His train, reaching Chicago in the early morning and not leaving until night, gave him the day in Chicago, which he improved by selling the Chicago dailies on the street. He followed railroading for five years, filling the positions of brakeman and baggageman, and only escaped being a conductor by reason of not being old enough. E. D. Wheeler, a brother of A. O., was living at Manistee, Mich., and in the fall of 1867 the latter obtained a thirty-days' leave of absence, for the purpose of paying him a visit. He was winter-bound at Manistee, there being no railway communication, with a mail but once a week, and though homesick enough to have taken wings if possible, he was compelled to remain. His homesickness, however, disappeared with the winter snows, and an eligible business offer in the spring. His energy and business aptness were recognized by John Canfield, a resident of Manistee (his brother-in-law), who had decided to build and operate a line of tugs for local service. Mr. Wheeler was tendered and accepted the position of manager and the sum of $60,000 was placed at his disposal to build and equip the line. This fact itself is a striking commentary on the confidence that he enjoyed, and which could only have grown upon a well grounded character. The Canfield Tug Line subsequently built and operated several lumber barges in addition to their local service, Mr. Wheeler being identified with the management until he became proprietor a few years since. His other responsible business connections are: President of the M. B. Wheeler Electric Co., of Grand Rapids; director in the Manistee National Bank, and member of the Barnes & Co. Insurance Agency of Manistee. Up to four years ago he was identified with the lumbering interests of western Michigan, with the late John Canfield of Manistee.

Mr. Wheeler's parents were Abram Wheeler, a direct descendant of Benjamin Wheeler of Berkshire county, Mass., and Lucinda Canfield of New Marlborough, Mass. He was married in 1870 to Miss Ella M. Barnes, daughter of Russell Barnes of Manistee. They have four children, Irma, wife of Rufus C. Thayer, of Colorado Springs, Colo.; Abram O. and Morton B., connected with the Wheeler Electric Co., of Grand Rapids, and Burr, yet a college student.

In politics Mr. Wheeler has always been a Republican. His official service has been as alderman of his city, two terms in the state Senate, 1891-2 and 1895-6, and U. S. Marshal of the Western District of Michigan, to which he was appointed by President McKinley, Feb. 16, 1897, and which office he now holds. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity, when twenty-two years of age. There are few men in this favored land of opportunities and possibilities who can show a better record than Mr. Wheeler.

BROWN, ADDISON MAKEPEACE.

The line of Browns represented herein traces its descent from England, across the water to New England and from New England to Michigan. E. Lakin Brown was a name familiar in Michigan affairs forty years ago. Mr. Brown was a representative in the Legislature in 1841, a Senator in 1855 and again in 1879, and a Regent of the University from 1858 to 1864. He came from Plymouth, Vt., in 1831, settling in Schoolcraft, Michigan. Mr. Brown was twice married, first in 1837 to Amelia W. Scott, and again in 1852, to Miss Mary Ann Miles, of Hinesburg, Vt. To them were born three children, Edward Miles Brown, now professor of English Literature in the University of Cincinnati; George Lakin (deceased) and Addison Makepeace, born at Schoolcraft, February 15, 1859. Addison M. passed from the public schools of his native village to the State University, from which he graduated with the degree of A. B., in 1883. His father was an extensive agriculturist at Schoolcraft, owning a number of farms, and after leaving the University the son assumed the management of these interests, which is still his occupation. At the age of forty-one, his life history is but just begun. He has served the people of his native village, however, both as trustee and president, three terms in the former and two terms in the last named position. His university training naturally inclined him toward educational work, and he has for some ten years held the position of director of the school board of the village. He was for several years secretary of the Kalamazoo County Pioneer Society and president of the Kalamazoo County Husbandmen's Club. He was called to a larger field in 1898 by his election to the State Senate from the Ninth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Calhoun and Kalamazoo. He was a useful member of the Senate, being chairman of the Committee on the Agricultural College and a member of the University Committee. His record in the Senate will commend him for further honors in the future.

ADDISON MAKEPEACE BROWN.

Miss Mollie Earl, daughter of John Earl, of Schoolcraft, became Mrs. Brown, October 29th, 1895. They have four children.

Mr. Brown traces his lienage back on his father's side to John Brown of Hawkden, Suffolk County, England, born in 1631, from whom he is sixth in descent. John Brown married Esther Makepeace of Boston, England, the company coming in 1655 to Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Brown's suggestive middle name is therefore traceable back to a period when there was certainly a demand for peacemaking in Europe and when it was quite the fashion to bestow upon or select names for persons representing some moral idea. The family tree also shows greater fruitfulness than we are accustomed to look for in modern families, the children in five of the families of Mr. Brown's ancestry ranging from eight to eleven in number. On his mother's side, Mr. Brown's ancestry runs back to John Miles, and his wife, Mary Ann Crane of New Milford, Conn., 1793.

GEORGE GARY COVELL.

COVELL, GEORGE GARY. The parents of Mr. Covell were Daniel H. and Caroline (Dustin) Covell, who came to Michigan in 1837, settling in Lenawee county, near the Monroe county line, and near the village of Dundee, in Monroe county. The earlier Covells came from England about the year 1722. George G. was born in Dundee October 16th, 1860. His early education was received in the public schools at Dundee, from which he entered the law department of the University in the class of 1885, where he remained one year. He then entered the law office of Seth C. Randall at Dundee and was admitted to the bar at Monroe May 27th, 1887, before Judge Joslin, then the presiding judge of the circuit comprising Monroe and Washtenaw counties. Opening an office at Dundee, he soon learned that there was no lawyer at Benzonia, then the county seat of Benzie county, to which place he removed in the summer of 1887. Benzonia was then in the northern wilds, having no connection by railroad with the outside world. It is said that fortune favors the brave, and if it required some fortitude to thus stick his stake in the wilderness, Mr. C. has been fairly well rewarded by the smiles of fortune. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Benzie county in 1888 and was re-elected in 1890. During his two terms as prosecuting attorney he had three noted murder cases, and made a record as a young prosecutor. One of the three, and which gave him marked prominence, was the case of Wright, the millionaire lumberman, which was fought through the courts for several years, finally resulting in the conviction and sentence of Wright to the state prison at Jackson—a life sentence. This case has been recalled to the public attention during the past year by an unsuccessful application to the pardon board for a commution of Wright's sentence. Mr. Covell resigned as prosecuting attorney before the end of his second term, and removed to Traverse City, where he resumed practice, which at once became successful and lucrative, and to which the prestige which he had acquired in the adjoining county no doubt largely contributed. He was twice elected to the lower house of the legislature, from the district comprising the counties of Grand Traverse, Benzie and Leelanaw, serving during the sessions of 1893 and 1895. He was elected to the State Senate in 1896 from the 27th district, of which Grand Traverse county forms a part, serving during the regular session of 1897, but did not serve at the special session of 1898, having been appointed to the U. S. District Attorneyship for the Western District. While his personal business and address are at Traverse City, his official headquarters are at Grand Rapids, where the District Court is held.

Mr. Covell is a director in the Traverse City & Leelanaw Railroad Co., of which enterprise he was one of the originators and chief promoters. The road, which is now building, runs north from Traverse City into Leelanaw county, and will tap the famous fruit belt of northwestern Michigan, as well as open up an immense hardwood tract.

Miss Alice Kyle, daughter of Robert Kyle, of Corunna, became Mrs. Covell in 1885. They have one daughter, Beulah L.

Mr. Covell's society connections are Masonic, including Traverse City Commandery Knights Templar, Saladin Temple (Mystic Shrine) of Grand Rapids, Oddfellows and Elks. He is a Republican in politics.

WARREN, HENRY MONTGOMERY. Many of the older citizens of Michigan will remember Joseph Warren, editor of the old Detroit Tribune, at the pivotal period, politically speaking, of 1854. Mr. Warren has been credited with being the father of the Republican party. He was certainly one of the earliest promoters of the movement which culminated in its formation at Jackson, July 6th, 1854, and it has been said that the plan was first suggested by him, as it had the earnest support of the paper of which he was the editor. He was, in his earlier life, a journalist at Bangor, Maine, but removed to Lancaster, Pa., in 1830. After a few years he went to Auburn, N. Y., and subsequently to Detroit, with the business connection above noted. His connection with the Tribune ceased in 1865, and he was afterwards editor of the old Detroit Advertiser, before the consolidation of the two papers. After the Republicans came in possession of the national government in 1861, he was given a clerkship in the Pension Office at Washington, which he held until his death in 1886. He was the third in direct descent from General Joseph Warren, who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill.

The record so far will read more like the biography of the father, Joseph Warren, than of the son, the doctor, whose name heads the sketch, but the latter will not envy the space thus given to his ancestry. Dr. Warren was born at Columbia, Pa., April 19th, 1840. When he was seven years of age the family removed to Auburn, N. Y., where he attended the public schools, his primary school training there and at Detroit, closing with his twelfth year. He then took a commercial course in a commercial college in Detroit, graduating therefrom in 1856. The ensuing four years were improved by commercial work and clerical work in Detroit and Pittsburg, Pa., his aim being to save means that would procure him a professional education. In 1860 he entered Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago, studying there for a year. He then entered the Western Medical College at Cleveland, graduating therefrom in 1864. Going direct to Jonesville, he entered upon a successful practice and has since resided there, except a couple of years passed at a water cure in Kalamazoo. Dr. Warren was president of the State Homeopathic Medical Society in 1886 and is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy. He was township superintendent of schools in Jonesville for three years, during the time when the township superintendency was in vogue, and was chairman of the township Board of School Inspectors eight years, 1885-93. Among the historic names of Jonesville is that of Ransom Gardner, and it was to Miss Georgia S. Harris, an adopted daughter of Mr. Gardner, that Dr. Warren was married July 16th, 1863. Lilian E., wife of Fred Lewis of Vacaville, California, is a daughter, and Harry B., of Wabash, Ind., is a son. They also cherish an adopted son, Don, a school boy at Jonesville. The mother of Dr. Warren, whose maiden name was Anne E. Spear, daughter of Robert Spear, of Bangor, Maine, is still living, at the age of eighty-six, and finds a home with the doctor. The only business connection which the latter has, outside of his profession, is that of a stockholder in the Omega Cement Company of Jonesville.

HENRY MONTGOMERY WARREN.

GEORGE WILLARD.

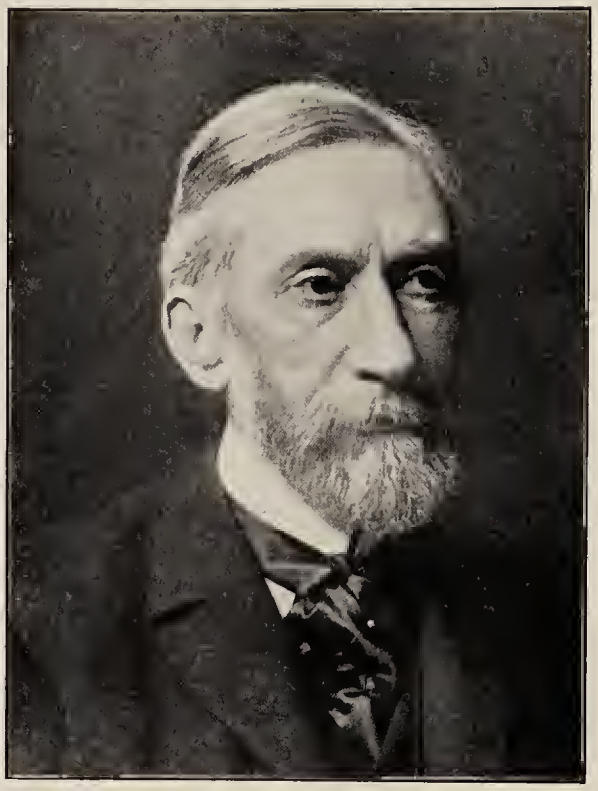
WILLARD, GEORGE. For half a century Mr. Willard has been a prominent figure in the activities of central-western Michigan. He is a direct descendant of Simon Willard, the pioneer settler of Concord, Mass., who came from England in 1634. His father was Allen Willard, a teacher, and a student at Dartmouth college, during its re-organization and struggles with opposing factions, pending the famous judicial decision. His mother was Eliza Barron, daughter of Nathan Barron, one of the early settlers of northern Vermont. Mr. Willard was born at Bolton, Vt., March 20, 1824. The family moved to Battle Creek township when the son was twelve years of age. He was at that age a proficient Latin and Greek student, the fruit of close application to his school studies and his father's instructions. He worked with his father in developing a new farm, and at the age of seventeen entered the Baptist College at Kalamazoo, remaining two years. For four years, 1844-48, he was principal successively of the Marshall Academy and the Coldwater public schools, two years in each. In 1848 he entered the Episcopal ministry, and was pastor of churches respectively at Coldwater, 1848-55, at Battle Creek, 1855-60, and at Kalamazoo, 1860-63. For two years, 1863-65, he was professor of Latin at Kalamazoo College. In 1856 he was elected a member of the State Board of Education. As a member of this board, he assisted in organizing and opening the State Agricultural College, then under its management. He was twice elected a Regent of the University, first for the short term in 1863, and again for the full term of eight years in 1865. Was representative in the Legislature in 1867, and in the spring of that year was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, and was delegate at large to the National Republican convention in 1872. He was twice elected to Congress, 1872 and 1874, and took influential rank there. During the critical days following the presidential election in 1876, when the peace of the country trembled in the balance because of the claims of the rival candidates, Hayes and Tilden, Mr. Willard was a member of the Joint Commission, including the leading members of the two houses, of both parties, that framed the electoral bill, through which the imbroglio was happily adjusted. He was also a member of the joint silver commission. Mr. Willard was not in all things in sympathy with his party, on the currency question, and in 1878 he acted with the then greenback party, but has otherwise always been a Republican. He has also filled various local offices in Battle Creek.

In 1867 Mr. Willard purchased the Battle Creek Journal, then a weekly paper, from which the Daily Journal sprang in 1872. His newspaper connection has been continuous since 1867 up to the present time. His intellectual labors have by no means been purely local, he having contributed hundreds of articles to the press of the country, which have won for him a national reputation as a writer on national topics. The record of a life such as Mr. Willard presents carries its own commentary.

Mr. Willard has been twice married. His first wife, Emily Harris, daughter of Rev. John Harris, died in 1885. In 1887 he married Mrs. Elizabeth A. Willard of Chicago. He has two daughters and a son by the first marriage, Fannie A., wife of Charles D. Brewer, and Lilla E., wife of E. W. Moore, both of Battle Creek, and George B., connected with the Journal.

O'BRIEN, THOMAS J. A native of Jackson county, Michigan, born July 30th, 1842, Mr. O'Brien's name is suggestive of an ancestry representing the land of Burke, of Sheridan, of Emmet, and O'Connell. Mr. O'Brien's early years were spent on his father's farm in Jackson county, his early education being such as was afforded by the country school of the day. In his eighteenth year he entered the High School at Marshall, and during his course there read law in the office of John C. Fitzgerald, with whom, on his admission to the bar in 1864, he formed a copartnership which continued until 1871. His law studies also embraced a course in the law department of the University. D. Darwin Hughes of Marshall was at that time the leader of the Bar of central Michigan, and many of the older residents of the state hold pleasurable recollections of his contributions to literature, especially his articles on the song birds and game birds of Michigan. Mr. Hughes was tendered and accepted the position of general counsel for the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Co., a position involving not only the general duties of an attorney, but also the defence of the company's rights, which were more or less in controversy, to an extensive land grant. This work necessitated his removal to Grand Rapids. A man of Mr. Hughes' ability and experience could not well err in the choice of a partner and assistant, which he found in the person of Mr. O'Brien. The firm commanded a large practice outside of their special railway clientage, and because of this a third partner, Mr. M. J. Smiley, was admitted, the firm of Hughes, O'Brien & Smiley continuing until terminated by the death of Mr. Hughes in 1883. Upon Mr. Hughes' death, Mr. O'Brien was appointed to take his place as general counsel for the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Co., a place which he still holds.

A Republican in politics, Mr. O'Brien has preferred to be the lawyer rather than the politician. Yet at the spring election in 1883, without any solicitation on his part, he was nominated by the Republican State Convention to fill a vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court. The Republican ticket failed at that election by a comparatively small margin, although Mr. O'Brien's vote exceeded that of one or two others on the ticket. Mr. O'Brien was a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention in 1896, and was on the committee appointed to inform Mr. McKinley of his nomination, which with the candidacy mentioned, comprehends his political action.


THOMAS J. O'BRIEN.

In the way of general business, Mr. O'Brien is president of the Antrim Iron Co. and of the Grand Rapids Law Library Association and is a director of the National City Bank and the Kent County Savings Bank of Grand Rapids, also of the Grand Rapids Gas Lighting Co., the Alabastine Co. and the Mackinac Hotel Co. He is an attendant upon the Episcopal Church and a member of the Peninsular, Country and Lakeside Clubs, and the Kent Golf Club. Mrs. O'Brien, to whom he was married September 4th, 1873, is a daughter of the late Wm. A. Howard, a name familiar in the political annals of Michigan forty years ago. Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien have a son and daughter, Howard, aged 24, and Catherine, aged 22, both living at home, and unmarried.

ALFRED DAY RATHBONE.

RATHBONE, ALFRED DAY. Among the early settlers of the present city of Grand Rapids was Alfred Day Rathbone, who came from Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1836. He was a lawyer by profession and the first to locate in that part of the state. The name of Rathbone is intimately associated with the early history of Grand Rapids, and many citizens who have passed the half way house in the journey of life, will recall having found rest and refreshment at the Rathbone House, the leading hostelry of the city forty years ago. The push and energy of the early settler seem to have descended to the son, bearing the same name, and the subject of this sketch. Born at Grand Rapids June 14, 1842, his early education, up to the age of fourteen, was in the local schools. On the death of his father, in 1856, he became clerk in a general store, of which his uncle, Amos Rathbone, was proprietor, so continuing until he reached his majority in 1863. He then became a partner in the business with his uncle, and purchased the famous gypsum quarries at Grand Rapids in 1864, for the purpose of burning the gypsum and putting it on the market as plaster, the two Rathbones, Amos and Alfred D., being partners. In 1882 the two Rathbones made a contract with the Alabastine Company to furnish them rock from their gypsum quarries for a term of five years. In 1886 the quarries passed into the hands of the company, pursuant to stipulation in the contract, and A. D. Rathbone was made secretary of the company. In 1882 the quarries were being worked by a force of from 75 to 150 men, which has been doubled under the new management. In 1897 Mr. Rathbone was made manager, secretary and treasurer of the consolidated interests, and still holds that position. The Alabastine Company was first organized in 1880, and its varied products are now sold in every hardware, drug, paint, and wall paper store in the United States and other countries, giving employment the year round to twenty traveling salesmen, and to a working force as above. As a judicious advertiser and general all round pusher, Mr. Rathbone certainly stands at the head.

Mr. Rathbone is the secretary, treasurer and manager of the Anti-Kalsomine Company and is president of the Aldine Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of patent grates and mantels. Is also a director in the Fourth National Bank of Grand Rapids and member of the discount committee. In politics, he ranks as a Democrat.

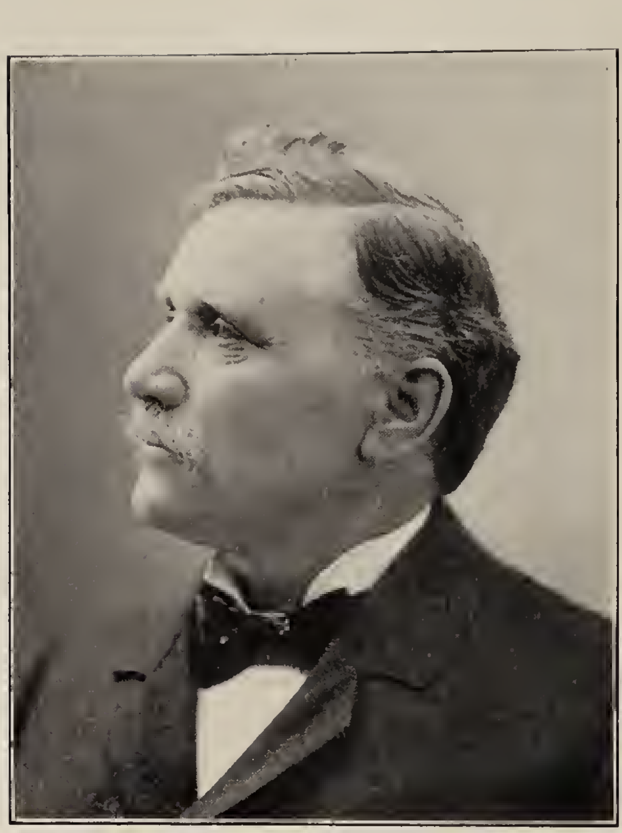
Miss Orcelia Adams, daughter of John L. Adams, a railroad contractor of Lynchburg, Va., became Mrs. Rathbone in 1867. They have one son, Alfred D., who is superintendent of the Wall Finish Mills of Grand Rapids, and confidential secretary of his father.

CORLISS, HON JOHN B. Mr. Corliss is now serving his third term in Congress, having been first elected in 1894. He was born at Richford, Vermont, June 7th, 1851. George Corliss came to this country about 1760, and settled at Haverhill, Mass., and took an active part in the War of the Revolution. After the war, one of his grandsons settled in Richford, Vt., being among the first settlers at that point, and John B. comes of this sturdy stock. His higher education was received at the Vermont Methodist University, from which he graduated in 1871. He entered at once upon the study of law and after an elementary reading, he entered Columbian Law College at Washington, D. C., from which he graduated in 1875. In September of that year he came to Detroit, and entered upon the practice of his profession. His keen perceptive faculties, his tireless energy and his devotion to clients, soon won him position at the bar, and he soon became recognized as among the leading attorneys of the city. During the first year of his professional career, Mr. Corliss sought a conjugal partner in the person of Miss Elizabeth N. Danforth, of Windsor Co., Vt. Two sons and two daughters were the fruit of the union. They were left orphans by the death of their mother in 1886 and have since had only a father's care, Mr. Corliss never having remarried.

Early in his career Mr. Corliss began to take an active interest in public affairs. There has been no political campaign since he came to Detroit in which his voice has not been heard on the stump and always in advocacy of that stalwart Republicanism which is his gospel. In 1881 he was elected City Attorney of Detroit, and re-elected in 1883. During his incumbency of this office he prepared a complete revision of the city charter, which was passed by the Legislature in 1885, and is still the organic law of the city. Devotion to his trusts, to his clients and to any cause that he deems to be right, as well as devotion to his friendships and his affiliations, forms, it may be said, the more distinctive element of his character. When the county clerkship was in dispute following the election in 1892, deeming that the right of the matter lay with the Republican candidate, he espoused his cause, as well from the sense of right as because of its bearing upon his party's interests, and carried the contest to a successful termination, making his service gratuitous. He gave five months of his time to the duties of Corporation Counsel of Detroit, to which he was appointed by the Mayor, over the then incumbent, Judge Speed, and expended some $2,000 in defense of his right while the same was in litigation, and when the decree of the Supreme Court went against him, he refunded to the city the salary that he had drawn, declining the offer of the common council to reimburse him. These facts are cited simply as showing the high sense of honor that governs his action.

HON. JOHN B. CORLISS.

Mr. Corliss is senior in the law firm of Corliss, Andrus & Leete, one of the leading law firms of Detroit, and has besides, outside business and corporate interests. He is a zealous worker in the Masonic fraternity and has held the position of Commander-in-chief of the Michigan Sovereign Consistory, and was one of the chief promoters of the Masonic Temple enterprise.



PHILIP PADGHAM.

PADGHAM, PHILIP. Judge Philip Padgham is the present presiding judge of the Twentieth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Allegan and Ottawa, his residence being at Allegan village. He was born in Kent county, England, in March, 1839, his parents being of the English farmer class. His early education was in a parish school for boys, between the ages of seven and twelve years. When he was twelve years of age his parents came to America, locating first at Framington, Ontario county, N. Y. As one of a family of eleven children, his work was of necessity contributed toward the family support, so that his educational advantages in his new home were limited. At the age of fifteen he came to Michigan with a relative who was a farmer near Palmyra, Lenawee county. He soon found work as a farm hand, beginning at $6 per month, working at farm work during the summer and in the winters of 1856 and 1857 working in the lumber camps of Sanilac and St Clair counties. In the spring of 1857 he returned to Farmington, N. Y., where he attended the public schools for six months, followed by two terms at Macedon Academy at Macedon, Wayne county, N. Y. Returning to Michigan in 1858 he secured a teacher's certificate and taught district schools successively at Blissfield in Lenawee county and near Centreville, in St. Joseph county. He then became a student in the Centreville High School under J. C. Barnard until the fall term in 1859, subsequently teaching for two winters at Burr Oak. In September, 1861 he was appointed assistant principal of the Centreville High School, which position he filled for three years, when he was promoted to the principalship and served in that capacity until 1868, a seven-years service in all. His life was not designed for an idle one and during his four years' principalship he read law as he had opportunity and during vacations, was a systematic law student with a law firm at Centreville. He was admitted to the bar before Judge Nathaniel Bacon June 12, 1868, and went into active practice at Centreville, and in 1869 removed to Plainwell, Allegan county, where he was in practice four years. In 1873 he removed to Allegan and formed a law partnership under the firm name of Arnold & Padgham, which continued about two years, Judge Arnold being appointed Circuit Judge. Mr. Padgham then formed a partnership with his nephew, J. H. Padgham, and the firm became Padgham & Padgham and lasted for about twelve years, when it was dissolved and Mr. Humphrey became one of the firm of Padgham & Humphrey, which was terminated in 1893, by Mr. Padgham's election as Circuit Judge, to which he was re-elected in 1899 for the further term of six years.

Judge Padgham has seen other official service. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1874 and served two terms, 1875-9, and was elected to a third term in 1878 but resigned in 1879 because of other legal business. He was president of the village of Allegan 1890-91 and served three years on the school board.

He is in politics a Republican and is a member of the Oddfellows Order and of the Knights of Pythias. Miss Eliza C. Landon, daughter of O. P. Landon, of Sturgis, Mich., became Mrs. Padgham June 9, 1861.

DUNCAN, MURRAY MORRIS. Murray Morris Duncan was born May 10, 1858, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia. His father was Rev. Thomas Duncan, D. D., of Pennsylvania, and his great-grandfather was Chief Justice of Pennsylvania from 1842 to 1848. His mother was Maria L. Morris, daughter of Commodore Morris, U. S. Navy.

Murray M. Duncan attended private schools until he was 16 years of age, and then entered the Lehcigh University at Bethlehem, Pa., from which he graduated as a mining engineer, in 1880. He was engaged as chemist, having taken a course in eclectic chemistry at the University, by the Cambria Iron Co., at Johnstown, Pa., and remained with this company for one year. The following year he engaged with the Roane Iron Co. at Chattanooga, Tenn., and stayed in that position for ten years. The first year he served as chemist and the next he was promoted to superintendent of the Open Hearth Steel Co.'s plant. For nine years he acted as manager for all the company's mines and furnaces. He came to Michigan in 1892 to take charge of the Antrim Iron Co.'s plant at Mancelona, as manager. On Jan. 1, 1897, Mr. Duncan went to Ishpeming, Mich., as agent for the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co., which is one of the largest iron ore producers on the Upper Peninsula, and operates the Cliffs Shaft, Cleveland Lake, Moro, Salisbury, Tilden, Volunteer and Imperial mines. Over 1,500 men are on the pay roll of the company. Mr. Duncan has held the position of manager for this big company ever since, making his home at Marquette, Mich. He is a member of the Board of Public Works of Ishpeming and is a director in the Ishpeming National Bank of that place.

MURRAY MORRIS DUNCAN.

Mr. Duncan married in 1881 Miss Harriet DeWitt Coppee, the daughter of Dr. Henry Coppee, LL. D., formerly the president of the Leheigh University, from which Mr. Duncan graduated. He has three children, all of whom are now attending school. They are William Coppee, aged 14; Pauline Coppee, aged 12, and Helen Coppee, aged 10.

His long experience in the finer branches of mining, as an assayist, and his practical knowledge of the work necessary in developing and securing the best results from mining property have placed Mr. Duncan in the front rank of his profession. This knowledge is coupled with a knowledge of men and he shows good executive ability in the handling of those in the employ of the company he represents. Mr. Duncan is a member of Marquette Commandery and a Shriner of Ahmed Temple, Marquette. He has a wide circle of friends, and when at college he became a member of the Greek letter fraternity by joining the Phi Kappa Sigma Society of the Leheigh University.

MARTIN HENDERSON QUICK.

QUICK, MARTIN HENDERSON. Lumbering was the first business in which Mr. Quick engaged, and he has worked at it all his life.

He was born at Cameron, N. Y., February 17, 1840. His father was Hiram Quick, a descendant of the Quick family, that came over from the Netherlands, contemporary with Heindriek Hudson, and settled in New Jersey. Being the oldest of a family of sixteen children, it became necessary for him to go to work very early in life. His education, which was obtained at the district school, was continually interrupted by work, but he attended until he was 18 years of age, when time permitted. At that age he commenced life as a lumberman, working with his father, who, during the falls and winters took contracts for lumbering and clearing up lands.

When he was 20 years old he took charge of a water sawmill at Cooper's Plains, N. Y., which his father was operating under contract. The next year he took the contract himself, and for two years cleared $1,000 a year, which gave him his start in life. He then spent one summer prospecting in Illinois and Iowa, and made a little money dealing in timothy seed, but in the fall of 1866 he returned east and entered the employ of Fox, Weston & Bronson, lumber manufacturers at Painted Post, N. Y., working as a millwright. He remained with this firm six years, and in 1872, together with his employers, became interested in the purchase of the property of the Chicago Lumbering Company at Manistique, Michigan, whither he removed to take charge of the manufacturing department of their extensive lumbering operations. In 1883 he aided in the organization of the Weston Lumber Company, becoming a director and superintendent. About the same time he was made vice-president of the Chicago Lumbering Company, and later on became general superintendent of both companies, all of which positions he still holds. The increase and success of the business of these companies may be seen from the output. In 1873, with one mill only, 6,000,000 feet of lumber was produced, while in 1898 their three mills cut nearly 75,000,000 feet.

Mr. Quick is also interested in other enterprises at Manistique, being a director in the Manistique Bank, director and treasurer of the White Marble Lime Company, director and auditor of the Manistique & Northwestern Railway Company, and president of the Manistique Telephone Company, all of which he aided in organizing.

On September 4, 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha Jane Gifford, at Cooper's Plains, N. Y. They have two children, Alice (now Mrs. E. W. Miller), and Oren G. Quick.

In politics Mr. Quick is a Republican, and has several times served as supervisor and as president of the village of Manistique. He has been a member of the School Board twenty-six years, and moderator twenty-two years. He is a deacon and trustee of the First Baptist Church of Manistique, which he was instrumental in organizing.

HARRIS, SAMUEL B. Near Camborne, in Cornwall, England, on December 18, 1834, Samuel B. Harris was born. That particular section of England is noted for its many rich copper and tin mines, and most of the people of Cornwall have been brought up as miners, many of them entering the mines when they are mere children, and grow up learning every detail of the work almost as thoroughly as a mining engineer learns it in college.

Samuel B. Harris, agent and superintendent of the Quincy mine at Hancock, Michigan, comes from a family of miners. His father was engaged as such, and his grandfather, Benjamin Harris, was also a miner in the mines at Cornwall. As a boy he attended the national schools from his seventh until his eleventh year, and then he became an assistant to a mining surveyor and assayist at 40 shillings a month. Four years later he went into the mine to work, and remained at that employment until he was 19 years of age, when he came to America and West, securing his first work in this country at Dodgeville, Wisconsin, in lead mines, working on speculation and being paid pro rata for what ores were uncovered. He earned his first money in America sinking a 100-foot shaft. The following spring he attended a teacher's examination and was granted a certificate, and until 1856 he taught a district school at $30 a month. After this he went back to his first employment as a miner at the Old Minnesota mine for two years, and then with a party of three went to the gold fields of Nova Scotia, which were then being opened and promised great fortunes to the adventurers. The promises were never realized. Mr. Harris came back three months later with only a dollar in his pocket and went to work at the Phoenix mine. Returning to Dodgeville, Wisconsin, shortly afterward he became principal of the public schools of that city and after two years he secured a mining contract at Isle Royale mine and later with the Mesnard and Pontiac mines, where in 1864 he was made mine captain of the underground work. He then accepted a similar position with the Phoenix copper mine. The following two years he was agent for the Eagle Harbor property, having several mines under his management, and after that he resigned to accept the position of assistant mining captain on the Calumet & Hecla mine. A year and a half later he was made captain of the Franklin mine, which he resigned in twelve months' time. He was then made agent for the Ontonagon group of mines, including the Ridge, Adventure and others, and he held this for thirteen years, resigning in 1883 to accept the superintendency of the Quincy Mining Company's mines at Hancock.

SAMUEL B. HARRIS.

Mr. Harris is a Republican and has held the office of supervisor of Quincy township, Houghton county, since 1884. He is the president of the First National Bank of Hancock; vice-president of the Northern Michigan Building & Loan Association, Houghton, and a director in the Peninsular Electric Light & Power Company of the same place.

Mr. Harris married Miss Mary Bennett in 1854 at Camborne, England. They have three children.

CHARLES WESTLEY GALE,

GALE, CHARLES WESTLEY. Charles Westley Gale, of Owosso, Michigan, was born in the township of Bennington, Shiawassee county, Michigan, March 21, 1850. His father, Isaac Gale, came to Michigan from Canajahara county, New York state, in 1831, making the trip by way of the Erie canal to Buffalo, and thence by boat to Michigan, and to Washtenaw county by ox team. In 1840 the elder Gale removed to Bennington township and purchased a tract of land of 415 acres, which he cleared up and which is now one of the finest farm in the county.

Charles W. Gale, when a boy, worked on the farm and attended district schools until he was 18 years of age, when he attended the Corunna High School, and when he graduated from there his father gave him the use of twenty acres of new land and a team, and offered him a start in life for himself or the privilege of working as a farm hand. The former proposition being the most favorable, young Gale turned in on the new land and raised a good crop of about 600 bushels of wheat which netted him $2.10 per bushel. With this he leased his father's farm and successfully operated it until 1882, when he removed to Eaton Rapids, Michigan, and embarked in the hardware business with his brother under the firm name of Gale Brothers. The business thrived and at the expiration of four years sold it out to good advantage. Charles Gale then looked after his father's business, which required his full attention until the latter's death. In 1894 Mr. Gale moved to Owosso, Michigan, and made that his home. He is identified with many of its business and financial interests. He is vice-president and director of the Owosso Savings Bank, a director in the Estey Manufacturing Company (furniture, etc.), a director in the Castree-Shaw Company and president of the Owosso Telephone Company. The latter company was organized by him in 1897 among the business men of Owosso, and Mr. Gale was elected president of the independent line. The company started with 153 subscribers and in 1899 had grown to an exchange of 354 subscribers.

Mr. Gale was associated with his father during the early days of the Chicago & Northeastern railroad, now a part of the Chicago & Grand Trunk. His father was vice-president of the old road, and was associated with W. L. Bancroft in selling the bonds in the east and interesting eastern capitalists in the road. In conjunction with his father, C. W. Gale, secured the rights of way for this road between Lansing and Flint, and the father lived long enough to see a first-class road operating from their small beginning.

Mr. Gale is a liberal or "gold democrat" in his political faith, and a member of the board of public works in Owosso.

Mr. Gale married Miss Florence McKee, daughter of Robert McKee, at Laingsburg, Michigan, in 1870. He has two children: Maud A. Gale is in the literary department of the University of Michigan and Robert I. attending the high school at Owosso.

Mr. Gale is not associated with any fraternal order. He is a representative capitalist and farmer of Owosso.

COUTANT, ARTHUR S. If there is any class of men to whom the term "Men of Progress" applies with especial appropriateness, it is the printers and editors. Gutenberg was essentially a man of progress when he put his types and his primitive press to work and started the intellectual world of Europe on a new career. Caxton, the earliest English printer, was a man of progress in his day. Dr. Franklin, one of the first to ply the art in America, was a man of progress. So was Horace Greeley and so was Thurlow Weed, both leaders of public opinion, through the press, fifty years ago. But omitting mere personal mention, the press of today is the great agent of progress, and the men who minister to the public, through the press, are certainly men of progress. The influence of the press in any particular case is necessarily limited by its field, but within the range of their circulation, few, if any, hold a higher rank than do The Enterprise and The Tribune, published in the little city of Mt. Pleasant, Michigan, under the management of Mr. Arthur S. Coutant.

ARTHUR S. COUTANT.

Mr. Coutant sprang from the Western Reserve in the State of Ohio, having been born in Huron county, in 1854. At the age of nine years, with four younger children, he was left fatherless. His early life was a severe struggle and a succession of hard knocks, but he insisted upon securing a good education, and hard, persistent work has rewarded his efforts. He is one of the many Michigan men who have made their own way in the world and the influential position which he holds at home and in the State, tells better than words could how successful he has been. Mr. Coutant is a printer from the ground up. He came to Michigan in 1872 and served an apprenticeship to the art preservative in the office of the Greenville Independent. He then attended the public schools for five years, graduating therefrom with high honors, and is also an undergraduate of Oberlin College. In 1887 he purchased the Mount Pleasant Enterprise and five years later the Enterprise absorbed the Northwestern Tribune, published in the same city, both being Republican papers. A Republican in politics, he has always taken a lively interest in political affairs and has served four years as a member of the Republican State Central Committee, a member and secretary of the Congressional Committee of the Eleventh District, and has been a member of the Isabella County Republican Committee for a number of years and has served as its chairman. In September, 1897, he was appointed postmaster at Mt. Pleasant by President McKinley, and gives his personal attention to the management of the office, besides publishing both of the newspapers above mentioned, which will certainly entitle him to rank among the busy men of this busy age.

Mr. Coutant was one of the twelve citizens of Mt. Pleasant who staked their entire fortunes and future upon the establishment of the Central Michigan Normal School at Mt. Pleasant, and was one of the foremost of the twelve to push to a successful issue the making of that fine school a state institution. He has for years taken an active interest in the Republican Newspaper Association of Michigan, of which he served two years as vice-president. His society connections are: Member of Presbyterian Church, Wabon Lodge, F. & A. M.; Mt. Pleasant Chapter, R. A. M.; Ithaca Council, R. & S. M.; Mt. Pleasant Chapter, O. E. S.; Mt. Pleasant Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Lipsico Council, Royal Arcanum; Mt. Pleasant Tent, K. O. T. M.; Slagle Trout Club, and member Executive Committee, Michigan Press Association.

Mr. Coutant was married in December, 1881, to Miss Anna M. Satterlee, of Greenville, and to them two children have been born, a daughter and a son, aged respectively 12 and 10 years.

FRANK M. STEWART.

STEWART, FRANK M. Frank M. Stewart, president of the First National Bank of Hillsdale, Michigan, a respected citizen of that city, and engaged in many important and flourishing business enterprises there, was born August 20, 1852, in New Haven, Ohio. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. His father was Albert G. Stewart and his mother Elizabeth M. Johnson.

As a boy, Mr. Stewart received his education in various cities, attending school in New Haven, Ohio, first, and when he was eight years of age and his family moved to Buffalo, New York, he attended the public schools of that city until his fifteenth year. He worked for the first time on the Buffalo Commercial-Advertiser as a carrier, having a route which paid him about $1 a week and 42 subscribers to look after. When he was 15 he took one term during the evenings at Bryant & Stratton's business college in Buffalo, and in the fall of that year his parents came to Michigan and took up their residence in Hillsdale.

Here his father began business as a produce dealer, having already established a branch in Buffalo, and the boy resumed his studies in the schools of that city until July 5, 1868, when he found work as a janitor and errand boy in the First National Bank, of which he is now the president. His salary for the first year was $200, but he was promoted the next year to collection clerk and given an increase of salary. He worked hard and earnestly and the directors of the bank recognized his efforts by a steady advancement of his position. He was made bookkeeper, teller, assistant cashier, cashier, and in January, 1881, was given his present position of president.

He was but a young man when this honor was accorded him, an honor that seldom comes to one so youthful and is generally reserved for gray hairs. He was considered at that time the youngest national bank president in the United States.

Mr. Stewart has always been a member of the Republican party. In 1898 he was the choice of the Republicans of Hillsdale county for Congress from the Third Congressional District. The convention had great difficulty in settling upon a candidate for this honor, and voted 333 times before a choice was made. This was a record-breaker at that time. The people of Hillsdale county did not change their vote, but supported Mr. Stewart to a man until the final ballot, when Mr. Washington Gardner was declared the choice of the convention. This convention will be long remembered by the people of Hillsdale county and those who participated in the exciting scenes that occurred during its session.

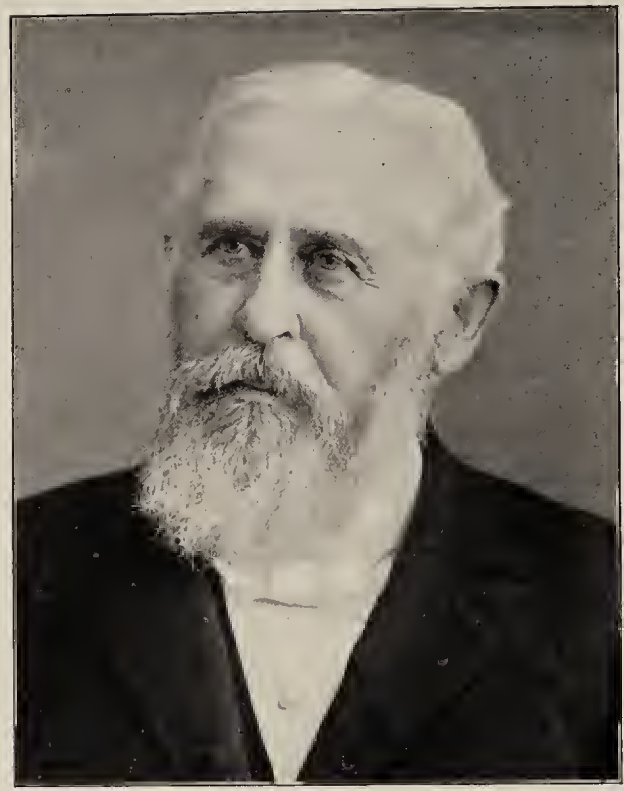
September 20, 1877, Mr. Stewart married Miss Elizabeth M. Henry, daughter of Simon J. Henry, at Hillsdale, Michigan. He has three children, namely: Mabelle, Clifford A. and Waldron Stewart. The first named is attending Hillsdale College and the latter two the high school in that city. Mr. Stewart was mayor of Hillsdale for one term and declined re-nomination. Has been alderman several terms and also city treasurer. Is a member of the board of control, State Public School, Coldwater, Michigan. He is president of the Omega Portland Cement Co., Jonesville, Michigan, a director in the Buchannan Screen Co. and Hillsdale Grocery Co. He belongs to the F. and A. M., I. O. O. F. and B. P. O. E.

CARTON, HON. JOHN JAY. John Jay Carton was born in Clayton township, Genesee county, Michigan, November 8, 1856. He was one of a family of thirteen children and he commenced to look out for himself before he had reached his 'teens. The elder Carton was a farmer with no bank account, and having such a large family, it was necessary that every member of it should turn in and assist in the maintainence of the farm and its people. John, with his other brothers and sisters, worked to this end, in season and out. The boy obtained a fairly good start toward an education by attending the neighboring school during the winter months and when he reached the age of thirteen he determined to bid farewell for a time to the paternal roof and endeavor to make for himself a small place in the business world. He journeyed into the neighboring county of Shiawassee, where he found employment on a farm where he could do chores and attend school, being given his board in return for his work. Still desirous of bettering his condition he went to the village of Flushing, where he worked in a drug store for one year. He then attended school in the village of Flushing and city of Flint for two years, supporting himself and paying his tuition by doing various kinds of work after school hours and on days when school was not in session. He was then competent to teach, and secured positions as school teacher in the district schools, following this profession for five terms and devoting his spare time to the study of law, borrowing his law books from his friends at Flint. In the spring of 1877 he returned to Flushing, where he accepted the first position that was offered to him, that of clerk in a drug store at $12.50 a month. He had to open up at 5 o'clock in the morning, but at the end of five months he had another offer, that of bookkeeper in the general merchandise firm of Niles & Cotcher. Here he remained until he was nominated for County Clerk on the Republican ticket in 1880 and elected to that office. He was renominated and again elected in 1882, leading his ticket in the number of votes cast for any candidate. During his two terms as clerk he continued his law studies, and August 21, 1884, he was admitted to the bar by Judge William Newton. Mr. Carton at once formed a partnership with Judge Durand and under the firm name of Durand & Carton commenced practice. The firm still conducts an excellent law business at Flint.

HON. JOHN JAY CARTON.

Mr. Carton was elected to the Legislature of 1898-99 from the Flint district by a large majority, and was a candidate for speaker, being defeated by one vote. He owns a fine farm of 200 acres in Clayton township, which includes the original farm owned by his father, and which as a boy he helped to clear up and work. He married, November 22, 1898, Mrs. Addie C. Pierson, daughter of Charles Wager, of Oakland county, Michigan, at Ukiah, California.

Mr. Carton is Past Master of Genesee Lodge, No. 174, F. & A. M., a member of Genesee Valley Commandery, Knights Templar; Michigan Sovereign Consistory, Scottish Rite; Moslem Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Detroit; an Elk, Maccabee, Forester, Knight of Loyal Guard and was Grand Master of the Michigan Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., in 1896.



LEWIS RANSOM FISKE, D. D., LL.D.

FISKE, LEWIS RANSOM, D. D., LL. D. Dr. Fiske is essentially a Michigan man and has made his impress upon the civil, moral and intellectual life of the state. His first American ancestry came from England in 1637, settling in Wenham, Massachusetts. His parents, James and Eleanor (Ransom) Fiske, were residents of Penfield, Monroe county, N. Y., where the son was born December 24th, 1825. Removing to Coldwater, Mich., in 1835, they settled on a farm which is now within the corporate limits of the city. Passing over earlier studies, the younger Fiske spent the college year 1845-6 at the then Wesleyan Seminary and Collegiate Institute at Albion, since Albion College, of which, later on, he was the honored president for over twenty years, resigning in January, 1898. After four years in the University, he received his Bachelor's Degree in 1850. He had begun the study of law, which was his intended pursuit, but in the fall of 1850 he accepted the position of professor of Natural Science at Albion, resigning in 1853 to accept a like position at the Normal School at Ypsilanti. In 1856 he was elected Professor of Chemistry in the State Agricultural College. His purposed pursuit of the law gave away under his educational work, which he found congenial, and he decided to enter the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He filled pastorates at Jackson, Ann Arbor and Detroit, from 1863 to 1877, when he was elected President of Albion College. For five years from January, 1875, he was editor of the Michigan Christian Advocate. The degrees represented by the initial letters, D. D. and LL. D., were conferred upon him respectively by Albion College in 1873 and by the State University in 1879. Dr. Fiske has been six times elected delegate to the quadrennial general conference of the M. E. Church, held respectively in Brooklyn, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Omaha and Cleveland. In 1891 he was a member of the ecumenical conference in Washington. For sixteen years he has been trustee of the board of education which supervises all the educational work of the church. This board has its headquarters in New York City. In the year 1889 he was president of the State Teachers' Association. He has also been president of the College Presidents' Association of the M. E. Church, is president of the Detroit Annual Conference (corporate), vice-president of the Michigan Publishing Company of Detroit, of which company he was president before leaving Detroit.

In a business way he is a director in the Albion State Bank.

Dr. Fiske is a well known contributor to the standard literature of the country. In 1898 he published a most successful work entitled "Echos from College Platform." Another book, "Among the Professions," is just printed. He is now engaged in a third work, "Man Building." The ruling thought in projecting and bringing out the three works has been the hope that they may be a guiding help to the rising generation, in the foundation of character, fitting them for usefulness in life. Dr. Fiske has been twice married, first in 1852 at Howell, Mich., to Miss Elizabeth Ross Spence, a lady of Scotch birth, who died in 1879, and in 1880, to Mrs. Helen M. Davis, of Detroit, who died in 1896. He has three sons, all men of mature years and men of affairs; and one daughter, the wife of Otis A. Leonard, of Albion.

FRANK A. LYON.

LYON, FRANK A. The paternal ancestors of Mr. Lyon were Scotch, his great-grandfather coming to this country in 1771, and locating at Wallworth, Wayne county, N. Y. His grandfather, Daniel Lyon, was a Baptist minister, and his father, Newton T., was a farmer, both of Wallworth, where Frank A. was born January 4th, 1855. The family removed to Michigan a year later, settling on a farm in the township of Quincy, Branch county. Frank A. attended the neighborhood schools until eighteen years of age. He then attended a winter and spring term at the High School in the village of Quincy, walking from his home to the school, a distance of four miles, in the morning and back again at night. He secured a teacher's certificate and taught a district school and in 1877 taught the graded school at Girard, Branch county. Later he attended the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana. He learned the trade of a carpenter, and alternated his labors, whether of study or teaching, with farm or carpenter work, as occasion or convenience suggested. Having saved a little money, he began the study of law, with Hon. Charles Upson of Coldwater, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1880. Following his admission, he served for a few months as clerk of the Winnebago Indian Agency in Nebraska. His first essay at active practice was in Montcalm county, where he opened an office in November, 1880. Two years later he removed to Stanton, in the same county, and formed a co-partnership with M. C. Palmer, with whom he continued until 1886, when, by reason of poor health, he returned to Quincy, remaining there until July, 1891, when he removed his office to Hillsdale, succeeding A. B. St. John in the law practice, and has since resided there. He is also interested in mercantile business at Quincy and is a stockholder in the Quincy Knitting Works and in the Omega Portland Cement Company at Jonesville, being attorney for the latter.

While at Stanton Mr. Lyon served on the County Board of School Examiners for three years. He was elected Circuit Court Commissioner in Branch county for one term and was Village Attorney of Quincy for one year, declining a re-election in both cases. During his residence in Hillsdale, he has been frequently solicited to stand for election to official position, which he invariably declined, until, contrary to his wish, he was placed in nomination by the Republicans as their candidate for the State Senate at the election in 1898, from the district comprising the counties of Hillsdale, Branch and St. Joseph. In the Senate he was chairman of the important committee on judiciary at the session of 1899. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of Eureka Commandery Knights Templar.

Mr. Lyon has been married twice. His first wife, to whom he was married in 1878, died in 1881. In 1885 Miss Emma Fink of Ionia became Mrs. Lyon. They have one child, Vivian E.

CLAUDE WILLARD CASE.

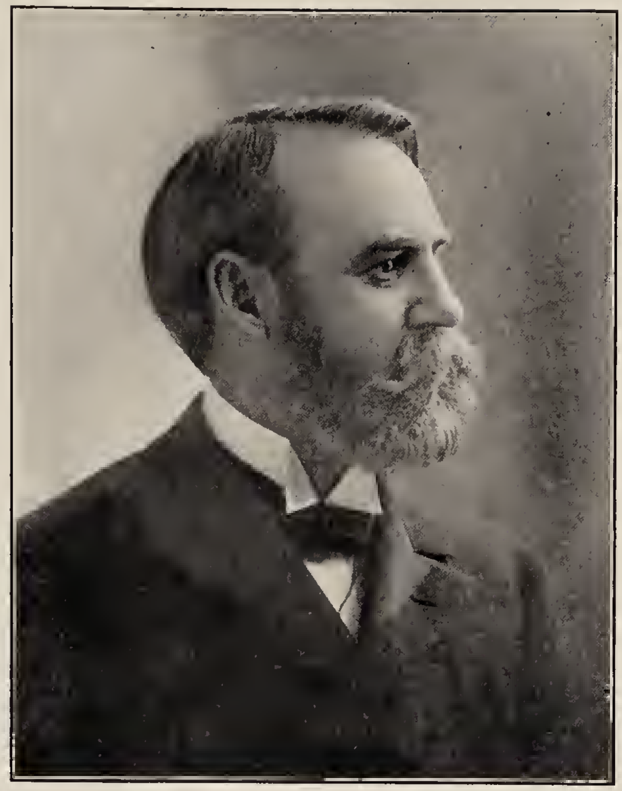
CASE, CLAUDE WILLARD. Claude Willard Case, cashier of the Munising State Bank, Munising, Michigan, was born in Brighton, Mich., September 3rd, 1861. His father, Spaulding M. Case, was a merchant in that village, and a member of the Michigan Legislature in 1851-52. Claude Willard divided his time during his early youth between attending the village school and working on a farm. His father died when the boy was but six years old, so at the age of fourteen he found himself obliged to start out in the world to make his own living. He found employment with W. C. Hawes, clerking at $3.00 per week in his dry goods store at Lansing. With a little assistance from his mother from time to time he managed to live and keep himself fairly well clad. His next position was more remunerative, that of bookkeeper for E. Bement & Sons, Lansing and later he was given the position of cashier with B. F. Simons, of the same city. The next year he engaged with James Nall & Co., of Detroit, as check and collection clerk, and in 1879 Ducharme, Fletcher & Co., wholesale hardware merchants, employed him as city entry clerk and later advanced him to county entry clerk. In the spring of 1880 his health failed and he went to Kansas to recuperate. That summer he herded cattle on a ranch near Atchison, Kansas, and regaining his health, the following fall, pending employment in an office, clerked in the grocery store of John Perkins for a few weeks. He then found a position in the grain commission office of Halsey & Co., at Atchison, as bookkeeper, and upon their failure, was employed as tracer clerk in the Missouri Pacific freight office until offered a position with the Atchison Savings Bank as bookkeeper.

Later, he kept books for a bank in Billings, Montana, and from that position went into the employ of the Supply Company on the Northern Pacific road, where he remained until the spring of 1883. The following year was spent in the bank of Nelson Story, at Bozeman, after which he left the banking business to become a merchandise broker, selling to the hardware and grocery trade in Montana and Idaho. In September, 1884, he returned to the banking business temporarily as bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Helena, Montana, coming thence, December, 1884, to Michigan to take position as bookkeeper for Newberry & McMillan, of Detroit, and on November 5th, 1890, removed to Newberry, Michigan, to take the management of the Newberry Furnace, which plant was largely owned and controlled by Newberry & McMillan.

The property has since passed into the hands of P. H. Griffin, of Buffalo, and Mr. Case remains in charge.

Mr. Case is a Republican. In 1894 he was appointed a member of the Board of Building Commissioners of the Upper Peninsula Hospital for the Insane, at Newberry, which institution he was largely instrumental in bringing to that place, and in 1895 was appointed one of the Trustees of the Hospital for the long term of six years. In 1894 he was president of the village of Newberry, and member of Board of Supervisors of Luce county. He was the organizer of the Munising State Bank, which came into existence July, 1896. Mr. Case married Miss Lillie Belle Spencer at Howell, Michigan, in 1889. They have two children, Ruth Margaret and Dorothy Serena, aged respectively nine and five years. Mr. Case is a Mason, also belongs to the Elks, Oddfellows and Foresters. Mr. Case's mother (nee Serena Lawson) resides with him at Munising.

CARROLL, THOMAS FRANCIS. The name of Carroll associates itself at once with Ireland, from which the father and mother of Thomas F., James and Mary (Kennedy) Carroll, came in 1845. The Carrolls are of the same original stock as those of the same name who settled in Maryland in the seventeenth century, of which Charles Carroll, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Archbishop Carroll, well known in Revolutionary history, were representatives. Thomas F. Carroll, senior in the law firm of Carroll, Turner & Kirwin, at Grand Rapids, was born at Chili Centre, N. Y., Nov. 23rd, 1854. His parents settled in the township of Arlington, Van Buren county, Michigan, when he was a small child, and where his father began chopping out a home. He received his education in the district school, and afterwards in the village school at Lawrence. At the age of seventeen he secured a teacher's certificate and began teaching a district school, serving a year at the compensation of thirty dollars a month, being the first money he could call his own. He taught in the village school at Lawrence during the years 1875, '76 and '77, working on a farm in summer. During these years he began reading law, having bought a second-hand copy of Blackstone. In the summer of 1876 he went to Grand Rapids and read law during his school vacation, but declined employment in the schools there for the year 1878, which was tendered him. Returning to Grand Rapids he continued his law studies in the office of Hughes, O'Brien & Smiley and was admitted to the bar in 1879. A law partnership with Charles M. McLaren was soon after formed, which existed until the fall of 1881, when he associated himself with Isaac M. Turner, this partnership continuing until Mr. Turner's death in 1895. Joseph Kirwin then became a member of the firm, under the firm name of Carroll, Turner & Kirwin, Mr. Turner's name being continued as a mark of respect for the man.



THOMAS FRANCIS CARROLL.

Mr. Carroll had many early struggles, which, however, have been substantially rewarded, as is evident from the fact of his being now a large holder of real estate and a director in the Fifth National Bank. He is also a member and director of the Grand Rapids Board of Trade, a member of the Peninsular Club of Grand Rapids, and of the Michigan Bar Association. He was Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Kent County 1883-6; he was secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1889-90, member of the executive committee of the Democratic State Central Committee from 1890-94, chairman of the Democratic campaign committee for the Fifth Congressional District, 1892-4, Postmaster of Grand Rapids, 1894-8 under President Cleveland, and in 1898 was elected chairman of the Kent County Democratic Committee. He stands high at the bar and as a business man. He is very popular with all classes and particularly with the labor element, as is evidenced by the fact that he was Labor Day orator in 1897 and 1898 at Grand Rapids.

In 1880 Mr. Carroll married Miss Ella, daughter of William B. Remington, of Grand Rapids. After her death in 1882 he remained a widower until 1889, when Miss Julia A. Mead of Grand Rapids, only daughter of the late Major A. B. Watson, became Mrs. Carroll. He has two children, Charles by the first marriage, and Katharine by the second.

COLE, THOMAS FREDERICK. Generations of the Cole family have followed the trade of miners, in this country and in their native land, England. Thomas Frederick Cole, of Ironwood, Michigan, is the general superintendent of the Oliver Iron Mining Company, which has properties in the Upper Peninsula and in Minnesota. He is in charge of the Norrie mine, the North Norrie mine, East Norrie mine and the Pabst mine, all situated around Ironwood, and the Tilden mine at Bessemer, Michigan.

He was born at Cliff mine, Keweenaw County, Michigan, July 19, 1862. When he was but 6 years of age his father was killed by an explosion in the Phoenix mine, and so it became necessary when the lad was old enough to work, for him to help support the family. He obtained a few years' schooling at Phoenix mine, and when 8 years old was put to work in the rock house of the Phoenix mine picking out the copper rock from the rock hoisted from the mine at 50 cents per day. The mother had a hard struggle to keep the little family together after the death of the father, and every penny brought into the house was expended to buy wood and provisions. For eighteen months the little fellow sorted rock, and then secured a place at $18 a month in the stamp mill of the Cliff mine and worked there for three years. He then found employment on the railroad operated by the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, commencing as a track laborer, then becoming a switch tender, brakeman and finally yard man, remaining with the railroad for eight years. During this time he attended the night school in Calumet and learned to write a plain business hand. Many nights during the long winter months he would have to go direct to school from his work, ofttimes without his supper, but he earned enough to pay his tuition and also support the family. He was then given a position in the general office of the Calumet & Hecla as bookkeeper and as such he worked for two years, resigning in 1886 to accept a similar position at an increase of wages with the Chapin mine at Iron Mountain, Michigan. After three years' time in this office he was made superintendent of the Queen group of iron mines at Negaunee. He remained with the company until the fall of 1897 when the firm of Corrigan, McKinney & Co. secured control of these iron mines. In 1897 he was tendered the position of superintendent of the Norrie mines at Ironwood, which he accepted and later he was made general superintendent of the Oliver Iron Mining Company's interests in the Upper Peninsula and Minnesota, which position he now occupies. The Oliver Iron Mining Company's properties in Minnesota and Michigan consist of over thirty iron mines, and thousands of men are under Mr. Cole's direction. In the Upper Peninsula the Oliver Company is a rival of the Calumet & Hecla, only the latter company is in the copper while the Oliver is in the iron district. Mr. Cole married Miss Elcey Hoatson, daughter of Thomas Hoatson, who has charge of the underground work of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company at Calumet. They have two children.

DANAHER, CORNELIUS DOUGLAS. One of the largest owners and operators of timber lands in the State of Michigan is Cornelius Douglas Danaher, of Dollarville, Michigan. The firm of Danaher & Melendy is well known in the Upper Peninsula, and they own and control large tracts of valuable timber country not only in this state but in Wisconsin as well. The firm also has an office and place of business in Ludington, Michigan. C. D. Danaher was born near Kenosha, Wisconsin, August 2, 1859. His father came from near Limerick, Ireland, where the family lived for many generations.

The boy was educated in the district school near his home, and until he was fourteen years of age his educational facilities were limited to those usually found in district schools at that period. His father owned a farm but as he had been a railroad and lumbering contractor in the past, he soon sold the farm and removed to the town of Kenosha, where for two years his children enjoyed the benefits of the city schools.

After two years' residence in Kenosha, the family decided to move to Michigan, where the father undertook a large lumbering contract near White Hall, Michigan, and at the completion of it in 1871 removed to Ludington and engaged in the lumbering manufacturing business on his own account.

The F. & P. M. railroad was then advancing into Ludington, and as Cornelius was 16 years of age, he secured a job driving a supply team for the construction gang at $2 a round trip. When he could make two trips a day he felt that he was making excellent wages, and on his way to a comfortable competence. When he reached his seventeenth year he engaged in business on his own account. He had saved a little money and he borrowed some at 8 per cent. from a friend in Chicago, Illinois, for which he also paid 2½ per cent. commission, and he then commenced "looking" timber lands, buying and selling tracts of pine and in less than three years, by dint of hard and constant work, he managed to save $17,000, clear profit, after repaying the loan.

In the meantime his father was in financial difficulties, as the panic of 1873 had severely crippled the firm of Danaher & Melendy Co.; so Cornelius and his brother jointly contributed their savings to the company, and assumed charge of their father's interests under the same name, Danaher & Melendy Co. They devoted all their time and efforts to putting the enterprise on its financial legs again, and their youth and determination were successful. They commenced their operations at Newberry, in the Upper Peninsula, in 1895, and today their mill at that place is considered one of the most prosperous and modern equipped plants in Michigan.

Mr. Danaher married, on March 12, 1879, Lillie, daughter of Owen Taylor, one of the pioneer lumbermen on the Pere Marquette river. They have three children, Lillian, aged 19, attending the University at Chicago, and Margarette and Cornelia, at home. Mr. Danaher was appointed member of the Board of Control of the Upper Peninsula Hospital for the Insane at Newberry, January, 1897, and resigned June 16, 1899. He is a Roman Catholic and a member of the Elks.

HON. WILLIAM HOLMES.

HOLMES, HON. WILLIAM. William Holmes, of Menominee, was born at Miramiche, New Brunswick, April 16, 1830. His father was a farmer and lumberman, who came to this country from Port Glasgow, Scotland, and settled in New Brunswick in 1804. In all, young Holmes received about eighteen months' schooling in a district school, and at 10 years of age he commenced work driving the supply team for the lumber camps. At 16 years of age he left home with $4 in his pocket, loaned him by his sister, and then started to walk to Bangor, Maine, a distance of over 350 miles. He worked four days in a hay field on the way down, at fifty cents a day, but the farmer had to drive twenty miles to Frederickstown in order to get money to pay the boy, and he charged him $1 for the trouble. Young Holmes resumed his tramp and landed in Old Town, Maine. He slept on a bench in the hotel office, earned a little money digging a cellar at Stillwater, Maine, and reached Bangor. Here he borrowed $3 from a friend and went into the woods for the winter, chopping for a firm operating on the Fish river, Aroostook, Maine. He worked two months for the firm of Jewett & March, then returned to his home in New Brunswick, and worked one year. Then, at the age of 21, he returned to Maine and worked two more years for Jewett & March, running camp the last year. In the winter of 1855 he ran a logging camp at Escanaba, Michigan, for N. Ludington & Company, then took charge of the camps at Rum River, Minnesota, for Jonathan Chase, returning to Escanaba and working at Upper Mill and Flat Rock. In February he was summoned to Taylor Falls, Minn., by the death of a relative. It was before the day of railroads in that region, and the trip was made on the ice with an Indian mail train of dogs to Menominee, thence to Green Bay, and thence by various stages to St. Paul and Taylor Falls. He worked a her home to Bangor, Maine. He worked a while lumbering in Minnesota, and then returned to Escanaba. In 1857 he joined forces with Samuel M. Stephenson and took a contract getting out logs for N. Ludington & Co. There were only two camps in operation that winter, and Stephenson drove the ox team toting supplies into camp, while Holmes looked after the men. The next year they operated at Menominee, and Stephenson bought an interest in the Kirby, Carpenter Company, lumber manufacturers, and the following year Mr. Holmes was put in charge of the logging interests of the company, and was superintendent of logging operations for thirty-eight years. In January, 1897, he built a logging road of seventy-five miles, and has been working on logging contracts with great success ever since.

In politics Mr. Holmes is a Republican. He was mayor of Menominee in 1897, '98 and '99, and supervisor in 1896. He is a director in the Lumbermen's National Bank of Menominee, and one of the original stockholders and organizers of the Menominee Electric Railroad & Power Company. He belongs to Menominee Commandery, K. T., and Ahmed Temple, Marquette. Mr. Holmes married Miss Augusta J., daughter of Alden Chandler, July 12, 1869, at Escanaba, and has five children.

STANTON, FRANK McMILLAN. Agent Frank McMillan Stanton, of the Atlantic, Baltic, Central and Phoenix copper mines, in the Upper Peninsula, is a New Yorker by birth and education. He acquired his knowledge of the profession of mining engineer, in the School of Mines of Columbia College, in New York city, and has supplemented his knowledge with a practical experience in the copper mines of Michigan.

His father, John Stanton, is one of the best known men in the copper country.

John Stanton's experience as a mining engineer commenced on the other side of the water. He was engaged in this profession in Bristol, England. He came to this country in 1835 to take charge of the iron mines at Dover, New Jersey. Later the elder Stanton took charge of a number of copper properties in Maryland, Virginia and Tennessee from 1852 until 1862, when the Confederate government confiscated the properties.

In 1864 John Stanton came into Michigan and made his way into the copper country. His first interests were in the Central mine, and in 1870 he purchased a controlling interest in the Atlantic mining properties, which were made to prosper under his management. He is also interested in the Baltic, Mohawk, Michigan, Winona, Central and Wolverine mines. He was one of the founders of the New York Mining Stock & Petroleum Exchange, and the first president of the exchange.

FRANK McMILLAN STANTON.

Frank McMillan Stanton was born in New York city May 23, 1865, and he attended the Twentieth Street public school, and graduated from the Columbia Grammar School in 1881. He then entered the School of Mines of Columbia College, where he took a six years' course, and from which he graduated in 1887. In June of that year young Stanton came to Michigan, as mining engineer for the Central Copper mines in Keweenaw county, and also as agent pro tem. Six months later he returned to New York city and studied under Professor Hallock, of the New York Gas Company, and that winter returned to Michigan to become a mining engineer on the Atlantic mine property. In 1889 he was made agent for the Atlantic mine.

Frank McM. Stanton is a director in the National Bank of Houghton, vice-president of the Mining Gazette Company, of Houghton, and a director of the New Douglass Hotel Company, of the same place. He was supervisor of Keweenaw county for several terms and was also chairman of the building committee during the building of the $100,000 steel bridge over Portage Lake. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and also of the Mechanical Engineers' Society, the Western Society of Engineers, and one of the board of management of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Wertervelt, served during the Revolution in the American army, so Mr. Stanton is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, served full term in the 7th regiment, National Guard, State of New York, and now a member of the 7th Regiment Veteran Association. He also belongs to the Psi Upsilon Society of Columbia College, and the Sons of St. Andrew's Society. Mr. Stanton makes his home at Atlantic Mine, Michigan.

THEOPHILUS JOHN LANGLOIS, M. D.

LANGLOIS, THEOPHILUS JOHN, M.D. From Rouen, France, in the Province of Normandy, the ancestors of Dr. Theophilus John Langlois came to this country in 1720 and twenty years later settled in Acadia. His great grandfather was one of the ninety who, during the early troubles of that colony, escaped through New Brunswick, crossing the Gulf of St. Lawrence in flat boats of their own construction, and locating finally about thirty-six miles north of Montreal.

During the Canadian Rebellion of 1837-38, Dr. Langlois's father was an active member of the Revolutionary party, and at that time was forced to seek refuge in the United States. He came to Michigan and settled in Grosse Ile, where, September 7, 1840, Theophilus John Langlois was born. After the rebellion was over he went back to the old homestead near Montreal. The following year his wife died and the boy was taken care of by his grandparents, while the father, touched with the gold- fever of 1849, went to California to seek his fortune. He remained away seventeen years. In the meantime the boy grew up, attending the district school about two miles from the farm, and when he reached the age of fourteen he started out in the world for himself, securing the humble position of janitor and instructor in the College of Joliette in the Province of Quebec. Leaving college after graduation in 1862, he removed to Amherstburg, Ontario, where in 1863 he was made principal of the R. C. Separate School and remained such until 1870. In June, 1865, he had commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Walter Lambert, where he speedily acquired a good knowledge of the Hippocratic art, so resigning his position in the schools in 1870 he devoted his entire time to the study of medicine attending the Detroit Medical College. While still in his first year he took the final examination and stood first in the class. The faculty gave him a testimonial letter and would have given him his diploma had the rules of the college permitted. He acted during the following year as an assistant to Dr. Edward W. Jenks, then the president of the faculty, and graduated in 1871. Upon receiving his degree, Dr. Langlois opened his office in Wyandotte, where today he is the oldest practitioner and enjoys an extensive practice.

Dr. Langlois married twice. Miss Maria Bertrand, of Amherstburg, was he first wife. Of their two children Eugenie is now Mrs. D. W. Roberts of Cleveland, and Napoleon T. is a practicing physician in Wyandotte. His second wife was Miss Elizabeth Schuhmacher of Wyandotte. Their only child, Elfrida, lives at home.

Dr. Langlois is a Mason of high standing, a member of Damascus Commandery, No. 42, K. T., Michigan Sovereign Consistory and Moslem Temple, all of Detroit. He is also connected with the I. O. O. F., Royal Arcanum, Knights of Honor, A. O. U. W., K. O. T. M., and the National Union. He was elected mayor of Wyandotte in 1874 and reelected to that office in 1888. He was city physician from 1875 to 1881, president of the Water Board, 1889-90-91-92, and president of the Board of Public Works in 1896-97-98-99.

SHANK, RUSH JESSE, M. D. Dr. Rush Jesse Shank was born in Lansing, Michigan, December 15, 1848, and has lived in that city all his life. His father, Dr. Herbert B. Shank, located in Lansing in 1848, coming from New York state, where his father, Isaac Shank, was a farmer living in Cayuga county.

Up to the age of 14 years, the boy attended the village school, after which he was sent to a Quaker Academy at Union Springs, Cayuga county, New York, where he remained until he reached the age of 15. In this year he became a soldier. The boys of Oakwood Academy, in the spring of 1864, went down in a body to hear the Hon. William H. Seward address a patriotic meeting. In the enthusiasm attending that meeting the boys from the academy took an active part, and young Shank was so impressed with the thought that his services were needed in the battle for union, that after the speechmaking was over he hurried around to the recruiting office, where he offered himself as a recruit. He was accepted and mustered into Company C of the 148th New York infantry, and a few days later was sent to the front with his regiment.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York was assigned to the department of the Army of the Potomac, where the young soldier at once came into active service in front of Petersburg, Virginia. With his company he participated in the Weldon Raid through the enemy's country and for three months lay in the trenches before Petersburg. In the meantime his father had been detached from the Eighth Michigan as surgeon and detailed as recruiting surgeon for central Michigan. He wrote to his son saying that if he wanted to leave the service he could obtain his discharge on account of his age, but the young man did not answer the letter. He remained in the service until he was mustered out at Richmond, Virginia, June 22, 1865.

RUSH JESSE SHANK, M. D.

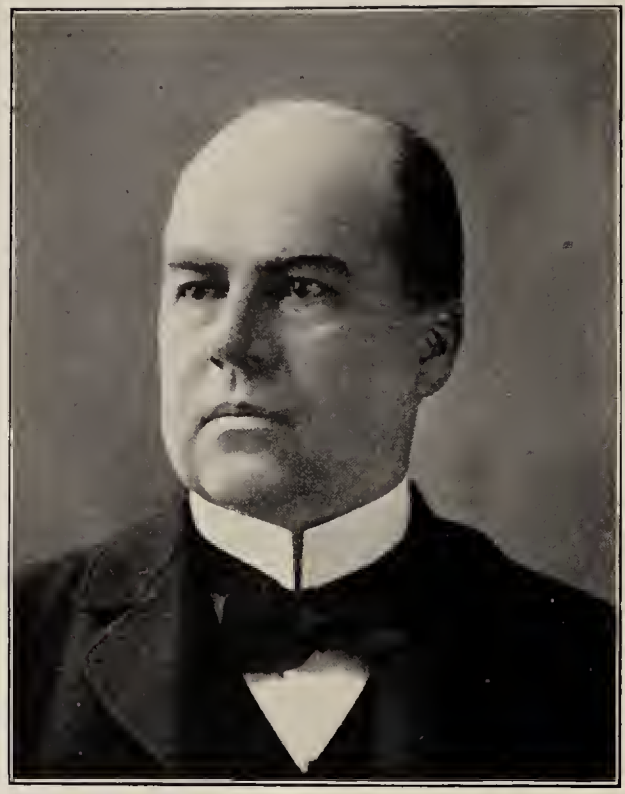
He returned to Lansing and entered the public schools, declining to go to West Point, after he had been appointed. He commenced the study of medicine in his father's office, entering the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated as an M. D. in 1871. He then went into partnership with his father, which relationship continued for 18 years.

In 1875 Dr. Shank married Miss Ella Williams, daughter of Wm. K. Williams, at Lansing, Michigan. They have one daughter, Ruth (Mrs. M. W. Montgomery), living in Lansing.

Dr. Shank has taken all the degrees in Masonry, including that of Knights Templar.

He was Department Commander of Michigan G. A. R., 1874-75, was Commander of Charles T. Foster Post, G. A. R., was a member of the board of managers of Michigan Soldiers' Home, 1887-93; United States pension examiner, central Michigan, for 10 years, and for several years alderman in the city of Lansing. While Department Commander of the G. A. R. he was instrumental in drafting and passing a bill through the Legislature organizing the Soldiers' Home in this state.

He is now special aide on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R., in charge of military instruction in public schools of Michigan.



DR. CHARLES STORM HAZELTINE.

HAZELTINE, DR. CHARLES STORM. If there be anything in hereditary, a long line of professional ancestors, including doctors, lawyers and teachers have transmitted to Dr. Hazeltine elements of character, peculiarly fitting him for professional life. His father, Gilbert H. Hazeltine, was a noted physician and surgeon of Jamestown, N. Y., where he practiced for half a century and was widely known also as a writer and local historian. His grandfather, Laban Hazeltine, was of the same profession, and others of his ancestry were prominent in other professions. The family were early inhabitants of Vermont. Dr. Hazeltine was born at Jamestown, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1844, his mother having been Eliza C. Boss. It was the wish of his family that he should be a physician and his education had that destiny in view for him. With an academic education acquired at Jamestown, and considerable progress in scientific study through elementary reading at home, he first attended a course of medical lectures at the University of Michigan, and subsequently entered the medical department of the University of Albany, graduating therefrom in 1866. He then for a short time attended the hospitals and colleges in New York. Following this, for six months he had charge of the lying-in hospital at Buffalo. He then entered upon an active practice at Jamestown, but a physician's life proving distasteful to him, he retired from it after some eighteen months' trial and engaged in the drug business. Coming west in 1872 and stopping at Grand Rapids, he decided to locate there. He first interested himself in manufacturing, but soon formed a connection with Charles Shephard in the wholesale drug business, under the firm name of Shephard & Hazeltine, and from this beginning was evolved the stock corporation, the Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co., Mr. Shephard having sold his interest to Capt. C. G. Perkins, of Henderson, Ky., an intimate friend of the doctor's. In 1888 Mr. Perkins' interest was purchased by Dr. Hazeltine and the business continued under the incorporated name. Under the management of Dr. Hazeltine, and as a natural consequence of honorable business methods, the business has acquired a practical monopoly of the jobbing drug trade of western Michigan and compares favorably in extent and influence with its older competitors in Detroit and Chicago.

Dr. Hazeltine is a director in the Grand Rapids National Bank, and has other collateral business interests. Politically he was first a Republican, but President Cleveland's policy in his first term won him over to the Democracy and he became an enthusiastic Jeffersonian. He was appointed United States Consul at Milan, Italy, September 16th, 1893, under the second Cleveland administration, a position which he filled with credit both to his government and to himself. After a service of two years, however, he resigned to resume his place in the drug house of which he is the head.

He is a member of the vestry of St. Mark's Church of Grand Rapids, having been its junior warden; of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association; of the Grand Rapids Board of Trade, and of a number of social clubs. He is a Knights Templar and member of the Mystic Shrine. For many years he was an active member of the Board of Trustees of Butterworth Hospital and much was due to his efforts as its secretary and treasurer in its early foundation and the construction of its building.

Dr. Hazeltine has been twice married, his first wife having been Miss Ella C. Burnell, daughter of Madison Burnell, a noted criminal lawyer of western New York, to whom he was married at Jamestown, N. Y., in 1868. After her death, Miss Anna O. Fox, daughter of George H. Fox, of Boston, Mass., became Mrs. Hazeltine in 1875. He has three daughters and a son.

AINSWORTH, CORYDON EVERETT.

Since the days when Isaac Walton lured the trout and grayling from the streams of England with his light tackle and gentle skill, the fishing industry has been growing larger every year, and the old father of fishermen were he alive today, would throw up his hands in horror at modern methods, necessary to accommodate the great populations of cities, and supply the various markets with quantities of fish.

The firm of Ainsworth & Ganley, of Sault Ste. Marie, controls one of the largest fishing industries on the Great Lakes today. From an humble beginning it has grown in size and output year by year.

Corydon Everett Ainsworth is the senior member of this firm. He was born at Cape Vincent, New York, September 30, 1861, where he attended school until he was 17 years of age, and then went to the Collegiate Institute at Adams, New York, where he remained until his twenty-first year, and graduated. It was his intention to become a pharmacist, and to that end he sought employment and worked for 18 months in a drug store. In 1883, however, he gave this up, and came to Sault Ste. Marie, where his father had an interest in a fish company, and the same year, borrowing $2,000 from his father, he joined with Joseph Ganley and went into the fish business on his own account. His first outfit consisted of a few small sailing boats and he employed only 12 men. The new firm contracted with a Chicago house and sent all their fish there, but the Chicago people failed to meet their obligations and a lawsuit was necessary to bring them to time. For some time the firm of Ainsworth & Ganley were forced to do business on their credit, but their trade increased and their yearly output today is about 1,500 tons of fish. The firm employs nearly 200 men, eight tugs and a small fleet of sailing vessels. In 1891 Mr. Ainsworth became a stockholder in the J. W. Alexander Lumber Company, and in 1895 was compelled to buy out the other stockholders to save the money he had invested in the enterprise. He still operates the mill under the name of the C. E. Ainsworth Lumber Company and does sawing for other parties, averaging about 12,000,000 feet of lumber a season, and doing a prosperous and remunerative business. When the Edison Electric Light Company was organized in Sault Ste. Marie, Mr. Ainsworth was made a director in the company and later became its president. At present he is a stockholder and director of the Sault Savings Bank at Sault Ste. Marie.

CORYDON EVERETT AINSWORTH.

Mr. Ainsworth has always had a keen eye for good investments. During the boom of 1888 he purchased and platted a 40-acre subdivision to the city, and the investment has proven most profitable. He still holds a large block of down-town real estate. He is a director of the A. Booth & Co. Packing Company, dealers in fish, doing business with a headquarters in Chicago, and their manager in this territory. In 1891 Mr. Ainsworth married Miss Florence, daughter of E. H. Mead, cashier of the First National Bank of Sault Ste. Marie. He has two children, Margarette and Frances, aged five and seven years.

HON. ARCHIBALD BROWN LANG, M. D.

LANG, M. D., HON. ARCHIBALD BROWN. Hon. Archibald Brown Lang, M. D., prominent as a citizen of Sault Ste. Marie and a skilled physician and surgeon of that city, was born October 28, 1848, at Owen Sound, Ontario. His father, Dr. William Lang, was a surgeon in the English navy and remained in that service from 1823 to 1838, spending 10 years of his life in India.

Dr. A. B. Lang attended school until he was 17, when he was granted a first-class teachers' certificate, and shortly afterwards started teaching in a district school. The following year he was made principal of the schools at Medford, Ontario. He remained in this capacity for four years, and left it to start a drug business at Owen Sound, Ontario. Here he commenced the study of medicine, a profession in which his three brothers and his father were all engaged. He began his studies in the office of his elder brother, and in 1880 sold out his thriving drug business in order to be able to give his entire time to his studies. He entered the Medical Department of Trinity College, in Toronto, in 1880, and went from there to the University of New York, from which he graduated in 1884. After graduating he established himself in practice in New York city, where he remained until 1878.

That was the year when Sault Ste. Marie started to boom. Dr. Lang determined to get in on the ground floor, so he gave up his New York practice and coming west located in the young city. Here he soon became known and popular, and with his popularity his practice increased until at the present time he stands at the head of his profession in that city, where he is an honored and respected citizen.

Dr. Lang has always been a Republican, and identified as a leading member of that party. He has held many political offices, at his home in Owen Sound. In 1892 he was elected mayor of the city of Sault Ste. Marie.

During his term as mayor, many improvements were made in the city of Sault Ste. Marie.

Dr. Lang is a member of the State Medical Association of Michigan, and the American Medical Association, and he is a Royal Arch Mason. He is unmarried, and has a cozy home at Sault Ste. Marie, enjoying a large practice and the confidence and esteem of his fellow-townsmen, who look upon him as a progressive man, willing to aid any cause that will tend to benefit the city or its people.

FISHER, WALTER J. A small boy struggling with a large push-cart in a vain effort to keep it from running away from him on the down-grades was a sight that amused the citizens of Pontiac some thirty years ago. The small boy has pushed himself far away from the cart now, but he still remembers his struggles with that vehicle and how his arms and back would ache at the termination of his day's work.

From a grocer's boy and the motive power of the delivery cart, Walter J. Fisher has become one of the wealthy and influential citizens of Pontiac, and the proprietor of one of the largest and busiest wholesale and retail grocery stores in the county. He is only 40 years of age now, for he was born in Chicago, Ill., October 5, 1859, and yet in this short time he has firmly established himself among the business men of this state.

His parents moved from Chicago to Detroit in 1863, and from Detroit to Pontiac in 1864. Walter Fisher was sent to the public school in Pontiac until he was 12 years of age, and when not at school he was given odd jobs to keep him busy. At the age of 12 he was sent to work in a grocery store, presumably as clerk, but in reality he was everything else beside.

In 1874 he had the good fortune to enter the employ of Joseph Nusbaumer, and he remained with him until 1881. During this time his employer taught him bookkeeping. At the age of 16 the young man was head clerk in the establishment, beside buying all the goods and managing the business.

He returned to his old employer, Walters, who, in 1882, made an agreement with him that he would sell out in five years. At the expiration of that period Mr. Fisher found himself the proprietor of a good business and, by dint of hard work and strict attention, he has made that business one of the most successful in the country. In 1883 he started in the real estate business, purchasing some property on the main street of Pontiac. In 1893 he bought the old Walton farm, on Woodward avenue, just outside of the city limits, and in 1895 he bought the Washburn farm, also on Woodward avenue. These properties, although not yet platted, are considered the most desirable real estate near Pontiac. Mr. Fisher owns many fine building lots in Pontiac, together with seven dwelling houses from which he derives considerable income in rentals. He is also owner of much desirable realty in Detroit.

WALTER J. FISHER.

In all his real estate transactions Mr. Fisher has been more than ordinarily successful. He knows good property when he sees it and can figure some distance ahead when making a deal. He does a large real estate business in connection with his grocery trade.

His wife, formerly Mary R. Crawford, daughter of Joseph B. Crawford, of Pontiac, has proven a valuable helpmate to him ever since their union in 1887. They have five children, namely, Walter Joseph, Mark R., Charles Henry, Alva Francis H. and James Kenneth Fisher, all of whom live at home.

Mr. Fisher is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Pontiac Lodge, No. 21, F. and A. M., and the Pontiac Commandery, K. T.

JOHN WESLEY FITZGERALD.

FITZGERALD, HON. JOHN WESLEY. Hon. John Wesley Fitzgerald, the present postmaster of Grand Ledge, Michigan, and a prominent business man of that place, was born in Montpelier, Vermont, October 22, 1850, being the child of Irish parents, his father coming to this country from Limerick, Ireland, in 1830. When Mr. Fitzgerald was quite young both of his parents died, and the boy was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. David Barton, of Lyons, New York. He worked on a farm and attended the district school until he was 19 years of age, when he secured a teacher's certificate and became a teacher at a salary of $25 a month in a district school. The following summer he worked on a farm and taught the next two winters in district school. Anxious to further his education in every way possible, he entered the Sodus Academy, at Sodus, New York, having earned enough money to economically pay his way through the course. In company with three other young students he rented a room, and each one took his turn as cook, so in this way they managed to keep expenses down to about $1.50 a week. In June, 1873, Mr. Fitzgerald started west to make his fortune, intending to locate in Iowa. He stopped at Jackson, Michigan, to visit an uncle who was a resident of that city, and in company with him drove down to Grand Ledge to visit another uncle at that place. It was during the harvesting season, and young Fitzgerald turned in and helped his uncle gather the crops. He was offered a good district school and a salary of $40 a month if he would consent to remain there that winter, so he accepted and remained there until the following fall, working as a farmhand during the summer and the next summer going out on the road as a traveling salesman for S. B. Green, selling agricultural implements to farmers throughout the country. He then took the position of clerk in the hardware store of S. B. Granger, at Grand Ledge, which had now become his home, and as such he worked steadily and industriously for seven years, and was then taken into the firm as an equal partner. At the end of ten years Mr. Fitzgerald severed his connection with this business and selling out in 1890 he organized the Grand Ledge Sewer Pipe Company, of which he is at present a director. For several years he sold this company's output on the road. He was also identified with the establishment and locating of the chair factory at Grand Ledge, which is one of the most prosperous institutions of that place, and gives employment to a large number of people.

Mr. Fitzgerald is a Republican. He was representative for the first district of Eaton county in the Legislature of 1895-1896 and clerk of the house committee on state affairs during the session of 1893. He was a member of the school board of Grand Ledge from 1894 to 1898; township clerk from 1876 to 1878 and appointed postmaster June 16, 1898, and he still holds that office.

He married Miss Carrie G., daughter of Tobias Foreman, at Grand Ledge, Michigan, in 1879, and has three children: Pearl, Harry B., employed in the Grand Ledge postoffice, and Frank D., at school in Grand Ledge.

Mr. Fitzgerald is a Mason, and belongs to Lansing Commandery, No. 25, K. T. He is also a Pythian and a member of the K. O. T. M.

RODNEY SHEPHERD GRAHAM.

GRAHAM, RODNEY SHEPHERD. The name of Graham is a familiar one, both in Scottish history and romance. In the Gaelic the name is rendered Graeme. It was a Graeme whose weapon slew James I. of Scotland. Malcolm Graehame is made a character in Scott's "Lady of the Lake," and Roland Graeme is the hero of the romance of The Abbott. A page of Scottish history in medieval times would be deficient if not marked by the name of Graham or Graeme. From this stock sprang Richard Graham, who emigrating from Scotland at an early day, settled in the state of New York, where his son, Harvey Graham, father of Rodney S., was born and reared. Harvey Graham removed from New York to Newmarket, Ontario, in the early forties, where he married Sarah Ann Barker, a native of Ontario, and where Rodney S. was born August 11, 1864. He attended school at Queensville until 14 years of age, when the family moved to Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. Here Rodney S. entered the high school, where he finished the course, and then attended college at Valparaiso, Indiana. After completing his studies, he taught district school for several terms, in the meantime taking a teacher's review course. Returning to the Sault in 1887, he there married Miss Nellie McKinnon. In 1891 he went to Washington and secured a position in the Indian school service, being stationed at the Pulallup Consolidated Agency as a teacher. He remained there six years, being promoted at the end of the first year to the position of superintendent. This school being discontinued, Mr. Graham was transferred to Hoopa, California, where he was made superintendent of the much larger school at that place. September 8, 1897, he was transferred to the Indian school at Mt. Pleasant, Michigan, where he became a bonded superintendent. The school then had but a single large building and 140 pupils. The number increased in one year to 300, and is now regarded as one of the first institutions of its kind in the country, and is doing a great work. The boys are taught general farming and many useful trades. The instruction for girls includes housekeeping, sewing, dressmaking in its several branches, cooking, nursing and laundry work, with special branches for advanced pupils in both sexes. Pupils are taken at seven years of age and upwards, remaining until eighteen. The regular school embraces eight grades, corresponding to those usually prescribed for the public schools, and the pupils when graduated are eligible to the Carlisle and Haskell Schools for advanced Indian pupils. In brightness and aptness to learn, the young Indians compare very favorably with white pupils of the public schools. The Mt. Pleasant institution is a model of its kind, the farm consisting of 320 acres, located on a high plateau, one and one-half miles from the city of Mount Pleasant, in the county of Isabella.

Mr. Graham has held the position of member and chairman of the Chippewa county board of school examiners, but has held no other public office, his entire work having been in connection with the teaching profession. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Elks, and the Maccabees. Although his calling is wholly non-political in character, he is at the same time an adherent of the Republican party.

CHARLES ROBERT SLIGH.

SLIGH, CHARLES ROBERT. Mr. Sligh was born at Grand Rapids, Mich., January 5, 1850, and is of Scotch-Irish descent, his father, James W., being born in Scotland, and his mother, Eliza (Wilson) Sligh, in Ireland. His grandfather settled in Canada in 1833, and his parents came from Rochester, N. Y., to Michigan in 1846. His father was a captain in the Michigan Engineers and Mechanics' Regiment, was wounded in battle and died in 1863.

The boy attended the common school until he was fifteen years old, when he realized that he would have to shift for himself and help support the family. After a few months' work in the County Clerk's office, he apprenticed himself to W. D. Foster, of Grand Rapids, to learn the trade of tinsmith. After completing his apprenticeship, he worked one year as a journeyman, through Illinois and Michigan. He was sometimes hard pressed for food, one day subsisting on raw green corn, picked in the fields along the road. Twice he had to pawn his valise and watch, for a night's lodging. At Galesburg, Ill., he secured employment with the C., B. & Q. R. R., where he worked four months. Then he returned to Grand Rapids and again entered the employ of W. D. Foster, as clerk. He engaged with the Berkey & Gay Furniture Co., and from 1874 to 1880 was a traveling salesman for that firm, being the first man to introduce Grand Rapids furniture in Texas, making his trips by stage or on horseback.

In 1880 Mr. Sligh organized the Sligh Furniture Company, with a capital of $18,500, of which he furnished $4,000. Only 40 men were employed, but the firm has prospered until it now employs 325 men and the goods sell in every state in the Union.

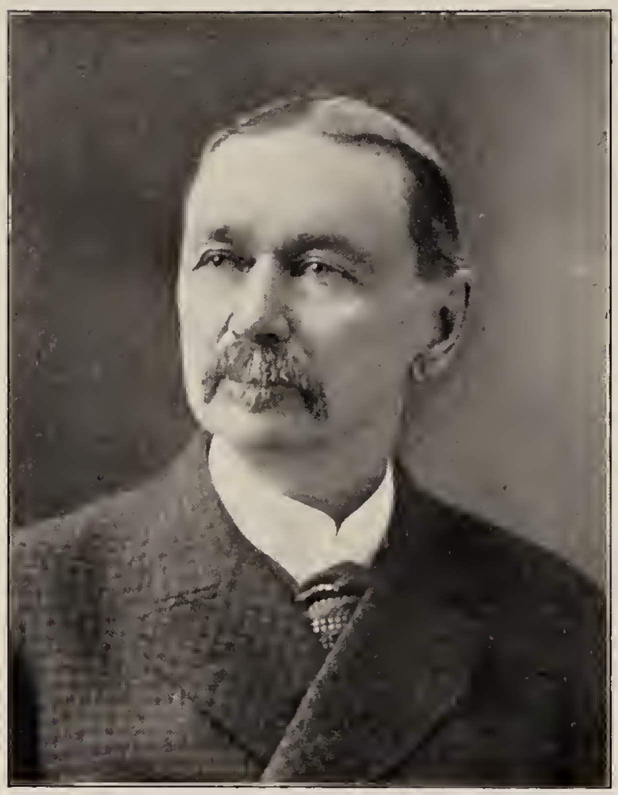
Mr. Sligh was married in 1875, to Mary S., daughter of David Conger, of Prairie du Sac, Wis., and three daughters, Edith, Adeline and Loraine, are the result of this union.

Mr. Sligh is a director in the Citizens' Telephone Company, which was organized largely through his efforts and which is one of the largest independent companies in the country. He served one term on the Board of Education and was president of the National Furniture Manufacturers' Association 1888-92, and for several years was president of the Grand Rapids Furniture Manufacturers' Association, and is at present one of its directors. He was one of the organizers of the Grand Rapids Board of Trade, was its vice-president for one year and a director for ten years.

He was recently appointed by Gov. Pingree a member of the "Michigan Board of Managers at the Ohio Centennial."

Mr. Sligh was for several years engaged in importing mahogany from Central America, making five trips to that country. He was especially instrumental in 1890 in breaking up the mirror glass trust, making a trip to Germany for that purpose. He also made a trip to Europe in 1894, introducing Grand Rapids furniture.

Mr. Sligh was a Republican, but separated from the party on the financial question. In 1896 he was nominated for Governor by the Bay City fusion convention and polled the largest vote ever given a Democrat in Michigan for that office. He is a man of sterling qualities and a most influential citizen.



RODNEY GEORGE HART.

HART, RODNEY GEORGE. Rodney George Hart was the first white child born in Lapeer County, Michigan. The date of this event was May 28, 1834, when that section of this now thickly populated state was almost a wilderness.

His father, Alvin N. Hart, was the pioneer settler in Lapeer County, cutting his way through the woods from a point near Oxford, Michigan, guided only by the signs known to the woodmen of that time, and camping wherever nightfall found him. One night he camped under a huge elm tree. This tree is still standing today on the commons in the City of Lapeer. Alvin N. Hart was the first senator from that section, and also county judge

Until he was about twelve years old Rodney G. Hart attended the district school near his home, and then he was sent to the school in Romeo, Michigan. At sixteen he visited relatives in Cleveland, Ohio, and attended school in that city, when he returned to Michigan to enter the University of Michigan. His studies were interrupted by ill-health and at nineteen years of age he was forced to leave school altogether.

Mr. Hart was present at the first session of the Legislature in Lansing, in the capacity of page, being one of the three pages that were appointed in 1848. He was then fourteen years old.

In the year of 1866 he established a private bank and successfully conducted the banking business until 1878 when he sold out his interests and went abroad to spend a year in Europe. While abroad he visited the Paris Exposition with the General Grant party.

Mr. Hart was the first mayor of the city of Lapeer. For six years he held the position of postmaster there, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen for several terms. While serving on the Board of Water Commissioners, together with Judge Joseph B. Moore, now on the Supreme Bench, he was instrumental in giving Lapeer the water system now in use.

Since his return from Europe, Mr. Hart, beside devoting his attention to his many other interests, has been occupied in the breeding of Percheron and standard bred horses, Devon and Galloway cattle, Merino sheep and Victoria hogs. His Devon and Galloway stock are famous and Merino sheep from his farm have been sold all over the world where sheep are raised.

Mr. Hart has interested himself in the promotion of many enterprises in this state, principally the New State Telephone Company, of which he is one of the largest stockholders. He is manager of the local institution, and a director in the original Detroit company. He owns and operates many large farms, the largest of which adjoins the city of Lapeer.

In the Masonic fraternity, Mr. Hart has made his way as far as the Mystic Shrine, is a member of Moslem Temple in Detroit, and of the Genesee Valley Commandery No. 15 in Flint. He married Mary C. Hazen at Lapeer, December 5, 1854, and has three daughters, all of whom are married. Kate being the wife of Frederick Lincoln, of Lapeer; Belle, that of M. H. McCarthy, of Chicago, and Mary, wife of E. J. Southwich, also of Chicago.

COL. JOHN PAUL PETERMANN.

PETERMANN, COL. JOHN PAUL. Col. John Paul Petermann, of Allouez, Michigan, won his spurs in the Spanish-American war, fighting under General Shafter and General Duffield in the battles around Santiago de Cuba, and being present at the siege and capture of that place. He has shown himself an excellent officer, and his services have been officially recognized by the government.

He is of German descent. His father, Ferdinand D. Petermann, came to this country from Stuttgart, Germany, at the age of 14. Mr. Petermann's grandfather, Daniel Petermann, was a soldier in the Prussian army, and later, when Napoleon conquered the province, served under the great French emperor.

John Paul Petermann was born at Ridge Mine, Ontonagon county, Michigan, July 24, 1863, and five years after his birth, in 1868, the family moved to Calumet, where the youngster attended the public school until he reached his fifteenth year. His parents desired that their boy should study for the ministry, but he had mechanical ideas, and wanted to learn to be a machinist, and eventually young Petermann carried the day. At the age of 15 years he entered the machine shops of the Calumet & Hecla mine, where he worked for three years mastering the trade he had determined upon following. He then took the position of fireman on one of the engines owned by the Calumet & Hecla Company and engaged in hauling rock, and learning how to run the engine. The two following years were occupied as a time-keeper at the machine shop, and he then accepted the position of engineer and put in three years hauling the rock.

After this Mr. Petermann then associated himself with Ernst Bollman, getting out timber for the mines, and he is still engaged with Mr. Bollman in this enterprise.

His general store in Allouez was started in 1894, when Mr. Petermann took all his savings from the bank, a matter of $8,000, and went into this business. His father, prior to the boy coming of age, had been the custodian of all his savings, and when young Petermann became 21 years of age, he informed him that it was time he looked after his own money. John Paul sent the money over to a banker and instructed him to buy one share of Calumet & Hecla every time he had enough money on hand. He bought 12 shares of this stock at the average price of $250 a share, and he held them until the spring of 1899, when he sold them for $870 a share.

Mr. Petermann joined as a private the Calumet Light Guard in 1881 and served successively as corporal, sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain, major and was made colonel of the Fifth Regiment, January 15, 1897. He served as colonel of the Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers during the Spanish-American war, and upon the reorganization of the Michigan State troops, was made colonel of the Third Regiment in July, and resigned August 15, 1899. Col. Petermann married Miss Ida E. L. Groth, the adopted daughter of Ernest Bollman at Calumet, in 1890. They have five children at home.

SHELDEN, HON. CARLOS DOUGLASS. When Carlos Douglass Shelden was making $10 a day for five days on a contract he took when he was 14 years of age to move a steam boiler from Portage Lake to the Huron mine, he thought his fortune was made, and that never again in his career would he ever get so much money in such a short space of time. He has almost forgotten that episode now in the busy life he has been leading since that period, and to-day this prominent capitalist and business man of Houghton, Michigan, is largely interested in copper, iron and timber lands in the Upper Peninsula.

Carlos D. Shelden was born in Walworth, Walworth county, Wisconsin, June 10, 1840. His father was Ransom Shelden, one of the pioneers of the copper district of Michigan, and his grandfather was George Shelden, of Essex, New York. Mr. Shelden's mother, Theresa M. Douglass, was a descendant of the Douglass family of Massachusetts, mentioned frequently in the historical records of the New England colonies, and of revolutionary fame.

The elder Shelden brought his family to Michigan in 1847, when the boy was but seven years of age, and located in Houghton. Here young Shelden was sent to the district school. From 1858 to 1861 the boy attended the public schools of Ypsilanti, and when the civil war broke out he raised a company, which was mustered in as Company I, Twenty-third Michigan Infantry. He was elected captain, and as such he served with his regiment through the war, participating in many engagements. He was mustered out in 1865.

Returning to Houghton, he engaged in the drug business, in which he remained for six years. He was then made manager of the Portage Lake Foundry, and he held that position for eighteen years, leaving it to become the superintendent of the Shelden & Shafer Iron Company, at Crystal Falls.

HON. CARLOS DOUGLASS SHELDEN.

After four years in this latter position, Mr. Shelden returned to Houghton, having previously been appointed executor of the estate of his father, Ransom Shelden, which comprised thousands of acres of the most valuable iron, copper and timber lands in the Upper Peninsula.

In 1865 Mr. Shelden married Miss A. Mary Skiff, daughter of George and Eliza Skiff, of Willoughby, Ohio. She died in 1868, when their son, Ransom Skiff Shelden, now a practicing attorney at Houghton, Michigan, was only six months old. In 1888 Mr. Shelden married Mrs. Sallie W. Gardner, of Washington, D. C., a daughter of John Dashiell, an attorney of Princess Anne, Maryland.

Mr. Shelden, in 1892, was elected a member of the Michigan Legislature. He was senator from the Thirty-second District in 1894, and elected to Congress from the Twelfth District of Michigan in 1896. He was re-elected to Congress in 1898. He is a Mason of the Thirty-second degree, and belongs to Montrose Commandery, K. T., of Calumet; the Shrine of Ahmed Temple, Marquette, and the Grand Rapids Consistory.

CLEMENT M. SMITH.

SMITH, CLEMENT M. Judge Smith first came to the Circuit Bench in January, 1893, when he was appointed to a short term vacancy. He was elected for the full term at then ensuing April election, and at the election of 1899 was re-elected for a further term of six years. He was born near Fort Wayne, Ind., December 4, 1844, his father, David W. Smith, having been of English descent, and his mother, Leonora McDonald, of Scotch descent. The parents settled near Nashville, Barry county, on the farm on which they still live, in 1843. The son's early years were divided between farm work and the country school. When sixteen years of age he entered the Vermontville Academy, where he passed a year with the view of qualifying himself for teaching. The three or four following years were passed at teaching and farm work. An incident that brought him in connection with a suit at law, as a witness, awakened in him an interest in legal proceedings and determined him to make the law his profession. In 1865 he entered the law department of the University and was admitted to the bar in 1868. He accepted the principalship of the first Union school opened at Nashville, 1868-9, and after a few months spent in Minnesota he formed a law partnership with Harvey Wright at Middleville, which was closed out after about six months, when he returned to Nashville and entered upon a successful practice. In 1876 he was elected Judge of Probate of Barry county. In the fall of 1880 he formed a copartnership with Hon. Philip T. Colgrove, which continued until Judge Smith was appointed to the Circuit Bench, necessitating his withdrawal from active practice. In 1890 Judge Smith was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of Barry county, to fill a vacancy. His re-election to the judgeship in 1899 sufficiently attests the estimation in which he is held as a judge and citizen. A prominent member of Eaton county bar (Eaton county being included in Judge Smith's circuit) during the earlier days of his judgeship, thus wrote of him: "Judge Smith has much ability as a jurist and is distinguishing himself for his readiness in grasping and mastering principles. He is extremely courteous and kind to members of the bar. His great strength is seen in his quick decisions, when once satisfied of the right. Many a harsh rule of law is set aside in behalf of justice and conscience, in his chancery court. He is apparently the most interested person in the cases tried before him. He has already taken front rank as a jurist in the state. Being yet a comparatively young man, his future must be as bright as his course on the bench is upright and just."*

Judge Smith is vice-president of the Hastings Wool Boot Company and a director in the Hastings National bank and the Hastings Table Company. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, including the Knights Templar, and of the Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Circuit Judges' Association of Michigan. Miss Frances M. Wheeler, daughter of Milo T. Wheeler of Hastings, became Mrs. Smith in 1871. Their children are Shirley, a graduate of the literary department of the University, Class of '97, now an instructor and taking a post-graduate course there, Gertrude J., in the literary department of the University, and Donald D., in the law and literary departments

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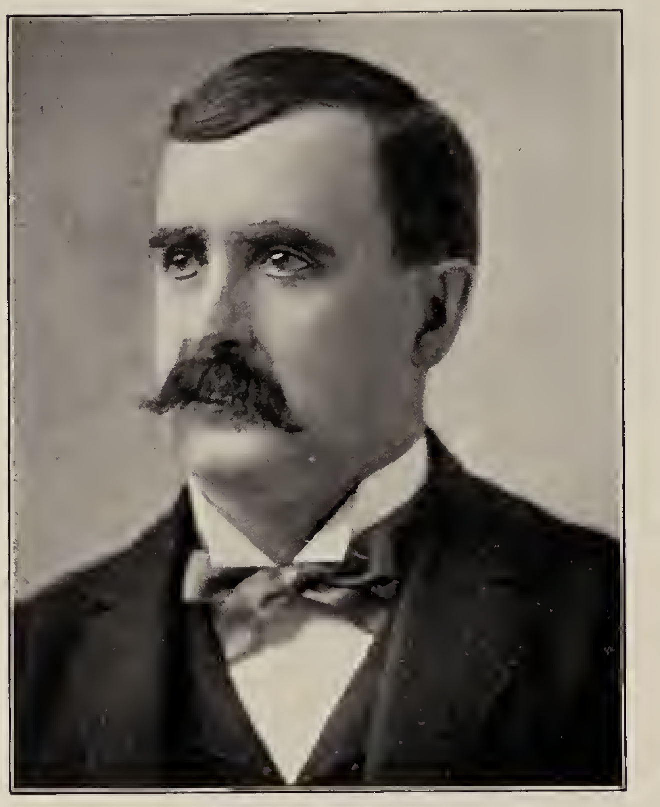
*Bench and Bar of Michigan, p. 288.

HAWKINS, VICTOR. Among the promising young attorneys of Southern Michigan and one whose aim seems to be to honor his native place, and who will deserve honors at her hands, is Victor Hawkins of Jonesville. He was born at that place June 7th, 1867, his father, William B. Hawkins, having been one of the pioneers of Hillsdale county, and for forty years one of the best known practicing physicians in that part of the state. His paternal grandfather was from Cornwall, England, and was of the class known as the landed gentry. His mother, Ellen Robinson, was a Pennsylvania lady. The son at the age of sixteen, with such education as the Jonesville schools (including the primary and high schools) afforded, decided to strike out for himself and went to Jeddo, Pa., and entered the service of the G. B. Marble Coal Company, starting in at $25.00 per month and in a short time was made assistant bookkeeper. While thus employed he was tendered a position as bookkeeper in the Grosvenor Savings bank of Jonesville. This offer, affording him as it did an opportunity of resuming his residence in his old home, was readily accepted. His bent, however, seemed to be toward the law rather than finance, and in the fall of 1886 he entered the law department of the University, graduating therefrom with the class of 1889, and was admitted to practice before Judge E. D. Kinne at Ann Arbor. He at once opened office at Jonesville, first with a partner, under the firm name of Weaver & Hawkins, but after six months the firm was dissolved and he has since been in practice alone, having had a successful and profitable practice from the start. Mr. Hawkins is a Republican in politics and his enviable standing at the bar and in the community his led him to be looked upon as eligible timber for political preferment, and he has been tendered nominations on several occasions, but has uniformly declined, deeming it part of wisdom for a young man to attend to business rather than politics. He has, however, been village attorney for Jonesville for the past ten years, an office that comes by appointment rather than by popular election. He has business interests in the village, being a stockholder in the Omega Portland Cement Company of Jonesville, attorney for the Grosvenor bank and a director in the Jonesville Electric Light & Power Company. He is a society man, his connections being Masonic, Knights of Pythias, Maccabees and Elks. He is Past Master of Lafayette Lodge, No. 16, F. & A. M., of Jonesville, and Past Chancellor of Pythagorus Lodge, K. of P., which he organized.

VICTOR HAWKINS.

Miss Jennie Eckler, daughter of Louis Eckler of Jackson, became Mrs. Hawkins in 1897, the fruit of the marriage being two children, Ellen and Edwin Richard Hawkins.



JAMES ALBERT COYE.

COYE, JAMES ALBERT. James Albert Coye, Surveyor of Customs at Grand Rapids, is a descendant of a sturdy Scotch family, which originally came to this country in 1752, settling in Connecticut. At that time the name was written McCoy. Members of the family served with distinction in the war of the Revolution and in that of 1812.

Fighting his own battles since he was nine years of age, he has risen steadily with the growing position of Western Michigan and is today one of the aggressive forces of the second city of the state. He is a Republican of the old stock, and his term of party service is a long and honorable one, earning for him the reputation of being one of the war horses of party in Western Michigan. In 1897 he was appointed by President McKinley to the surveyorship of customs and he has so administered the trust that the port of Grand Rapids, in the value of its importations, has taken a leading rank. He has put his personal energy into the work, with the result that the government receives more net revenue from Grand Rapids than from any other port in the country in proportion to the business transacted. His father, Albert Coye, was a manufacturer of awnings and tents at Grand Rapids in 1854, and it was there that James Albert Coye was born, October 9, 1855. His mother, Mary Pew, was of English descent, and was a woman of strong character, training her son in principles of sterling integrity which have been his guiding star. The boy's early education was not extensive, being confined mainly in early life to four years of instruction in the public schools of Grand Rapids. His first experience was work in the upholstering department of Comstock, Nelson & Co., and his wages amounted to 25 cents a day. In the fall of 1864 he was apprenticed to and learned the wood carver's trade, serving from 1865 to 1875 as an employe of the great furniture manufacturing company of Nelson, Matter & Co. In 1875 he moved to Goshen, Ind., and took charge of the carving department of the Hawks Furniture Co., a newly organized concern, and made their first designs in tables and chamber sets. He was there until 1880, when he returned to Grand Rapids and to the service of his former employers, where he remained for nearly ten years. Meantime, at the suggestion of friends, he had begun the study of the law, reading at intervals from the time he was 15 years old until in 1890 he spent a year in the law offices of Morris Houseman. He was admitted to the bar in 1891, before Judge Grove of the Kent County Circuit Court, practicing law until he was appointed to the position which he now holds. He has held no other public office, though he was twice a candidate for the Michigan House of Representatives at a time when Republican majorities were hard to find in Grand Rapids. He has been chairman of the Republican city committee of Grand Rapids, was for seven years a director of the Valley City Building & Loan Association, and in 1887 was president of the Grand Rapids Retail Grocers' Association.

In 1875 he married Miss Belle Judd, of Ligonier, Ind. They have no children.

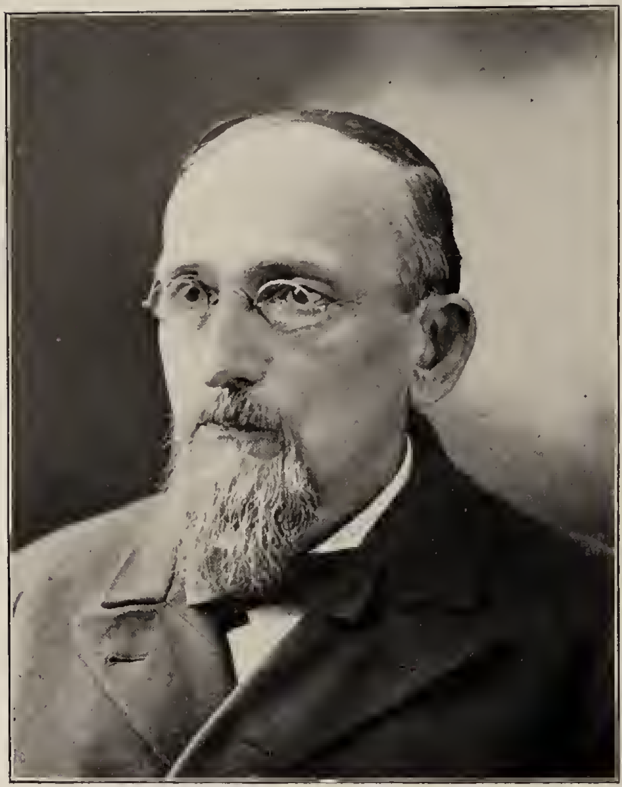
LEE, FRED ELMER. Mr. Lee is general manager of the P. D. Beckwith estate and of the Round Oak Stove Works (now become extensive) established by P. D. Beckwith in 1869. He was born in Dowagiac in 1858 and after passing the public schools, he finished his education at Buchtel College, at Akron, Ohio. In 1876 he began his business career as bookkeeper for the banking firm of C. T. Lee & Son at Dowagiac. Two years later he went to Quincy, Mich., to take charge of his father's affairs there. Returning to Dowagiac at the end of a year (1879) he entered the employ of Mr. Beckwith. After three years employed in the works and office he went on the road as salesman for five years, when the magnitude of the business had become such that he was called in to take charge of the sales department, and for several years previous to Mr. Beckwith's death in 1889, he was in charge of all the office work. On Mr. Beckwith's death, Mr. Lee's familiarity with the business, together with his known probity, pointed him out as the one eminently fitted for the responsible trust of general manager of the estate, of which he was appointed one of the executors.

A daughter of Mr. Beckwith, Miss Kate Beckwith, became Mrs. Lee in 1878 and Mr. and Mrs. Lee joined with the other heirs in erecting the handsome opera house to the memory of Mr. Beckwith, in Dowagiac, who had done so much for the growth and prosperity of the town, and had equally endeared himself to his family and friends. Mr. Lee is one of the solid men of Western Michigan. He has banking interests at Dowagiac and Benton Harbor and manufacturing interests at Buchanan, is president of the Buchanan & St. Joseph River railroad company and has extensive real estate interests at home and in the west.

FRED ELMER LEE.

He was mayor of Dowagiac in 1890 and a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis in 1892. His father and mother, Chauncey T., and Sarah H. (Lockwood) Lee, are both living in Dowagiac. Mrs. Fred E. Lee is a graduate of Mrs. Towle's Female Seminary at Detroit. She has always given much of her time and means to benevolent purposes, and established and maintained at her own expense the first kindergarten in Dowagiac. She is a great reader and an extensive traveler, both in this country and abroad. She is fond of club work and is a member of the Board of Control of the Children's Home at St. Joseph. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lee's ancestry date back to the Puritans of the Mayflower. They have one child.

The Beckwith works, first established for the manufacture of Round Oak Stoves, employed in the beginning eight hands. Today the estate employs 600 men and the plant requires for its buildings and operating space over fifteen acres of ground, and the furnaces have a daily melting capacity of sixty tons of pig iron. The stoves are adapted both to hard and soft coal and wood, and the demand for the output is co-extensive with the continent. The concern manufactures cooking ranges and furnaces (of the latter of which they manufacture ten different sizes) which have, equally with the heaters, points that commend them to the trade and to the public. The management are proud of the fact that they have never had any misunderstanding with their employes, and that the business has increased five fold within the last seven years.



MARTIN G. LOENNECKER.

LOENNECKER, MARTIN G. Mr. Loennecker is one of the public spirited citizens of Jackson. Born in Germany in 1845, his education, up to the age of fourteen years, was received in the Normal School of Oldenburg, but improving his evenings by the study of languages. At the age of fourteen he went to work as assistant bookkeeper in a commission house, without salary, remaining there three years. He had so pursued his linguistic studies that at the age of seventeen, in addition to his native German, he could speak and write English, French, Spanish and Dutch (Holland). Seeing no opening in Germany he decided to come to America. With twenty dollars given him by his father, and a passage ticket, he came to New York. After a five days' quest, he secured a position as assistant bookkeeper in a wholesale liquor house, in which position he remained one year. He afterwards learned the trade of a cigarmaker. After some three years spent in New York City, he diversified his occupation by working as a salesman for a New York book concern in western New York for about three years, when he decided to remove to Chicago. He opened a book store in that city and did a good business until 1871, when he was burned out. The great Chicago fire of 1871 so crippled the insurance companies that out of insurance of $7,000 which Mr. Loennecker carried on his stock, he received less than $300. He came to Jackson in 1872 and first went to work at his trade of a cigar maker and soon became a manufacturer.

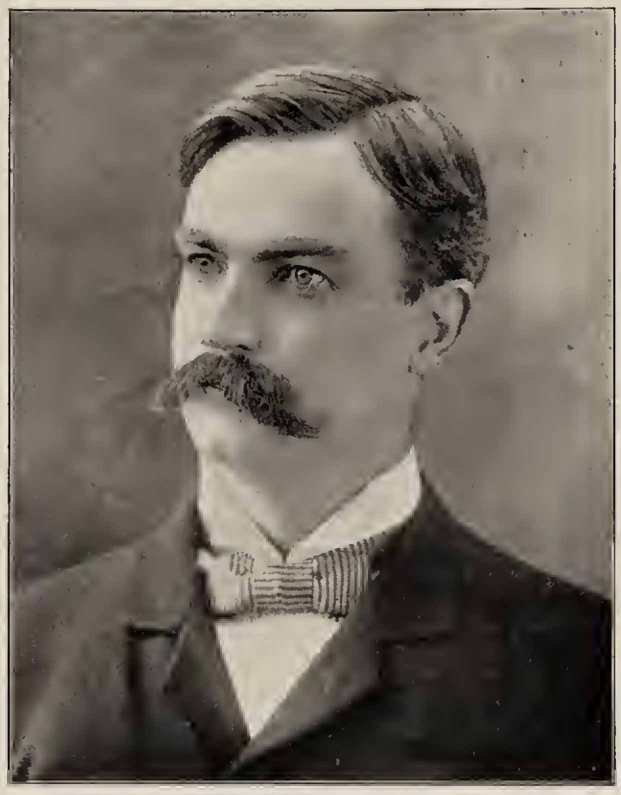
In 1886 and 1887 he was elected alderman and in 1888 was elected mayor on the Democratic ticket and re-elected in 1889 by a large majority.

Mr. Loennecker was led in his political action to affiliate with the People's party, as the best representative of that social and industrial equality that has been the dream of many of the best thinkers and philosophers the world over. In 1889 he started the Industrial News at Jackson, which he sold out in 1899, though still retaining his connection with it as an editorial writer. He helped to organize the People's party in the state in 1889 and '90 and has taken an active part during the several campaigns. He was nominated on the combination ticket at the Bay City convention in 1896 for Commissioner of the State Land Office, and supported Wm. J. Bryan (of whom he is a great admirer as well as of the Chicago platform) for the presidency. In 1897 he was again nominated and elected mayor of the city of Jackson, and was re-elected in 1898 and again in 1899 for a fifth term. On his first election he at once began an investigation of the city finances and city officials, and secured the return to the city of considerable sums of money wrongfully withheld by two different officials. During his term the local taxes were reduced and a bonded indebtedness of $53,000 paid off. The Jackson City Hospital owes its existence largely, if not wholly, to his efforts. He started a popular subscription in 1888 by which the hospital was founded and donated to the city. He still continues his business as a cigar manufacturer and is president of the Michigan Mutual Plate Glass Insurance Company and is a member of the German Arbeiter Society of Michigan. Mrs. Loennecker, to whom he was married at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1866, was formerly Miss Mary Borchard. Their children are Louisa, widow of Frederick Price of Jackson, Anna, wife of G. Munford, an attorney, Chicago; Gustav A., business manager with his father; Blanche A., at home; Julius E., with Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

WARNER, FRED M. Born in Hickling, Nottinghamshire, England, July 21st, 1865, at the age of three months he was brought to this country by his parents, and a few months later his mother died. After the death of his mother he was adopted by Hon. P. Dean Warner, the oldest resident of Farmington village and one of the earliest settlers in that vicinity. Fred graduated from the Farmington High School at the age of fourteen, and afterwards attended the State Agricultural College for one term. He then became a clerk in his father's large general store, and when he reached the age of twenty-one, the mercantile business was turned over to him. Three years later he purchased the hardware business in an adjoining store, uniting the whole under one roof, and making it the most extensive mercantile business in Oakland county.

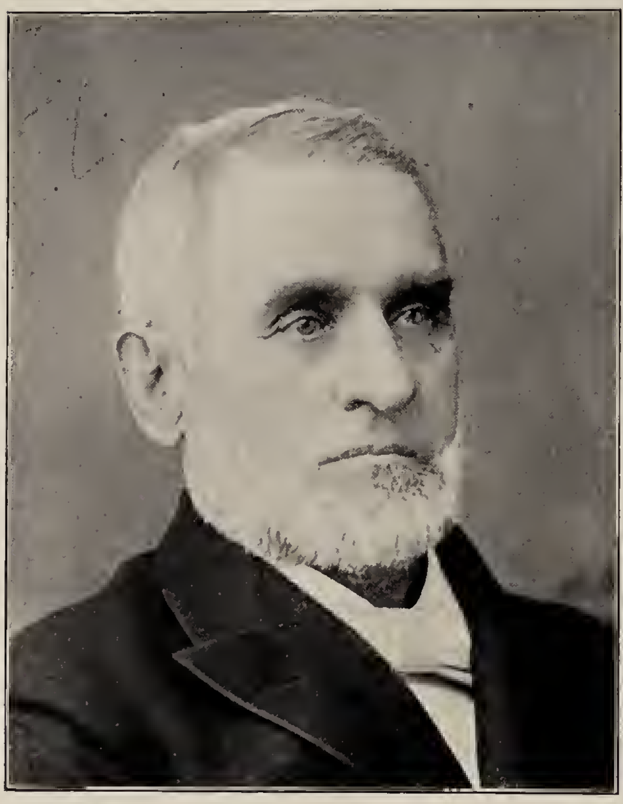
Realizing the fitness of the land in that part of Oakland county for grazing purposes, Mr. Warner in 1889 established a large cheese factory at Farmington. The success of this factory led to the establishment by him later on of like factories at Franklin and Novi. In 1899 the output of the three factories was ten thousand boxes, or 450,000 pounds, of cheese, nearly all of which was sold to the Michigan trade. He has recently purchased a fourth factory. In addition to his other lines of business Mr. Warner operates a cold storage plant, in connection with which immense quantities of eggs and butter are handled every year. He is also senior partner in the brick manufacturing firm of Warner & Whipple. Largely through Mr. Warner's efforts a bank was established at Farmington in 1898, he being a stockholder and one of the directors.

When twenty-three years of age Mr. Warner was elected a member of the village council, and has served on the council nine years. He has been five times elected president of the village, four times without opposition, and the one time when there was opposition, he was chosen by an overwhelming majority. In 1894 he was elected to the State Senate from the twelfth district, comprising the counties of Oakland and Macomb, and was returned in 1896, both times leading the entire ticket in both counties in votes received. He was the youngest member of the Senate in the sessions of both '95 and '97. His career in the Senate was marked by the same energy, ability and fidelity that he has shown in every official position which he has held. He made a determined fight against the plank road companies which had for years exacted tolls from the people without keeping their roads in proper condition, and he secured the passage of a law which brought the companies to time.


FRED M. WARNER.

The name of Warner is one that is much respected at Farmington and the adjacent country. P. Dean Warner saw Farmington in 1824, and although now in his eightieth year is still active in business affairs, being president of the Farmington bank. He was a representative in the Legislature in 1865 and 1867, and was Speaker during the latter session. He was a member of the Senate in 1869. Both father and son have done a great deal toward the advancement of the town and vicinity in which they live.

Mr. Warner is a member of the higher Masonic orders and of the auxiliary Eastern Star, of the Knights of Pythias, Knights of the Loyal Guard, and of the Maccabees. In 1888 he married Martha M. Davis, daughter of Samuel Davis, of Farmington. They have four children, the oldest ten years and the youngest one year of age.



CYRUS GRAY LUCE.

LUCE, CYRUS GRAY. There is a wide difference between an office seeker and an office holder. As a rule the office seeker does not get there, while the office holder gets there because he is wanted. This distinction will at least hold good in the case of a man who for half a century has been continuously (with some possible interims) in the service of the public in various positions. More than fifty years ago (1848) Gov. Luce was a Whig candidate for the Indiana Legislature. Whigs in office in those days were rather a scarce commodity, and although Mr. Luce was defeated, it was by only a few votes in a strong Democratic district. This may be termed the commencement of a life covering more than fifty years.

Gov. Luce combined New England with Virginian blood, his father, Walter Luce, being from Connecticut and his mother, Mary M. Gray, from Virginia. The parents were married in Ohio, Cyrus G. having been born at Windsor, that state, July 2nd, 1824. The family removed to Indiana in 1836 and Cyrus G. settled in Gilead, Branch county, in 1849. Three years later he was elected supervisor of his township and has served in that capacity at different times for eleven years. In 1854 (the first year of the Republican ascendancy), he was elected to the Legislature. He was treasurer of Branch county two terms, 1858-'62, and State Senator two terms, sessions of 1865 and '67. He was elected Governor in 1886 and again in 1888. In all his public trusts, economy, honesty, force and courage to do right, have been the governing factors. As governor he did not hesitate to use the veto power where his judgment so inclined him. Whether wise or unwise in itself, his veto of an appropriation in behalf of the State University during his first term illustrates the sturdy courage of the man. Few men hoping for reelection would have hazarded the enmity of an institution so strong in itself, and with thousand holding cherished relations to it, in every part of the state. But he did what he thought was right regardless of what might come after. As State Oil Inspector, 1879-83, he so systematized and economized the work that a financial balance of over $32,000 was saved to the state. Mr. Luce served for a number of years on the State Board of Agriculture and as Master of the State Grange and as President of the State Pioneer and Historical Society, and is now President of the State Library Commission. With an education running from the primary to the academic, he has been equal to every place to which he has been called. Without pretentions to oratory, he is, in debate or on the stump, as Mark Anthony was, a plain, blunt man who speaks right on, and to the purpose. With a capital of only $200 supplied him by his father, he has made a home and a farm of which he is justly proud and a name of which his fellow citizens are equally proud. While his hand and his heart are with the farming interests, not his own merely, but those of the state at large, he has other business and financial interests. Mr. Luce was first married in 1849 to Miss Julia A. Dickinson of Gilead, by whom he had four children, two sons and two daughters. Left a widower, August 13th, 1882, he was again married November 12th, 1883, to Mrs. Mary E. Thompson of Bronson.

LONG, M. D., OSCAR RUSSELL. Dr. Oscar Russell Long, medical superintendent of the State Asylum, Ionia, Michigan, and a resident of that city, is a native of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, in which city he was born, August 16, 1850. His father was Francis F. Long, a lumber manufacturer of that place. When Oscar Long was nine months of age his mother died and her adopted father, Col. Joseph S. Titus, took charge of the three children that were left alone. He lived just outside of the city of Williamsport and young Long was sent to the district school and later to Dickinson Seminary. When the boy was seventeen years old he quit school and entered his father's sash and blind factory, working at first as a mill hand earning $1.25 per diem, and being sent from one department to the other in order to learn the work thoroughly. The next year he entered the sash department and later was placed in charge of it. While there he was tendered and accepted a position as general manager of a new plant of the same kind which had been erected at West Creek, near Emporium, Pa., by the Allen W. Swift Company. It was a step upward and for the next eighteen months Mr. Long was superintendent of a hustling small plant employing 40 to 50 men. He was not satisfied and decided to take up some other profession, so he gave his employer notice that he intended to quit at a certain date, and despite flattering offers of better pay, left the works and after a consultation with his older brother decided to adopt the medical profession, as one that presented the best opportunities to a hustling young man.

Entering the office of Drs. Doane and Reinhold, March, 1870, he read medicine during the spring and summer and taught school in the winter of 1870 and 1871, entered the University of Michigan in the fall of 1871, he attended the full course of lectures of the college year of 1871 and 1872. In October of the latter year he came to Detroit, Michigan, and entered the Detroit Homeopathic Medical College, from which he graduated in June, 1873. He then started to seek his fortune in the western country, locating at Burlington, Iowa, where he practiced successfully and saved up $300, which he deposited in a bank that was among the first to fail in 1873. He was tendered and accepted the position of professor and demonstrator of anatomy at the Detroit Homeopathic College and returned to Michigan, remaining in that capacity for two years.

OSCAR RUSSELL LONG, M. D.

In the spring of 1874 he located at Ionia, Michigan, and practiced his profession there for eleven years. When the state of Michigan had completed an asylum for the dangerous and criminal insane (now State Asylum), Dr. Long was appointed medical superintendent and opened the institution in September, 1885. The new buildings were erected in 1890 and 1896, and there are 260 inmates today.

Dr. Long married Miss Annie M. Freeman at Detroit, Michigan, in 1874. He has one child, Grace S., wife of Albert B. Bedford, capitalist and jeweler of Ionia, Mich. Dr. Long is vice-president of the State Savings bank of Ionia; a member of the American Psychological Association, the American Institute of Homeopathy; ex-president of the Michigan Homeopathic State Medical Society, and a member of the F. & A. M.

CHARLES E. BELKNAP.

BELKNAP, CHARLES E. "From drummer boy to Congress" seems to be an appropriate introduction to a sketch of this well known citizen of the Valley City. Closing his school life at twelve years of age and entering upon shop work, he acquired a knowledge of handicraft and business at the receptive period of life during the ensuing three or four years, that later on beaconed him forward to a successful career as a manufacturer. His father was engaged in wagon making and blacksmithing at Grand Rapids, and it was here that Mr. Belknap's apprenticeship was served. In 1862, then less than sixteen years of age, carried along by the patriotic impulse, he enlisted as a drummer boy in the Twenty-first Michigan Infantry and served until the close of the Civil War, although the drummer boy's sash was soon exchanged for the sword and musket. He entered the ranks and participated in the battles of Perrysville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Savannah, Bentonville and in many minor battles and skirmishes. He was wounded five times, and was captain of his company at the close of the war, and had been breveted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. Returning to Grand Rapids, he worked for a year at his old trade and then for five years conducted his father's farm near Grand Rapids. In 1872 he opened a small wagon shop and the first year turned out about fifteen wagons. The business grew steadily and in 1884, the Belknap Wagon Co. was organized and incorporated and is today the second largest manufactory of sleighs in the United States. Their output last year was 1,200 wagons and 1,800 sleighs, giving employment to about sixty men the year round.

Mr. Kelknap has done service to the state in civil life as well as in the military and industrial lines. He served seven years as member of the Grand Rapids School Board and was its acting president for two years, 1882-3, and a like time as mayor, 1884-5. He was a member of the board of control of the School for the Deaf at Flint for five years. He was elected to and served two terms in Congress (the Fifty-first and Fifty-second), and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress by a plurality of nine votes, but the seat was given to his opponent by the adverse Democratic majority in Congress. In 1895 he was appointed by Governor Rich as president of the Michigan Commission with duties pertaining to the Chickamauga, Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge National Military Park. As such, he compiled and published a report thereon, of which 10,000 copies were ordered printed by the State, for distribution.

The Belknaps were originally from England, coming to and locating at Woburn, Mass., in 1637. The father and mother of Charles E., James A., and Mary (Butler) Belknap, were from Vermont, but resided for a time in Massena, N. Y., where Charles E. was born Oct. 17, 1846. His paternal and maternal grandfathers were both soldiers in the war of 1812 and a great great grandfather served in the revolutionary war. Commander Charles Belknap, in charge of the navy yard at Annapolis, and Rear-Admiral George E. Belknap, represent a branch of the family. Mr. Belknap was married in 1866 to Miss Chloe Caswell, daughter of David Caswell, of Grand Rapids. Four daughters, three of whom are married, are the fruit of the union. Mr. Belknap is a member of the Loyal Legion, G. A. R., and Pythians.

RANNEY, FREDERICK ELI. The Ranney Refrigerator Company, of Greenville, Michigan, of which Frederick Eli Ranney is the president, was organized in 1892, and since that time it has grown into one of the largest manufacturing plants of its kind in Michigan, giving employment to 300 men and manufacturing in 1899 40,000 refrigerators. It is still a growing institution, and the plant is being increased 50 per cent for 1900.

Frederick E. Ranney, the organizer of this industry in Greenville, is a native of Massachusetts and was born in Ashfield, Mass., July 2, 1853. His schooling stopped when he was 15 years of age, and he commenced to look out for himself at that age, working first on a tobacco farm near Sunderland, Mass., as a farm hand, and thus earning the first dollar he could call his own. He came to Michigan in 1872 and located at Belding, whither his brother had preceded him. He was disappointed in his search for employment, and determined to return east, but was persuaded by his brother to remain, and the following week he went to work as a carpenter, following that vocation during the summer and in the following winter going into the lumber camps. He saved his money and in 1877 had sufficient to enable him to start a livery and feed barn in Belding. That fall the, now Pere Marquette Railroad having a spur track into Belding, Mr. Ranney secured the contract to operate the street car system between Belding and Kiddville. He occupied "the many positions" on the railway, and "all at the same time," being "street car conductor, driver, general manager and track laborer." The jocose travelling men gave the line the name of "The Hay-Burner Line." For seven years Mr. Ranney did all the work on the little street car system, maintaining at the same time his livery business, and by good management and judicious investments he managed to save several thousand dollars.

FREDRICK ELI RANNEY.

Saturday night, August 30,. 1884, Mr. Ranney gave up his positions as driver, conductor, general manager, etc., of the street car line, and the next Monday morning entered the manufacturing world. He had already helped organize the Belding Manufacturing Company, into which he had put all his earnings, and soon became president and general manager of that concern. He remained in this position, ably conducting the affairs of the company until 1892, when he sold out his interests and purchased the building of the Potato Starch Factory in Greenville, and organized the Ranney Refrigerator Company. The growth of the new enterprise fully justified Mr. Ranney's keen business descernment, and the affairs of the company are in a most flourishing condition.

Mr. Ranney married, in 1875, Miss Mary L. Ellis, daughter of Louis Ellis, of Belding, one of the first settlers in that portion of the state, having located there in 1842. He has four children. Ellis W. is attending the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing, and Carrie L., Hattie B., and LeRoy are attending school in Belding.

Mr. Ranney is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight of Pythias.

As a business man he is known for his directness in all his dealings, and for his ability to carry his plans to a successful completion. He has done much for Greenville, especially in giving employment to many heads of families in that city.

HON. JOSEPH MOSS GAIGE.

GAIGE, HON. JOSEPH MOSS. Hon. Joseph Moss Gaige, of Croswell, Michigan, was born in West Burlington, New York, June 13, 1848. His father, Henry W. Gaige, was born in West Burlington, Otsego county, New York, December 7th, 1820. The family is of English descent and came to this country in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Young Gaige attended the district schools until he was about 14 years of age, when he was sent to the Oneida Conference Seminary at Cazinovia, New York, where he took a preparatory course, and then went to the Cooperstown Seminary at Cooperstown, New York, where he prepared for college. In 1866 he was sent west to join Truman Moss, his uncle, a lumberman, of Croswell, Michigan. He expected to take a position in the office, but the practical old uncle put him in charge of the docks at Lexington, Michigan, paying him $25 a month and giving him his board for his services. The following winter his uncle secured him a position in the law offices of Walker & Kent, at Detroit, where the young man read law and looked after the clerical work in the office and the collection department, earning barely enough to pay his expenses. Satisfied with the way the lad had conducted himself during the trials imposed upon his nephew the old uncle assisted him to enter the law department of the University of Michigan, from which Mr. Gaige graduated in the spring of 1869. He was admitted to the bar by examination before the Supreme Court October 7 of the same year. He then removed to Detroit, where he opened up a vessel and ship brokerage business at the foot of Woodward avenue, meeting with great success, but selling out the next winter to join his uncle in the lumbering business at Croswell. About the first of that year he was made junior partner in the firm, which then became Moss, Mills & Gaige. The firm did an extensive business in Sanilac and Huron counties. The firm was dissolved on the death of the senior member, Truman Moss, March 28, 1883.

Mr. Gaige then started a private banking institution at Croswell, under the name of the Sanilac County Bank, and in 1885 sold out to become the manager of the Truman Moss estate. He continued at this until the estate was settled in 1895. Mr. Gaige incorporated and organized the State Bank of Croswell and was elected president. He is also president of the State Bank at Carsonville, Mich., the State Bank of Deckerville, Mich., and one of the heaviest stockholders and vice-president of the Croswell Milling Company at Croswell, Mich. Mr. Gaige is a large stockholder in the Sanilac Jeffersonian, the official republican organ of Sanilac county. He married Miss Mary Ella Jones, daughter of M. V. K. Jones, in 1869, at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Mr. Gaige is a republican. He was state senator of Michigan from the twentieth senatorial district in 1895-96, being elected on the republican ticket with 2,200 plurality. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, being Past Eminent Commander of Lexington Commandery, K. T., No. 27, a Shriner of Moslem Temple, Detroit, and a member of the Michigan Sovereign Consistory, Detroit. He platted the town of Sandusky, Sanilac county, Mich., now known as Sanilac Center.

DURAND, JUDGE GEORGE HARMON. Judge George Harmon Durand is another Michigan man who has risen to a position of affluence and the top round of the ladder of his profession from a humble beginning as a farmer's boy. He was born February 21, 1838, on a farm near Cobleskill, Schohanie county, New York, and, although his early opportunities were limited, he possessed the grit and determination necessary to make the most of them. He worked in summer that he might attend school during the winter months, and mastered his books sufficiently to enable him to become a district school teacher. He took a course in the seminary located at Lima, New York, and in 1856 came to Michigan, where he at once secured a school at Oxford, in Oakland county. The following year he went to Flint, where he now resides, and commenced the study of law under the direction of Col. Wm. M. Fenton, but outside of the office. He was admitted to the bar before Judge Josiah Turner in 1858, and at once began an active practice. His ability was recognized by his appointment as city attorney, and he held that office one year (1858). He is a staunch Democrat, and has several times been called upon by his party to accept high positions, and in all cases he has been a credit to the honorable positions he has filled. In 1862 he was elected to the common council, and served five years. While in this position he was instrumental in having several streets opened to valuable city property after a long contest, and as a testimonial for his services the people of Flint presented him with a set of silver. In 1873 Mr. Durand was elected mayor of Flint, and re-elected the following year. In the fall of 1874 he accepted the nomination to Congress on the Democratic ticket, and was elected against Josiah W. Begole. He was re-nominated in 1876, but was defeated for re-election by the Hon. Mark S. Brewer. During Mr. Durand's term in Congress he was acting chairman of the important committee on commerce, an unusual honor to confer on a new member.

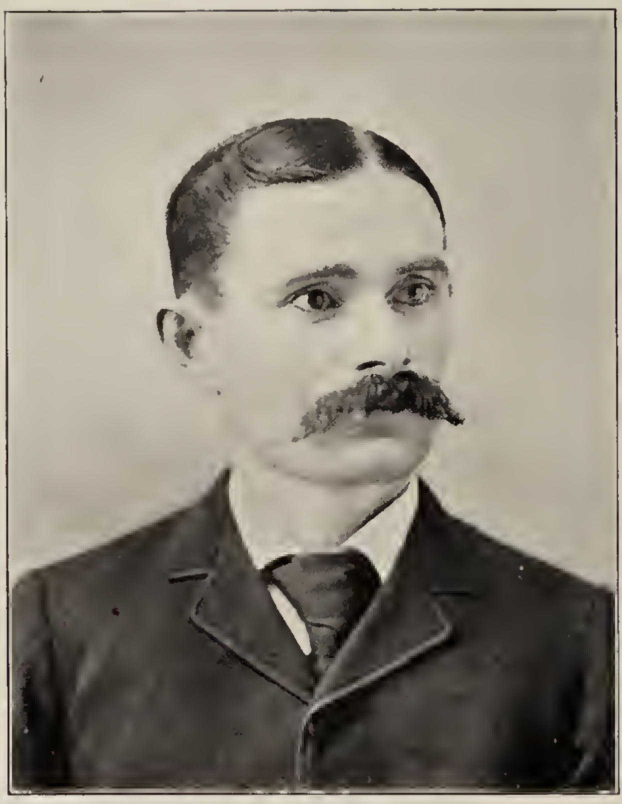
JUDGE GEORGE HARMON DURAND.

Resuming his practice of law, Mr. Durand formed a co-partnership in 1884 with John J. Carton, which still continues. In 1892 Gov. Winans appointed Mr. Durand justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Judge Morse, who had resigned to accept the nomination for governor. He filled out the term until a successor was chosen, and in the fall of 1893 was appointed special counsel for the United States in the famous Pacific coast conspiracy cases. The cases were concluded in 1896.

In 1893 Judge Durand was elected president of the Michigan State Bar association, and was the first president of the board of State Law Examiners. He is still a member of that board. He was Grand Master of the Michigan Grand Lodge of Masons in 1876, and in 1893 was elected Presidential Elector-at-large for the eastern district of Michigan. He owns a fine farm near the city of Flint.

Judge Durand married Miss Sarah A. Benson at Mindon, New York, August, 1858, and he has two children. Charles A. Durand, his son, is 38 years of age, and a member of the firm of Durand & Carton at Flint, Mich. Elizabeth A. Durand lives at home with her parents.

Judge Durand is a member of Michigan Sovereign Consistory and of Moslem Temple, Detroit, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.



HON. WILLIAM WEBSTER.

WEBSTER, HON. WILLIAM. The Hon. William Webster was elected mayor of Sault Ste. Marie, the city in which he lives, in 1897, and while in that office he was largely instrumental in having the streets of that beautiful little city macadamized. In the first year six miles of this modern paving was built, and this step, in the direction of the making of a city in the present time, has resulted most beneficially, for all the streets that are being built there now are of the same material.

Mr. Webster is still a young man and a believer in the spirit of the age, "progress." He was born in St. Helens, Huron County, Ontario, February 10, 1863. His ancestors came from Aberdeen, Scotland, and his father, James Webster, went to Canada from Scotland. As a boy young Webster had very few advantages in the way of receiving an education that are given to most youths of today, and it was not until his family moved to Sault Ste. Marie in 1874 that he was able to attend school. The first winter in his new home was a hard one. He was obliged to remain away from the district school a great portion of the time, and was employed driving a delivery and express wagon at 25 cents per day, with the privilege of hauling water for a few families after work hours, to earn enough money and purchase clothes and shoes so that he could take his place with the other scholars in the High School.

The following summer he drove a mule on the canal, earning $1.50 a day until the close of navigation, and helped to support the family with his earnings. When he was 17 years of age he was earning $400 a year clerking in the general store of W. C. Given, where he remained for three years. His health then commenced to fail, so he went to Dakota, where he pre-empted a piece of land and farmed for six months, until, his health returning, he went home and clerked in the store of Sevald & Pease. The firm made an assignment July 4, 1886, and Mr. Webster was appointed assignee. He closed out the $28,000 stock that fall, and in the beginning of 1887 went into partnership in a general store under the firm name of Tubbs & Webster. After a few months he sold out and purchased an interest in the steamboat St. Marys, which was in the passenger and freight service between Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette. He acted as clerk on the steamer all summer until navigation closed in the fall.

January 1, 1888, he took his seat as County Clerk of Chippewa County, in which office he remained until 1896. During this period he read law and was admitted to the bar September 26, 1893. In September, 1895, he became associated with Hon. H. M. Oren, the present Attorney-General of Michigan, in the law business under the name of Oren & Webster.

Mr. Webster was elected mayor of Sault Ste. Marie in 1897. He was chairman of the Board of Supervisors for six years and has been postmaster since 1897. He is a Mason and a member of the Sault Ste. Marie Commandery, K. T. He is also Past Master of the Blue Lodge and Past High Priest of the Chapter, and has been chairman of the Republican County Committee for the past six years. Mr. Webster married Miss Bertha F. Bateman at Port Arthur, August 27, 1889. They have four children, Bertha F., aged 9; Bessie, aged 7; William W., aged 5, and Joy, aged 2 years.

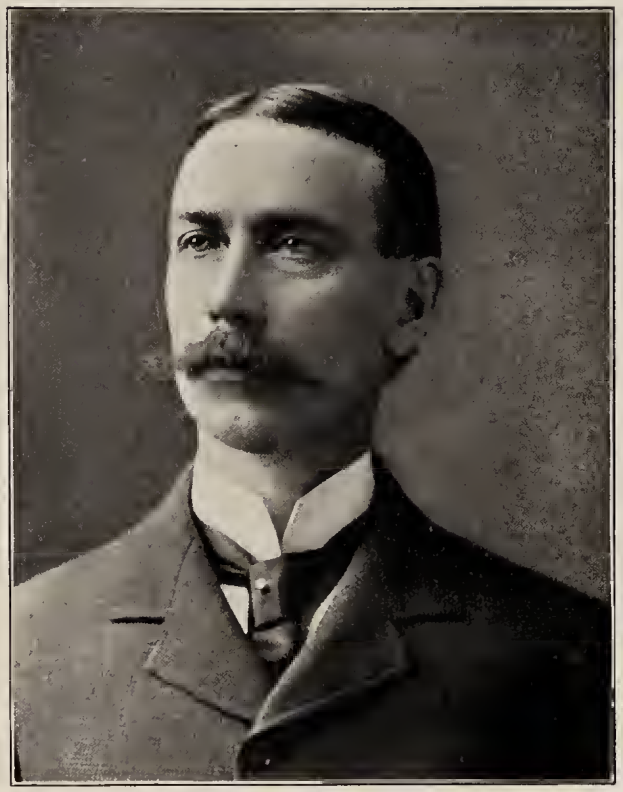
VAUGHAN, COLEMAN CHAUNCY. Coleman Chauncy Vaughan, of St. Johns, Michigan, comes from good, old New England stock, his parents being farmers in Vermont, and moving from there to Machias, New York state, where, August 1, 1857, the subject of this sketch was born.

From his sixth until his twelfth year the boy attended the district school near his home, and then, his father having died a few years before, he was sent to live with his uncle, attending district school and three terms at Ten Brook academy at Franklinville, N. Y. When he left school he started for Michigan, arriving at Lapeer in 1873. S. J. Tomlinson, publisher of the Lapeer Clarion, gave the young traveler an opportunity by taking him on the paper as an apprentice. For his first year's work, besides his board, young Vaughan was paid one dollar a week. This was raised to two dollars during the second year, three dollars for the third and four dollars for the fourth year. At the end of his apprenticeship the young man had just $1.84 coming to him; but as he had become a valuable man, Tomlinson made him foreman of the office, and as such he remained until 1878, when he sought to better himself by going to Detroit. There he readily secured a position in the job office of James E. Scripps, later holding cases on the Detroit Free Press.

After two years in Detroit, he returned to New York state, where, at Sardinia, he entered the employ of his step-father as bookkeeper in his woolen mill at that place.

Later he became a traveling man on the road, and in 1884 he returned to Lapeer and bought the Lapeer Clarion for $7,000. Under his management the paper met with good success, and in 1887 he sold the plant and paper back to the original owner, Mr. Tomlinson, for $10,000.

After this, Mr. Vaughan became engaged in various enterprises, drifting from one thing to another until 1889, when he found that the Clinton Republican, of St. Johns, was for sale, and going there, he purchased the paper.



COLEMAN CHAUNCY VAUGHAN.

The Clinton Republican is one of the strongest Republican weeklies in the state of Michigan, and under Mr. Vaughan's management it has proved one of the best paying propositions of its kind in the country. It exercises considerable influence throughout the county, and its politics are backed up with a sound philosophy.

Mr. Vaughan has always been a Republican, and is a leading spirit in that party in both local and state politics. He is at present a member of the Republican State Central Committee. He has been an alderman at Lapeer; president of St. Johns village two terms; member of the board of control of the State Asylum at Ionia, '93 to '97; is a member of the board of trustees State House of Correction, Ionia, and president of the St. Johns water and electric light board. He is a Mason and a Knight Templar and also a member of the Royal Arcanum.

NEWTON, JUDGE WILLIAM. William Newton was born in Soldiers' Delight, Baltimore county, Maryland, September, 1829. Until he was 14 years of age his education was conducted by a private tutor, and then he was sent to Boise au Academy, Baltimore.

He came to Michigan in 1848 and engaged in the saddlery business at Byron, Shiawassee county, when, earning enough money to pay his way through law school, he went to Ralston Spa, Saratoga county, New York, and attended a law school at Ralston for a year and a half. He then returned to Michigan and entered the law office of Lothrop & Duffield, at Detroit. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Michigan, held in the old state house in Detroit in the fall of 1851, receiving his papers from Chief Justice Whipple of the Supreme Court. Immediately going to Flint, Mr. Newton formed a partnership with Lieutenant-Governor Fenton. Impaired in health, with small practice and very little money, Mr. Newton remarked one day to his partner that if he could raise $500 he would go to California and seek health and fortune, the gold excitement being then at its height. Fenton loaned the money and soon afterwards Mr. Newton purchased transportation to the coast from Commodore Vanderbilt and made the trip by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He was delayed four weeks at Panama, waiting for the steamer "Old Tennessee," and as he had very little money, those were anxious days for the young man. The hotel was a tent, kept by an American, who charged $1 for the privilege of sleeping on the ground under its walls. Young Newton slept under the blue sky and made the best of the worst.

California realized all the young man hoped for. He found good health and a little wealth there. There, for the first time, he met with Edwin B. Winans, engaged in placer mining at Honcutt—in later years governor of Michigan. Later he met a man named Jesse Daly, a practical miner, with whom Newton formed a partnership. With Mr. Daly, they discovered "Gold Hill," in Yuba county, and in 1853 he returned to Michigan, not a wealthy man, but with compensation for his venture. Once more starting in the law business with Fenton, in 1853, at Flint, the firm met with success, until three years later, Mr. Newton returned to California. He came back, settled in Flint and resumed his partnership with Fenton, which lasted until the latter's death in 1871.

Judge Newton is a Democrat. He was Circuit Court Commissioner in Genesee county in 1858-59; elected Circuit Judge in 1881, by a plurality of 1,300 over Judge Adams, now of Cheboygan; re-elected in 1887 by 6,000 plurality, when counties gave 4,000 plurality for Garfield.

He has been twice married. His present wife was Miss Grace T. Hughes, of Cheatham, N. Y. He has one child, William Fenton, now four years of age.

Judge Newton has been interested in many important cases and met with great success as a practitioner. His cases may be found all through the Michigan reports from volume 10 up to 50, the present date.

As Circuit Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, his decisions usually stood the test of the higher courts, in which respect he has very few superiors among the Circuit Judges in this state. He was defeated for the Supreme bench by Frank A. Hooker by a very narrow margin—166 votes—in the fall of 1892. He gives much of his spare time to two farms, from which he says he makes enough to pay the expenses incident to that occupation, and is also the owner and raiser of standard-bred horses and Durham cattle. The dam of the famous young pacer Sphinx was bred and raised by him on his farm in the township of Benton, Genesee county, Michigan. He says he enjoys excellent health, and that he attributes his good health and strength to the mining adventure in California for over a year.

WOOD, EDWIN O. Edwin O. Wood, of Flint, Michigan, was born in Goodrich, Genesee county, Michigan, October 29, 1861. His people were all New Yorkers, who came to this state at a very early date and were the first family to settle in Genesee county. His father was Thomas P. Wood and his mother Paulina Hulbert Wood.

Mr. Wood was given an excellent education in the graded schools of Goodrich and in the High School at Saginaw, Michigan. During his schoolboy days he earned his first money by clerking in a country store, and when he left school in Saginaw he went to Flint, where he entered the employ of George W. Buckingham, a clothier of that city, with whom he remained until 1884. He was then appointed postal clerk under President Cleveland's administration, but he declined the position to accept a more promising one with W. J. Gould & Co., of Detroit, Michigan, as a traveling salesman. After traveling for this firm for a period of three years he went with the large clothing firm of New York—Hackett, Carhart & Co. He traveled for this house until 1893, when he was again offered a political position under Cleveland's administration, that of special agent of the United States treasury department, which he accepted. For four years and three months Mr. Wood was with the treasury department and was assigned to many important cases, including the celebrated opium and Chinese smuggling cases at Portland, Oregon, and Puget Sound, resigning voluntarily in July, 1897, in order to push the work of building up the Knights of the Loyal Guard, which organization had been brought to perfection largely through his efforts. He was elected the first Supreme Recorder-General of the order and at the first biennial election was chosen Supreme Commander-in-Chief, which office he holds at the present writing.

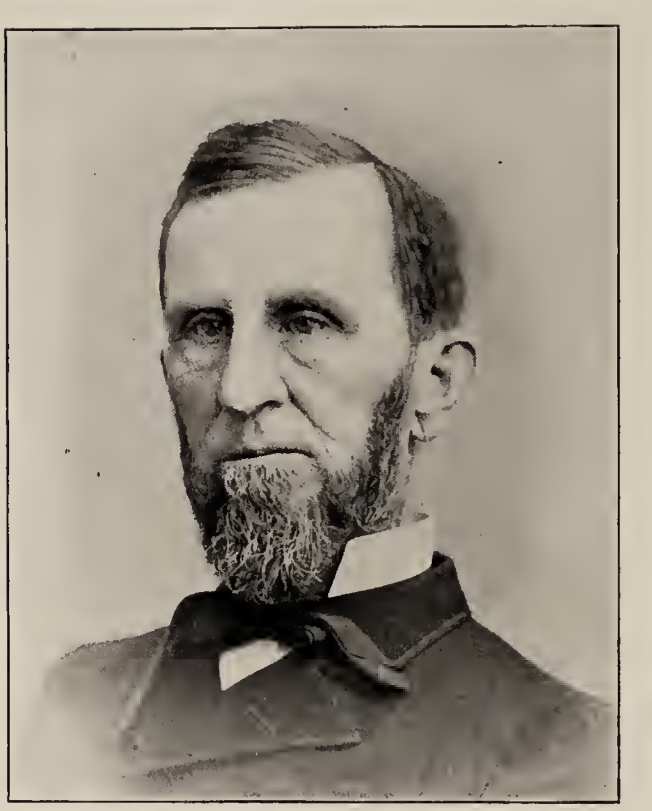
Mr. Wood is a Democrat and a firm believer in the principles of that party. He was for several years chairman of the Democratic county committee of Genesee county. He served four years in the Michigan State Militia, as a member of the Flint Union Blues. For a brief period he was engaged in the manufacturing business at Flint, being a stockholder and interested in the patent in the Flint Revolving Hat Case factory.

EDWIN O. WOOD.

He married Miss Emily Crocker, daughter of Stephen Crocker, one of the earliest settlers in Genesee county, at Flint, December 17, 1889. They have three boys and one girl.

Mr. Wood is a Mason, a Knights Templar, a member of Michigan Sovereign Consistory, 32°, and Moslem Temple, Mystic Shrine; Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Knights of the Loyal Guard; a member of the Maccabees, Foresters, A. O. U. W., Oddfellows, Royal Arcanum and Knights and Ladies of Security. He is an attendant at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Flint, Michigan.

Mr. Wood's ancestors, on both sides, trace to Revolutionary stock, and he is a member of Michigan Sons of the Revolution. He is greatly interested in pure bred live stock and was one of the original founders of the Michigan Oxford Down Sheep Breeders' Association.



FRANKLIN WELLS.

WELLS, FRANKLIN. A biographical sketch of Mr. Wells carries us back over a period of more than sixty years, to the time of a former governor, John S. Barry, in whose store Mr. Wells was a clerk. The Wells family were originally from Connecticut and later of New York. Franklin Wells' father, Joseph Wells, was a merchant at Cambridge, N. Y., in 1822, but became a hotel keeper at Salem, N. Y., where the son was born April 19th, 1823. His mother was Lucy Hollister of Manchester, Vermont. Mr. Wells' early education was in the primary schools, with a few terms in the Washington Academy, at Salem. In the spring of 1837 the family, in company with two other families, made the overland trip in emigrant wagons from their New York home to Michigan. The journey occupied thirty days, with its attendant hardships, when the Wells family located in the township of Mottville, St. Joseph county. Mr. Wells therefore ranks as one of the early pioneers, and has ever since made his home in St. Joseph county. In the fall of 1838 he became clerk in the store of Albert Andrews & Co., at Constantine, and two years later entered the store of John S. Barry (afterwards Governor of the State), in the same capacity. In 1842 he borrowed $1,200, with which, in company with his first employer, Albert Andrews, he embarked in a general mercantile trade. The partnership was terminated in 1846, when Mr. Wells began business alone, which he continued up to 1873, since which time he has given his attention to farming, wool and grain buying, he being the owner of several large farms in the county. In a note he says: "If I have done anything to feel proud of, or that I would wish to have remembered by my friends after I am gone, it is in matters connected with agricultural and farming interests." This sentiment is in admirable harmony and consistency with Mr. Wells' work. During the 1880 decade, he was prominently connected with the State Agricultural Society, having been for several years a member of the executive committee and chairman of the business committee. In 1888 he was unanimously elected president of the society, which honor he felt impelled to decline, while still continuing his committee duties. He was for twenty-seven years a member of the State Board of Agriculture, having in charge the interests of the State Agricultural College, and was for twelve years president of the board. He was first appointed by Gov. Bagley, who as a young man had been a clerk in his store, and was successively reappointed by Govs. Crosswell, Alger and Rich. He was appointed and served during the Harrison administration as State Statistical Agent, charged with making, through local correspondents, special reports to the Department of Agriculture, covering information not otherwise obtainable.

Mr. Wells served at an early date as township clerk and was president of the village of Constantine, 1870-71, and has been a member of the local school board for twenty-five years, and was for ten years its president. He was postmaster at Constantine, 1861-2, and again 1882-86. Mr. Wells was one of ten corporators composing the Constantine Hydraulic Co., which built the dam across the St. Joseph River at a cost of $40,000, by which ample water is supplied. In his religious connections Mr. Wells is a Congregationalist, and is a Republican in politics. He was married in 1844 to Miss Helen M. Briggs, a relative by marriage of his early employer, Gov. Barry. They had nine children, of whom two sons and three daughters survive, all of middle age and in active life. Mrs. Wells died Oct. 22, 1891.

COLGROVE, PHILIP T. Mr. Colgrove is a native of the state of Indiana, having been born at Winchester, in that state, April 17, 1857. His first American ancestry is traced in the person of Francis Colgrove, born in 1667 and who settled in Warwick, Rhode Island. His father was Charles H., from Steuben county, New York, and his mother was Catherine Van Zile, a sister of Judge Philip T. Van Zile of Detroit. Good educational advantages in his early youth, at Olivet College, coupled with a commendable energy and application, placed him some years in advance of the average student. He read law concurrently with his literary studies and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one, before the Supreme Court of Michigan. His first essay at practice was at Reed City, but in 1880 he removed to Hastings and formed a law partnership with Clement Smith, now judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit. The partnership was terminated upon the appointment of Mr. Smith to the judgeship in 1893, and Mr. Colgrove is now senior in the firm of Colgrove & Potter. It is not often that a man is chosen to a responsible office during his first two years of residence in a place, but in 1882 Mr. Colgrove was elected prosecuting attorney of Barry county and was re-elected for the two terms following, in 1884 and 1886. In 1888 he was elected a member of the State Senate from his district, and was nominated for re-election in 1890, but declined the honor. He was an active and efficient member of the Senate and was a member of the Judiciary Committee and chairman of the Committee on Insurance. He was also for several years city attorney of Hastings. He is a Republican in politics and is an earnest and active partisan, though not bitter or intollerant in his partisanship. He is a member of the Michigan Club and has filled the position of president of the State League of Republican Clubs. He was a presidential elector in 1892.

Mr. Colgrove's business interests are varied. He is president of the Hastings Iron Co., vice-president of the Hastings Table Co., and a director in the Hastings Wool Boot Co. and the Hastings City Bank. In his fraternal relations he has acquired prominence and enjoyed honors fully equal to those that have come to him in professional and political life. He is a Knights Templar Mason and a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias and was Chancellor Commander of the lodge in 1883. He was a member of the Grand Lodge in 1886 and was elected Grand Master-at-Arms of that body, and in 1887 was elected Grand Chancellor. In 1889 he was elected by the Grand Lodge of the state as their representative to the Supreme Grand Lodge and was again elected as such in 1890. In 1894 he was elected Supreme Vice-Chancellor and has come to be a recognized authority on the jurisprudence of the order. But the highest honors of the order awaited him in 1896, when, at the session of the Supreme Grand Lodge, held at Cleveland in August of that year, he was elected Supreme Chancellor of the Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias of the world.

Mr. Colgrove has two children, Mabel, a student at Vassar College, and Lawrence, attending the Hastings public schools.

PHILIP T. COLGROVE.

HON. FRANCIS HEARN RANKIN.

RANKIN, HON. FRANCIS HEARN. Hon. Francis Hearn Rankin was mayor of the city of Flint, Michigan, in 1891, and has for years been a member of the board of education in that city, being elected treasurer of that body two years and is now president of the board. In 1881 he was elected city treasurer of Flint and held that office for one term. He was appointed a member of the board of control for the Michigan School for the Blind in 1897 for a six years' term. At present he is in partnership with his father, publishing The Wolverine Citizen, one of the leading journals of this state.

Francis H. Rankin was born December 28, 1854, in Flint, Michigan, and he has lived in that city all his life, receiving his education in its public schools. His father was a practical printer, and came to this country from the north of Ireland when he was a young man, locating in Genesee county at a very early date and in 1850 establishing the Genesee Whig, which for many years was the only Republican paper published in that county. The Whig was the original name of the Wolverine Citizen, which has always been an organ for the republican party and principles.

After attending the Flint schools until his fourteenth year he entered his father's office as a printer's devil. His father was a practical man and intending that his son should learn the business in a thorough manner, he forced him to start as he himself had commenced at the bottom of the ladder. He did not show him any favoritism, and treated him in the same manner that he did his other employees.

It was in 1870 that young Rankin first took his place at one of the cases, and he worked as a compositor in the job room until 1881, when he took a half interest in the business. The Wolverine Citizen was run as a daily paper for a period of six years, but the town being too small to support a daily paper it was discontinued, and published as a weekly.

Mr. Rankin is best known throughout the state of Michigan as the Supreme Recorder of the Knights of the Loyal Guard. He was one of the nine business men of the city of Flint who originated and founded that order, which is a fraternal beneficiary, co-operative insurance society.

It was founded upon entirely original and new plans and started with a membership of 500, February 21, 1895. Its growth has been steady and it is creating a strong Reserve or Emergency Fund. The order is still growing, as its business-like methods appeal to business men and its fraternal features to the younger generation seeking good, substantial insurance.

Mr. Rankin married Miss Caroline Pierce, daughter of Silas Pierce, in Flint, Michigan, in 1881. He has one child, a daughter, Caroline Arabella Rankin, eleven years of age. Mr. Rankin is a Mason, being a member of Genesee Valley Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar, belongs to the Michigan Sovereign Consistory, Moslem Temple, Mystic Shrine, Order of Elks, Royal Arcanum, K. O. T. M., and is a Knight of the Loyal Guard.

CRAWFORD, HUGH ALEXANDER.

HON. HUGH ALEXANDER CRAWFORD.

Hon. Hugh Alexander Crawford, who enjoys the distinction of being the youngest municipal executive ever elected in his home city of Flint, Michigan, is a son of David Crawford, a native of Paisley, Scotland, who came to America in 1842 and to Michigan in 1851, where he followed the business of lumbering for a number of years in the Lower Peninsula. The subject of this sketch was born at Otisville, Genesee county, Michigan, March 29, 1873. When he was four years old his parents moved to Flint, where he attended the public schools and graduated from the High School in June, 1891. He began the active duties of life as a clerk in the book store of M. E. Carlton, where he remained for six months, when he embarked in a business that was more to his liking and in which he has in a few short years achieved marked distinction and prominence. This he found in the vehicle industry, which was just beginning to develop in Flint on a large scale, and he began his new career as a shipping clerk in the factory of W. A. Paterson & Co. His business capacity and tact won for him a succession of advancements until he finally became general superintendent of the big factory plant, as private secretary to Mr. Paterson, who had by years of arduous work richly earned the respite that came to him in his judicious selection of an assistant. In 1896 the concern was reorganized into a stock company, Mr. Crawford being appointed to his present post of secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Crawford's connection with politics was not of his own making. The Democratic city convention, which nominated him for the mayoralty in the spring of 1899 did so without his sanction, and it was only under pressure that he consented to ratify the action of the convention and make the run. The younger element of the city and the rank and file of progressive citizens of both contending political parties rallied to his support and he was elected by a majority as large as that usually given the Republican mayoralty candidates in previous years. It is significant of his popularity and the general appreciation of his exceptional business qualifications that he was the only candidate on the Democratic city ticket to win out in the battle of the ballots, the remaining offices being captured by the Republican candidates by comfortable majorities. Mayor Crawford employed the same progressive methods in managing the affairs of the city that he does in his own private business, and with the united support of his council and business men of the city, he contributed his full share to the accomplishment of certain public improvements that stand out conspicuously as substantial monuments to his successful administration. One of these was the arching of the main street of the city with incandescent electric lamps, which gives to the broad and well-paved business thoroughfare a strikingly attractive appearance at night. Flint was the first city in Michigan to adopt this unique and effective system of street lighting, and as a means of advertising the city far and wide it has fully justified every expectation entertained in respect to a public improvement which to a large extent had this particular and practical aim in view. The "white wings" system of sweeping the paved streets of the city is another beneficial result of Mayor Crawford's progressive administration and has given to the city a cleanliness that has been a blessing to its inhabitants.

As secretary and treasurer of the W. A. Paterson Carriage Company, Mr. Crawford is connected with an institution that manufactures 30,000 vehicles a year and gives employment to 450 men. Mr. Crawford is a member of Genesee Valley Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar; a Shriner of Moslem Temple, Detroit; a member of the Michigan Sovereign Consistory at Detroit, and of the Independent Order of Foresters, the Knights of the Loyal Guard and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

HARRY DIMICK JEWELL.

JEWELL, HARRY DIMICK. The present Judge of Probate of Kent county is one of the young men of mark who have forced their way to the front from humble beginnings, and of which Michigan has furnished so many bright examples during the past few years. The father of Mr. Jewell was in early life a journalist. The Jewells were originally from New England. The father and mother of Mr. Jewell, Oliver P. and Hannah (Dimick) Jewell, settled in the township of Solon, Kent county, from Ovid, N. Y., in 1856. In a little clearing chopped out of the pine forest, a log house was built and the work of making a farm begun. When young Jewell was old enough to attend school he entered the Cedar Springs Union school, to and from which for several years he walked, a distance of two and one-half miles. Graduating from the High School at the age of seventeen (1886), he began the study of law with D. C. Lyle, an attorney at Cedar Springs, alternating his time between farm work in the summer and study during the winter months. He entered the law department of the University in the fall of 1889 and graduated in the spring of 1891. Then taking the post-graduate course he received the degree of LL. M. (Master of Laws) in 1893. While at the University he did journalistic work, editorial and correspondence. He was one of the founders of the U. of M. Daily and for several years one of the editors of the Michigan Law Journal. He was for two years assistant law librarian at the University, and was appointed by the Board of Regents, Assistant Marshall Professor of Law, the small compensation received for this service helping him to pay his necessary expenses. He was admitted to practice before the State Supreme Court at Lansing in 1891, and subsequently before the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington. Locating at Grand Rapids in June, 1892, he formed a co-partnership with Judge Reuben Hatch, but having been appointed Register of Probate Jan. 1st, 1893, the partnership was then terminated. This position he held for four years under the then Probate Judge Cyrus E. Perkins, when, on January 1st, 1897, he took his seat as Judge of Probate for Kent county. The election of a young man of twenty-seven years of age to so important an office, Mr. Jewell having been born in 1869, is certainly a marked tribute to his ability and fitness. Although an active Republican in politics, he has administered the affairs of his office in an entirely non-partisan manner, and his decisions have been uniformly sustained or affirmed by the higher courts.

Judge Jewell became a member of the Michigan Probate Judges' Association in 1898, and was secretary of a committee that drafted the rules of practice for the Probate Courts, which has been approved and adopted by the Supreme Court. He is also a member of a committee which has in preparation a uniform series of blanks for use in the Probate Courts.

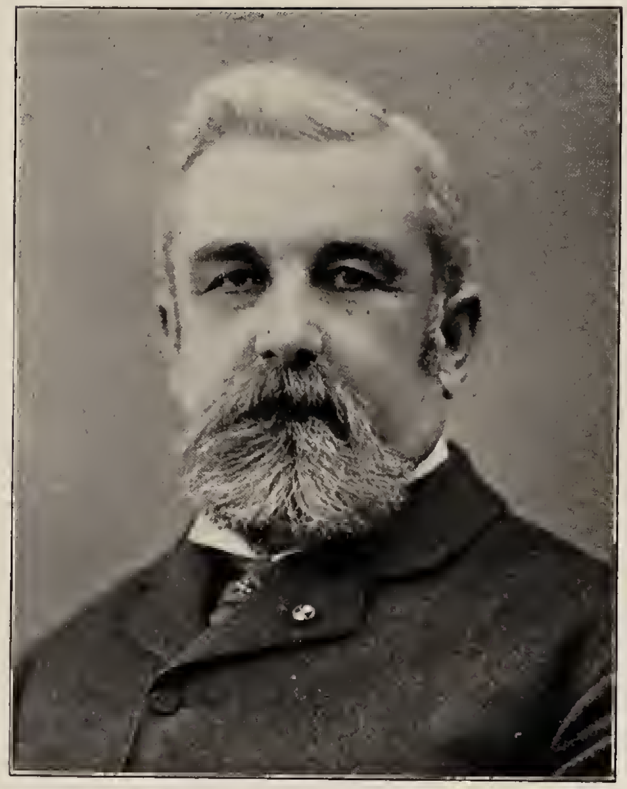
In a business way he is connected with a few industries in Grand Rapids. He is a member of the Grand Rapids Board of Trade, of the Peninsular Club, has taken the higher Masonic degrees and belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Maccabees and Modern Woodmen of America.

Miss Euphemia F. Smith, daughter of Rev. J. Malcolm Smith, of Churdan, Ia., became Mrs. Jewell in 1894. They have two children.

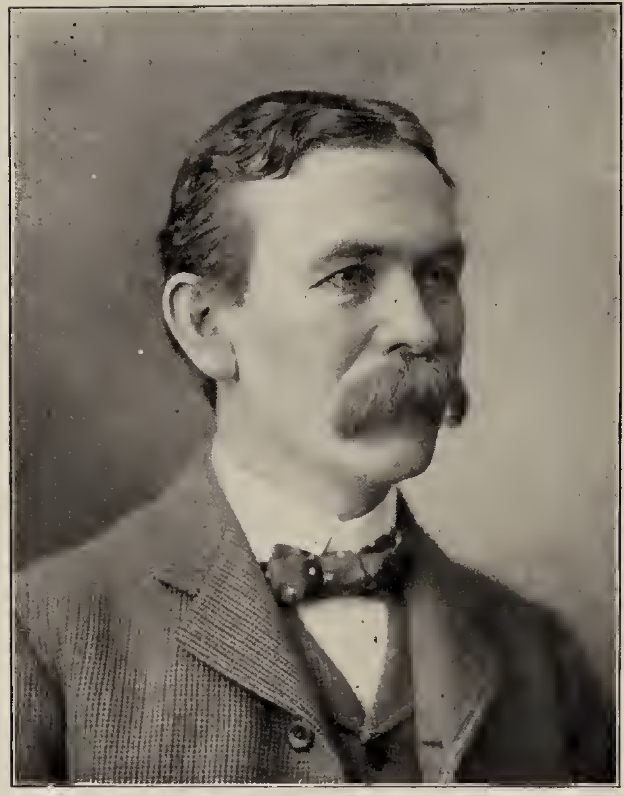
THOMPSON, WILLIAM BAKER. The line of Thompsons represented by Wm. B. settled in New Haven, Conn., in 1638, coming from England. An hundred years later they removed to Goshen, Conn., in 1750 to Stanford, Dutchess county, N. Y., and in 1793 to Fort Ann, N. Y., where Wm. B. was born August 27th, 1838. He is seventh in descent from the original emigrant ancestor, Anthony Thompson. The family genealogy is therefore traced thus: John (son of Anthony) and wife Hellena; Samuel (son of John) and wife Rebecca Bishop; Samuel (son of Samuel) and wife Esther Alling; Caleb (son of Samuel) and wife Lydia Haskins; Judah (son of Caleb of Stanford, N. Y.) and wife Mary Harris; Israel (son of Judah of Fort Ann, N. Y.) and wife Martha Ann Baker, and Wm. B., son of Israel, born as above, and married June 20th, 1883, at Chattanooga, Tenn., to Emma, daughter of Judge D. M. Key and wife Elizabeth Lenoir. It is worthy of note that the year of Mr. Thompson's nativity was the two hundredth from the first coming of his ancestor to America. Mrs. Thompson died in 1886 without issue.

Mr. Thompson's education was academic, he having passed two and one-half years at Fort Edward, N. Y., after leaving the common school. Soon after leaving school he came to Hudson, Mich., which has since been his home. Some of his mother's family have been residents of Hudson since a very early period in the state's history. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Eleventh Michigan Cavalry and was mustered in with the regiment, serving until the close of the war, when he was mustered out as first lieutenant. After the war he returned to Hudson. and in 1867 engaged with his brother, G. I. Thompson, in the banking business, which is continued as the Thompson Savings Bank, he retaining his interest therein.

For seventeen years he was connected with the Postoffice Department, starting as route agent in 1868 between Toledo and Chicago. He was successively promoted to be chief clerk, assistant superintendent, and superintendent of the New York and Chicago fast mail, and subsequently superintendent of the Ninth Division. In 1878 he became general superintendent, Railway Mail Service, and during President Arthur's administration was Second Assistant Postmaster-General, retiring at the beginning of President Cleveland's first term. He is now of the firm of Thompson & Slater, attorneys before the executive departments in Washington, although his home remains in Hudson. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Sons of the American Revolution, and Sons of Colonial Wars of the District of Columbia; also a member of Lebanon Lodge, No. 26, and Phoenix Royal Arch, Chapter No. 99, F. & A. M. of Hudson. He is also a member of the Michigan (Republican) Club of Detroit. He has always been a Republican, but never held an elective office. He has been the treasurer of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee since 1893.



WILLIAM BAKER THOMPSON.



JAMES EDWARD DOYLE.

DOYLE, JAMES EDWARD. That Mr. Doyle is of Irish descent may be inferred by his name, and that he is thoroughly American is assured both by origin and by the fact that he was born on Michigan soil, he having first seen the light at Kalamazoo, May 5th, 1856. He attended the Kalamazoo public schools until fifteen years of age, and then became messenger boy in the telegraph office of the Michigan Central Railroad Co., without compensation other than the privilege of learning the operator's art. This privilege he improved, and in a very short time was able to receive and transmit messages. In 1872 he was given his first assignment as operator. He arose in esteem and confidence of the management for the next six years. Was operator at various points on the line between Chicago and Detroit, the last two years being in the office of the superintendent at Chicago.

In 1878 he quit the railroad and opened a grocery and supply store in Kalamazoo. The enterprise met with success from the first, and by strict attention to business, in 1884 was the largest and most prosperous of its kind in Kalamazoo. In 1887 he sold out, and embarked in the confectionery business as a manufacturer and wholesale dealer, continuing the business until 1892, when he sold out, having several years previous to this taken interest in the American Carriage Co., at Kalamazoo, and being one of its principal stockholders he became its manager in 1893 and still so continues. Under Mr. Doyle's management the American Carriage Co. has forged to the front. Having two large and commodious factories, one located on the Michigan Central tracks and the other on the Chicago, Kalamazoo & Saginaw and Michigan Central junctions, with repositories located in Chicago, New York and Washington.

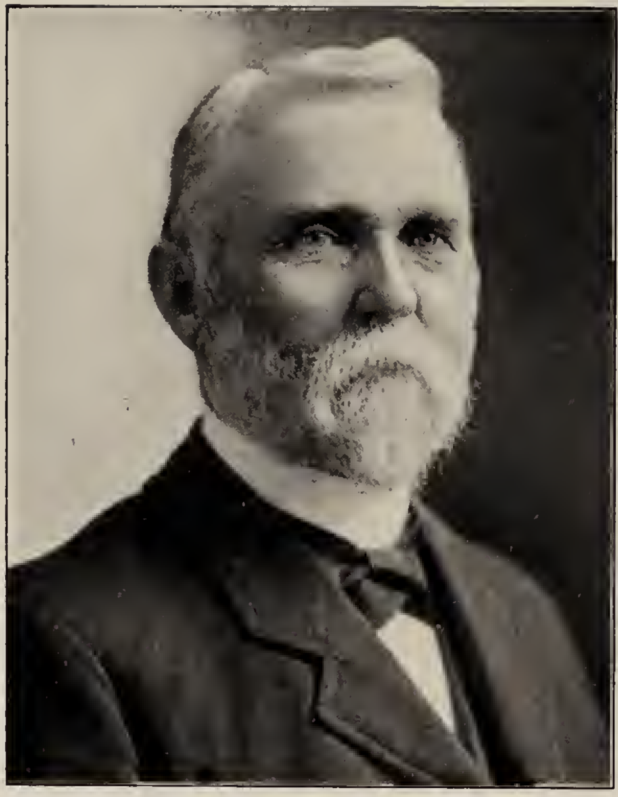
The American Carriage Co. is making a specialty of fine pleasure vehicles, stanhopes, phaetons, surreys and up-to-date vehicles in all varieties. The American Carriage Co.'s product is known and sold throughout the United States.

Mr. Doyle is also interested in several other lines of manufacture in Kalamazoo. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Michigan Carriage Builders' Association, also belongs to the Elks, Kalamazoo Lodge, No. 50.

SPAULDING, OLIVER LYMAN, was born in Jaffrey, N. H., August 2nd, 1833; son of Lyman and Susan (Marshall) Spaulding. He is descended from Edward Spaulding, who came to America from England in 1632, settling in Massachusetts. In his boyhood he worked on his father's farm, and received such education as was afforded by the country schools of the period. He fitted for college by reading Latin and Greek with the local clergymen, and in 1851, his family removing to Michigan, he entered Oberlin College, and graduated in 1855. His college expenses were met, except such slight assistance as his father could afford him, by manual labor during the college terms and by teaching in vacations. For three years he was engaged in teaching in Ohio and Michigan, but at the same time he carried on the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1858 at St. Johns, Mich., where he has since resided. The same year he was elected a Regent of the University of Michigan. In 1862 he entered the military service as a captain in the Twenty-third Regiment of Michigan Infantry, and was successively promoted to major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brevet-brigadier general, and continued in service until mustered out at the close of the war. The service of his regiment extended over a wide range of territory, both east and west, and included some of the severest engagements of the war. On his muster out he resumed the practice of his profession at St. Johns. In 1866 he was elected Secretary of State of Michigan and re-elected in 1868. In 1875 he was appointed a special agent of the Treasury Department, a position he held until he resigned to take his seat in Congress, to which he was elected in 1880. In 1883 he was chairman of a commission sent to Hawaii to investigate alleged violations of the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty. He was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under the administration of President Harrison, and was re-appointed to the same position by President McKinley. For several years he was a member of the Republican State Committee of Michigan and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1896. He is prominent in Masonry and has filled the highest chairs in all the Masonic grand bodies of Michigan. He is also a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a communicant of St. John's Episcopal church, and for twenty-five years was senior warden of the parish.

OLIVER LYMAN SPAULDING.

In 1856 he was married to Jennie Mead of Hillsdale, who died in 1857; in 1859 he married her sister, Martha M. Mead, who died in 1861; in 1863 he married M. Cecilea Swegles, daughter of John Swegles, founder of St. Johns, and former Auditor-General of Michigan. He has five children, Frank M., a hardware merchant at St. Johns; Edna C., a graduate of Wellesley College, Mass.; Oliver L., Jr., a graduate of the literary and law departments of the University of Michigan, and now a lieutenant in the 3d United States Artillery; John C., a graduate of the literary department of the University of Michigan and the law department of Columbian University, Washington, D. C., and Thomas Marshall, a student in the literary department of the University of Michigan.



HON. MATHEW DAVISON.

DAVISON, HON. MATHEW. About twelve miles from the city of Belfast, in Ireland, James Davison, the father of the subject of this biography, owned and operated a small farm, and in conjunction with this occupation, was also a weaver of that fine quality of linen for which Ireland has been famous for many years.

On this farm, January 4, 1839, Mathew Davison was born, but when he was only a year old his parents came to America, and settled near Adrian, Michigan. The following year they moved into the township of Forest, Genesee county, being the third family to locate in that section, which was then thickly wooded. The farm had to be made out of the wilderness, and the pioneers lived an extremely primitive life, burning pine-knots instead of candles. No school was established until Mathew reached his tenth year, and when the district school was inaugurated, Mathew took advantage of a few winter terms until he was fifteen years of age, when his father died, and as Mathew was the eldest in a family of seven children the heavy responsibilities of the family support fell upon his youthful shoulders. He worked the little farm until his brothers were able to handle it, and then at the age of twenty-two he left home to work as a farm hand and in the lumbering camps.

He secured one more term at school in Royal Oak, Michigan, when he was twenty-two years old, and the following year became a clerk in a general store operated by Benjamin Cothrain, in Flint, Michigan, where he was paid $22 a month and his board. He next engaged himself to Henry Brown, clothier. Four years' experience in the clothing business gave him sufficient insight into its workings and decided him to start out in it for himself. Taking his savings, which amounted to about $664, Mr. Davison went to Rochester, N. Y., to see if he could get credit and a stock of goods from some of the firms in that city. The firm of Stetheimer, McDonald & Co. was impressed favorably with the young man's straightforward application and gave him a credit of $3,000, so returning to Flint, Mr. Davison took half of a small store. When his stock of goods arrived he did not have money enough to pay the freight, but the fortunate sale of a new trunk for $18 enabled him to pay the railroad company. The business was successful from the beginning, he enlarged his store and stock yearly and continued in the clothing business for thirteen years, investing his savings in desirable Flint city business property. He retired from the clothing business in 1883 on account of failing health, and for ten years farmed and handled real estate. In 1893 he was one of the organizers of the Union Trust and Savings Bank of Flint, and he has been connected with the same as cashier and manager since 1894. He was also one of the organizers of the Alpena County Savings Bank of Alpena, Mich.; the Citizens' Commercial and Savings Bank, Flint, Mich., and for twenty years a director in the Genesee County Bank, also of Flint. Mr. Davison was mayor of the city of Flint in 1886-1887. He married Miss Helen M., daughter of John Richmond, at White Lake, Oakland county, Mich., in 1869. He has four children, Arthur M., in clothing business at Flint; Nellie, wife of H. L. Bridgeman; Mathew, in the employ of Durant & Dort Carriage Co., Flint, and William H., student at the Michigan Military Academy. Mr. Davison is a Mason and K. T.; also a member of Detroit Consistory.

BAWDEN, FREDERIC JOHNSON. The career of Frederic Johnson Bawden has been a varied one. He has worked in many callings and is now the junior member of the firm of Close & Bawden, which has large warehouses and docks at Hancock, Michigan, and deals in flour, feed, hay, grain, brick, lime, cement and tile. Mr. Bawden lives in the town of Houghton, Michigan. He was born in Eagle Harbor, Michigan, July 23rd, 1856. Here he attended the village school until he was eleven years of age and then put to work at a salary of $5 a week, driving a delivery wagon for a general store three miles from his home. He walked to and from his work and sometimes worked until 10 or 11 o'clock at night. He then worked for a time at the Petherick mine and afterwards became the printer's "devil" in the office of the Keweenaw Times, where he turned the press and learned the art of typesetting. In 1873 the paper moved to Lake Linden and became the La Franc Pioneer, and young Bawden set type for the first issue, both in French and English, as the French compositor had not arrived. For nearly a year he worked on this sheet, and then returned to Eagle Harbor to again enter the general store, this time as clerk. From this position he went to the hotel his father was then running, as clerk, and while there took up and learned telegraphy. He received two days' instruction in sending from the superintendent, W. V. Stevens, and a tape register was put in for receiving messages. Young Bawden took charge of the instrument and in two and one-half months discarded the tape system, having mastered the art of receiving from the sounder.

He remained as telegraph operator at Eagle Harbor until 1876, when he was transferred to a busier office at Hancock, Michigan, and in September, 1877, he was made the superintendent of the Mineral Range Telegraph Company. He remained in this position until 1883, and then became cashier and accountant in the general store of S. D. North & Son at the Quincy mine, Hancock, where he remained until 1888, when he was elected sheriff of Houghton county, proving a valuable and efficient officer for four years. He then became interested in the firm of S. D. North & Son for three years. In 1896 Mr. Bawden became associated with Mr. J. A. Close, Jr., and has since carried on a prosperous business.

FREDERIC JOHNSON BAWDEN.

Mr. Bawden is the president of the Houghton County Street Railway Company, now engaged in building an electric line around Houghton county. In 1892 he was nominated for the Legislature by the Democratic party and was defeated by Carl Sheldon, Republican, by only 52 votes. He married Miss Clara Garvin, daughter of Jeremiah Garvin at Corfue, N. Y., in 1887, and has one child, Garvin Bawden, aged four years.

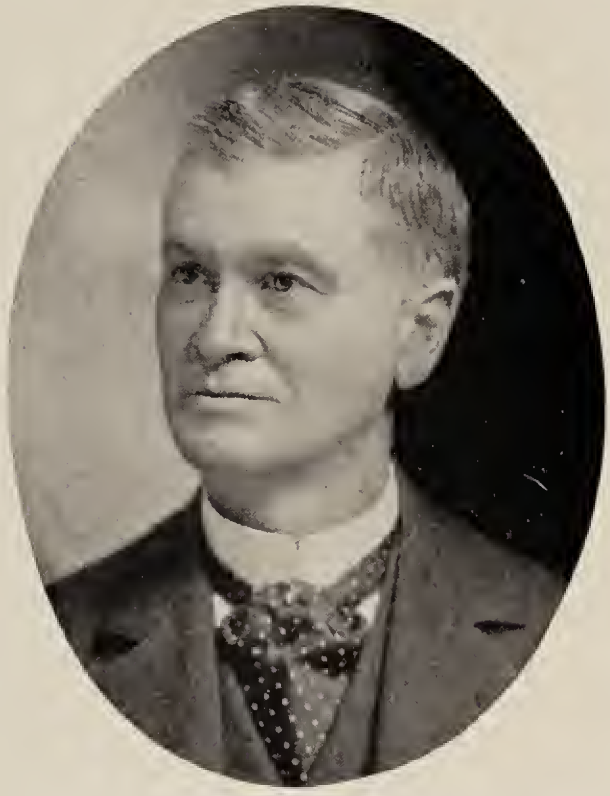
Mr. Bawden is a Mason, a member of Montrose Commandery, Knights Templar, of Calumet, and the Shrine of Ahmed Temple, Marquette. He is extremely popular with the people of Houghton county, and highly respected as an able and enterprising business man in his resident city of Houghton.

ROUSSEAU O. CRUMP.

CRUMP, ROUSSEAU O. The parents of Mr. Crump were from England, settling in Pittsford, N. Y., in 1842, where the future Congressman was born May 20, 1843. His early education was confined to the public schools of Pittsford and Rochester, N. Y. After learning the trade of wagon and carriage builder, in the spring of 1865 he went west to grow up with the country, and going into the employ of Col. A. D. Straight, of Libby Prison fame, then operating a lumber yard at Indianapolis, Ind. He made his first start in the lumber business, and while there was sent to Canada a number of times to buy stock for the yards. In 1868 he, as a millwright, helped build the large planing mills of Laird & Nester at Winona, Minnesota, helping them in their lumber operations, since which time the latter has been his chief business. He first came to Michigan in 1869, establishing himself at Plainwell, but in December, 1872, by reason of sickness, he returned to his native place at Pittsford, where in 1876, forming a partnership with D. B. Eder, he built and operated a planing mill and lumber yard, until 1879. In 1877 Mr. Crump formed one of a company that built and operated a powder mill near Syracuse, N. Y., which blew up the same year, and most of his capital went up with it. His next business venture was in connection with an uncle at Simcoe, Ontario, where they operated a general lumber, sash and door factory and stave and shingle business, until the fall of 1881. That summer, while making a tour of the Great Lakes, Mr. Crump visited Bay City, and being impressed with the business push of the twin cities, and not liking Canada, he and his uncle decided to remove there and in October, 1881, moved into their new mill at West Bay City, Michigan, operating it until November, 1884, when Mr. Crump purchased his partner's interest and in February, 1884, he organized the Crump Manufacturing Co. as a corporation, in which he was the principal stockholder. This concern has grown to be one of the largest box and package manufacturing plants in the country, employing over 100 hands. Mr. Crump is also senior in the firm of R. O. Crump & Son, operating a sawmill and lumbering plant at Roscommon, Michigan. In all of his business enterprises he has been noted for his energy and push, accompanied by fair and honest dealing, especially in his relations with his employes, with whom he has never had any disagreement.

In politics Mr. Crump his always been a Republican of the stalwart type, and an active worker for his party. He has served four years as alderman, and an equal term as mayor of West Bay City. In 1894 he was placed in nomination by the Republicans as their candidate for Representative in Congress from the Tenth Congressional District, composed of fifteen counties, running from Bay county north to the Straits of Mackinac. From having been for years a Democratic stronghold, the tide was turned by Mr. Crump's popularity, aided by his energy and sagacity, he being elected by a majority of 3,843 votes, over his opponent, who was one of the most prominent and wealthy lumbermen of the state, and was re-elected in 1895 and 1898. Mr. Crump has extended business interests other than those named. His society connections are Masonic, including the higher degrees, Royal Arcanum, Foresters, Pythians and United Workmen. He was married in 1868 to Miss Phoebe A. Tucker, of Craigsville, N. Y. They have five children. A son, Shelley C. Crump, is manager of the Crump Manufacturing Co., and a daughter, Mabel A., is clerk of a committee in the U. S. House of Representatives.

BEGOLE, CHARLES MYRON. Charles Myron Begole, of Flint, Michigan, president of the Flint City Water Works, was born in Genesee Township, Genesee county, Mich., August 10, 1848. He is the only surviving son of Hon. Josiah W. Begole, who is remembered as one of the pioneers of Genesee county and in his day, one of the influential men of this state, being its chief executive from 1883 to 1885.



CHARLES MYRON BEGOLE.

Young Begole grew up as it were with the state. He was born in the old Begole homestead and lived there until he was eight years of age, attending the district school near by when he was six years old, and when the family moved to Flint entering the public schools of that city. He completed the High School course when he was 17 and his father, desirous of having him continue his studies, had him enter the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing, Mich. This was during the war, and the only way to get to Lansing was by stage from St. Johns, and as Mr. Begole remembers the journey today it was far from being a pleasant one. After one year at college young Begole persuaded his father to let him go to work, and as his tastes ran out out-door life he was given employment scaling logs in the woods, where he earned the first dollar he could really call his own. His father was extensively engaged in lumbering at that time at Flint and Otter Lake and in the spring of 1867 young Begole joined the "drive" on Flint river and in the course of time became one of the crack raftsmen on that river. In company with his brother, Frank, he then engaged in the lumbering business for himself, building a mill at Otter Lake. It was not a success and in two years they gave it up and went to farming. This was in 1874, and for 20 years Mr. Begole worked and grubbed on his property until it was out of debt. In 1895 he removed to the city of Flint, where his father had been so greatly honored, and engaged in the manufacturing business. He is now a director in the Flint Wagon Works and in the Flint Gas Works, and by way of recreation he looks after his fine farm about nine miles from the city, and located as near as he could get the property to the old Begole homestead.

Mr. Begole is a Democrat. A quiet, conservative man not anxious to shine forth as a life in the contentment he finds in his various occupations. He has never sought public office.

Mr. Begole married Miss Emma R. Begole, the daughter of a farmer near Ypsilanti. The marriage occurred in Ypsilanti. They have one child, Louise Begole, who is attending school at Flint, Michigan.

He is an attendant of the Presbyterian church in Flint, and the only fraternal order with which he has associated himself is the Knights of the Maccabees.

The business and manufacturing concerns in which Mr. Begole has an interest are flourishing institutions, the Flint Wagon Works having a world-wide reputation for the number and quality of vehicles turned out by them.

ELMORE S. PETTYJOHN.

PETTYJOHN, ELMORE S. Although sprung from a long line of Methodist ancestors, and himself a licensed local preacher in that denomination, Dr. Pettyjohn's life work is that of a physician. The Pettyjohns were of Virginia stock, migrating to Ohio. The father of Elmore S. was Collard Fitch Pettyjohn, a well known educator in Ohio. His mother was Elizabeth Wallace, whose grandfather was a prominent character in the Harrison presidential campaign in 1840. Elmore S. was born at Ripley, Ohio, July 9th, 1855. When a small lad, his parents removed from Ohio to Illinois, where he had the advantages of the public school, but enjoyed excellent home training and at an early age became a teacher. In 1876 he entered the Indiana State Normal School. How well he improved his early years can be judged from the fact that when but sixteen years of age, he was granted a first grade teacher's certificate. The advanced schooling that followed by private tutors was earned by his own exertions, for he early learned the value of a dollar. From the Normal School he taught for nine years, laterly in city schools of Terre Haute. He entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, from which he graduated in 1882 with high honors. The same year he was appointed to the medical staff of the Eastern Illinois Hospital for the Insane, where he remained three years, when he resigned to accept the responsible position of medical superintendent of the Bellevue Sanitarium at Batavia, Ill., an institution for the treatment of nervous diseases. While there he came into marked prominence and declined several advantageous offers that promised advancement, but the work was not congenial to him so he returned to Chicago and engaged in general practice, with nervous diseases as a specialty. He here enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, but in 1893 he removed to Alma, Mich., to accept the postion of Superintendent and Medical Director of the Alma Sanitarium. Six years later, after a most successful medical career, he came into full control as lessee and proprietor. Under his administration the institution has acquired wide celebrity in the medical profession.

Dr. Pettyjohn has contributed many valuable papers to the medical journals, being associate editor of two on professional topics, and is a recognized authority on many subjects. Owing, however, to the effect on the doctor's health, of exhausting, steady and continuous practice for over 18 years and the difficult work at the Sanitarium for the past seven years, without vacation, he has decided to relinquish his lease of the institution and his medical practice, for a year's rest, travel and study abroad. He is commissioned by the Governor of Michigan to visit all institutions for nervous diseases in Austria, France and Germany. He will study in Berlin, Vienna, Prague and Paris. He will retain his interest in the Sanitarium and remain a member of the Board of Directors.

He is a member of and officer in many leading medical societies in the state and nation. He enjoys high standing in the Methodist Episcopal church, both in Illinois and Michigan, and has represented with distinction the Michigan Conference in the Methodist General Conference, session of 1900 of the church. In society connections, he is a Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Royal Arcanum, and of the National Union Medical Examiners, being a Senator in the last named. He is a Republican in politics, though he has not desired nor held any political office. He was joined in marriage in 1885 to Miss Ada E. Lozier, daughter of Rev. John Hogarth Lozier, D. D., of Indianapolis, Ind., now of Mt. Vernon, Ia. They have three children, Wallace Hogarth, Margaret and Elmore S., Jr.

HENRY NELSON LOUD.

LOUD, HENRY NELSON. Henry Nelson Loud was born at Huntsburg, Ohio, Aug. 22, 1850. When he was five years of age, his parents moved to Concord, New Hampshire, then to Lowell, Watertown, and Medford, Mass, where he secured his early education. He then took a course at Mr. Noble's Preparatory School, intending to enter Harvard. His father, however, had become largely interested in Michigan pine and moved to that state. For this reason it was thought best for him to enter the University of Michigan, which he accordingly did in the fall of 1869. In 1873 he married Miss Agnes E. Hathaway, of Medford, Mass., and they have six children.

Since leaving college, he has been engaged in the lumber business at Au Sable, Mich. He entered his father's office there and has successively filled all positions up to manager. Upon the retirement of his father, Mr. Loud and his brothers formed a co-partnership and have successfully conducted the business under the firm name of H. M. Loud's Sons Company. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Au Sable & Northwestern Railway Company and is a large owner of vessel property.

On the 13th of October, 1899, he was appointed member of the State Board of Library Commissioners. He is a member of the Au Sable Lodge, No. 234, F. & A. M.; Iosco Chapter, No. 83; Alpena Commandery, No. 34; Michigan Sovereign Consistory, Detroit, and Moslem Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Detroit. He is also Aide-de-Camp and Colonel on the staff of Major-General Callahan, of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Loud has always been deeply interested in educational matters and the comparatively high standard of the local schools is very largely due to his efforts. He is also a very close student of modern political problems. The money question especially has been very exhaustively studied by Mr. Loud and his plan for an international coinage has received favorable comments from a great many of the highest authorities on the subject, both in this country and in Europe.

CHARLES AUSTIN.

AUSTIN, CHARLES. Mr. Austin's guiding star seems to have led him upon somewhat varied and irregular, though comparatively smooth lines. Men are not responsible for their temperaments, but their temperaments are largely responsible for their acts and the history that they make. An even temperament, coupled with clear perception and the energy that attends a healthful physique, have carried Mr. Austin successfully through various enterprises, to a position ensuring comfort and competence, during the remainder of a well-ordered life. Born in the City of London, April 19th, 1834, he received the elements of an education popularly termed the three R's. His father, Charles Austin, was of the old order of mechanics, retailing his own make of footwear. Later he moved to New Zealand and became a Wesleyan minister. His mother was Marguette Moody. During the popular disturbances and revolution of 1848 young Austin imbibed the principles of Republicanism as opposed to monarchy and with the consent of his parents emigrated to and subsequently became a citizen of the Great Republic, an important event in his life which he has never regretted.

Charles Austin earned his first dollar selling newspapers and magazines on the streets of London. He learned the trade of a shoemaker and in 1852, with three dollars and a steerage ticket to New York, he separated from his parents, who emigrated to New Zealand, and whom he did not again see for nearly twenty years. He found work at his trade in Albany, N. Y., going from thence to Little Falls, N. Y., and later opened a shop of his own at Utica, N. Y. In 1854 he sold his business and moved to Concord, Jackson County, Michigan, where he found work at his trade. He attended the first Republican gathering "Under the Oaks" at Jackson, July 6, 1854, and affiliated with the new party, with which he has since uniformly acted. He moved to Homer, Calhoun County, in 1855, still following his trade, and in 1857 removed to Bedford, where he opened a general store, and in 1872 moved to Battle Creek, and became a partner with Peter Hoffmaster in the dry goods trade, so continuing for ten years. In 1882 he became senior partner in the wholesale grocery and commission firm of Austin, Godsmark & Co., but withdrew from active connection with the business in 1894, to accept the position of vice-president of the National Bank of Battle Creek, with the duties of active president, which position he now holds.

Mr. Austin was elected Mayor of Battle Creek in 1876, was elected to the lower house of the Legislature in 1880 and to the State Senate in 1882 and again in 1884, and was among the most useful and influential members of both bodies, serving on important committees and showing himself at all times punctual in his attendance, clear-headed and incorruptible. He was delegate to the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis in 1892 and was made a member of the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Austin's New Year in 1855 was made memorable by his marriage with Miss Lucy D. Taylor of Concord. They have three sons, Oliver T., traveling salesman for a Chicago house; Charles J., in the grocery trade at Battle Creek, and Edward D., of DesMoines, Ia.

Mr. Austin is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of Battle Creek Commandery, Knights Templar. His religious connections are Independent Congregational.

FRANCIS HENRY DODDS.

DODDS, FRANCIS HENRY. Francis Henry Dodds, of Mt. Pleasant, Isabella county, Michigan, was born in St. Lawrence county, State of New York, on the 9th day of June, 1858. His early education was received in the district schools and in the village school of Shepherd, Michigan, to which place his parents removed, in the year 1866. At the age of sixteen years he began teaching school, in which profession he continued for the period of four years; first, in the district schools of Isabella county, next in the village schools of Mt. Pleasant, and finally, as principal of the village schools at Farwell, in Clare county.

In 1878 he commenced reading law in the office of Edmund Hall, at Detroit, and in the fall of the same year entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, and graduated therefrom in the spring of 1880, at which time he was elected president of the Law Alumni of that institution for the then ensuing year. Continuing his literary studies at Olivet College, Michigan, he graduated from that institution in 1882.

Entering into partnership with his brother—now Judge Peter F. Dodds—at Mt. Pleasant, he pursued the practice of law there until 1884, when he removed to Bay City, where he continued in practice until 1887, at which time he returned to Mt. Pleasant, and again formed a partnership with his brother, and this business relation was kept up until the election of his brother to the bench in 1893. Mr. Dodds has continued in the business of his profession, at Mt. Pleasant, since then, has built up a large practice, and is considered one of the leading lawyers in that part of the State.

In 1892 he was married to Miss Hattie A. Cole, daughter of Oscar M. Cole, at Alpena, Michigan.

Mr. Dodds is a Royal Arch Mason, an Odd-fellow and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He has always been strongly identified with the Republican party, and is at present chairman of the Republican County Committee of his county. He is prominently mentioned as a candidate for congressional honors from the Eleventh Congressional District, the present year.

GEORGE L. YAPLE.

YAPLE, GEORGE L. In the county of St. Joseph is a little village of 700 to 800 inhabitants, called Mendon. Possibly the village would never been much heard of, but for a circumstance or two. Firstly, there was born there, in 1851, a boy baby that has since borne the name of George L. Yaple. Secondly, he grew to manhood with a marked personality and an intellectual vigor that gave him prominence, and thirdly, he was a candidate for Congress in the year 1882 against Julius C. Burrows, and the latter, confident of his own election, and looking somewhat lightly upon Mr. Yaple's candidacy, derisively spoke of him as "the boy from Mendon." Mendon thus became famous and the boy from Mendon has since added to its fame as well as his own. And at the time referred to, the joke reacted upon Mr. Burrows, who was himself beaten by "the boy from Mendon."

Mr. Yaple's higher education was received at the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. He studied law and was admitted to the bar when twenty-one years of age. Instead of rushing to some large city as a candidate for practice, he seems to have preferred his native village and friends and associations with which he had been familiar. He has been a student, not of law alone, but of social, economic and moral questions as well. A study of the leading writers on political economy made him a free trader. Similar studies inclined him to the so-called Greenback theory of currency.

Mr. Yaple's aptness for the forum early developed itself. He was on the stump for the Democratic ticket in 1868, when only seventeen years old. He first became prominent in State politics in 1880, when he was a candidate for Congress on the Greenback ticket. Two years later, the joint support of the Democrats and Greenbacks landed him in Congress against Mr. Burrows, as before stated. Mr. Yaple, within a few months, while in Congress, became famous the country over as one of the most eloquent and brilliant speakers upon the subject of tariff reform (from the Democratic point of view), ever heard in Congress. He has since been two or three times a candidate for Congress, though unsuccessful, while running largely ahead of his ticket. In 1886 he was the Democratic-Greenback candidate for Governor, but the odds were hopelessly against him, although making a brilliant and tireless campaign. In 1883 he was elected judge of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit and re-elected in 1899. He still lives at Mendon, the head of a family of a wife and seven children, forming an ideal home center. Published sketches during his political campaigns imply that the wife and mother (formerly Miss Mary E. Hawkinson, of Rockford, Ill., to whom Judge Yaple was married January 1st, 1873) is not a little responsible for the elegance of the home life, if not to some extent for Judge Yaple's brilliant career. Judge Yaple's parents were Elisha L. and Delila (Eddy) Yaple. Judge Yaple is a Mason (Knights Templar), and a member of the Sigma Chi, and has the usual Collegiate degrees.

REID, EDWY CAMPBELL. Mr. Reid is a vigorous representative of Michigan journalism. Although born in Brantford, Ont., Feb. 12, 1852, he is practically a Michigan boy, his parents having removed to Kalamazoo, Mich., when he was but eighteen months old, subsequently removing to Otsego, Allegan county. The Reids had lived in New Jersey for several generations, where the elder Reid was born, but removing to Brantford. The mother of Edwy C. was Martha A. Long, a native of Norfolkshire, England. Edwy C. is a resident of Allegan, and editor and proprietor of the Allegan Gazette, which he established in 1882. Having the usual advantages of the local schools at Otsego until sixteen years of age, the young man began his active career in life as an apprentice in the office of the Otsego Herald. He served two years at $3 per week. Later, while at Otsego, in company with H. E. J. Clute, he published the Otsego Record, a small local weekly, for eight months. In 1870 he went to work in a job printing office at Kalamazoo, piecing out his small income by setting type evenings, on the Kalamazoo Telegraph. In 1871 he was foreman of the composing room of the Kalamazoo Gazette. Going to Allegan in 1871 he became foreman in the office of the Allegan Democrat, serving in that capacity for six months. He became foreman of the Allegan Journal, the Republican paper, April 1, 1872, and in August, 1874, on the strength of some borrowed money, he bought a one-third interest in the paper. The firm then became Henderson & Reid and went on with comparative smoothness until April 1st, 1882, when he and Henderson differed as to the policy of the paper. That night Henderson converted the type in the office into what is technically known as "pi," and the next day, Reid, with but $4.50 in his pocket started the Allegan Gazette. The paper was at first printed in an outside office, but friends of Reid came to his aid and in a month he had a new office equipped, and today the Gazette has a circulation of 3,000 copies weekly.

EDWY CAMPBELL REID.

Mr. Reid is the present postmaster at Allegan, to which position he was appointed in June, 1898. His personal fitness, his integrity and party fealty (Republican) are sufficiently guaranteed by his appointment to this responsible trust. He was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Asylum for the insane at Ionia in 1893 and was reappointed for the full six-year term in 1895, having during his first term acted as president of the board. His re-appointment is a flattering testimonial of his faithful administration of the office. Mr. Reid was for twelve years secretary of the State Horticultural Society, and for many years he has devoted from one to two pages of his paper each week to horticultural interests, which has been largely influential in developing the fruit growing industry in the widely known fruit belt on the western coast of Michigan. Mr. Reid has been a member of the Congregational Church for twenty years past. His lodge connections are Oddfellows, Foresters, Maccabees and United Workmen. He has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican Press Association. His family consists of his wife, formerly Miss M. Adah Borradaile, of Sodus, N. Y., to whom he was married in 1876, and two children, a son and a daughter.

ETHEL M. ALLEN.

ALLEN, ETHEL M. Ethel M. Allen, of Portland, Michigan, was born in Williamson, New York State, November 18, 1840. His early life was spent on his father's farm and he became well acquainted with the drudgery it implies. He obtained the first rudiments of an education in the schools of the district, and when 15 years of age attended Marion Collegiate Institute, paying for his education by doing odd jobs around the town and caring for the school buildings. He boarded himself and managed to remain at the institute until 1861, teaching during vacations and part of the time taking classes in the institute.

When the Civil War broke out, Mr. Allen enlisted October 15, 1861, in the Ninety-eighth Volunteer Infantry, with which regiment he served until disabled by wounds received on Chapin's Farm, September 29, 1864, at the capture of Fort Harrison. He was advanced rapidly from the ranks, being promoted successively to second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain, succeeding to the command of the company in which he first enlisted. The Ninety-eighth served through the Peninsular campaign under Gen. McClellan, and with Gen. Grant in 1864. It participated in all the fierce engagements about Richmond, and was one of the first regiments to enter the Confederate capital, April 4, 1865, five days before Gen. Lee surrendered at Appomatox Court House.

The exciting incidents of the war were exchanged for the quiet life of a farmer. Upon leaving the army Mr. Allen returned to his home and followed that peaceful vocation for a period of six years. He was made commissioner of schools in his district in New York state, and held that office for two terms of three years each, from 1866 until 1872. In 1874 he came to Michigan determined to make a try for fortune in the west. He located in Portland, where he still resides, and after being there a short time entered the banking house of Maynard & Allen in the capacity of cashier, and he has held that position with the same firm ever since.

Mr. Allen is an ardent and enthusiastic Republican and fully committed to the principles of that party. He works hard for his party in the various campaigns, contributing with both voice and pen toward the success of his ticket. He is a man of quick wit, keen discernment and endowed with all those characteristics that make a successful man.

In matters pertaining to the Grand Army of the Republic, Mr. Allen has always taken a deep and active interest, working in behalf of his comrades and doing all in his power to further the interests of the G. A. R. in this state. He is a charter member of the John McGarry Post.

As an ex-instructor in the public schools he is well fitted for the position he occupies as trustee of the Portland High School, and he has acted as such for the past twenty years.

He married in Williamson, New York, November 29th, 1863, Miss Anne C., daughter of Robert and Electa Smith, of that place, and has three children: Mrs. A. V. Bell, of Seattle, Wash., Gertrude M. and Clifton M. The two latter are unmarried and live at home. Mr. Allen is now supervisor of the United States census for the Fifth District of Michigan. He is a member of the M. E. church. He has recently become affiliated with the Loyal Legion. On June 8th, 1900, Mr. Allen was elected Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of Michigan.

WILLIAMS, RT. REV. GERSHOM MOTT. Episcopal Bishop of Marquette, Rt. Rev. Gershom Mott Williams is the grandson of John R. Williams, the first mayor of the city of Detroit, and five times re-elected to that office. He was president of the Constitutional Convention of Assent which admitted Michigan as a state to the union, and also organized the militia of Michigan, being the first Major-General of this state. His son, Brigadier-General Thomas Williams, U. S. V. (Major 4th U. S. Artillery) of the Second Brigade of the Army of the Gulf, who was killed at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, August 5th, 1862, was Bishop Williams' father. On Bishop Williams' mother's side, the family traces to the old New England family of Bailey, the mother's maiden name being Mary N. Bailey. Bishop Williams was born at Fort Hamilton, New York, February 11th, 1857. He attended a private school at Newburg, N. Y., until 1866, and then the public schools, graduating from the Free Academy at Newburg in 1871. Later he attended a classical school under Hugh S. Banks. He earned his first money when he was sixteen years of age, as a timekeeper in the foundry of Whitehill, Smith & Hampson. In December, 1874, he went to Europe and returning in the spring of 1875 became bookkeeper in an agricultural manufacturing business at Newburg. The company failing, the ensuing fall Mr. Williams won a competitive examination scholarship at Cornell University, of which he availed himself, taking a two-years course at that University. In 1877 he removed to Detroit, to look after his father's estate, entered the law office of Robert P. Toms, and was admitted to the bar December 29th, 1879. He then commenced to study for the ministry and was ordained at St. John's Church, Detroit, December 26th, 1880, and immediately became curate to Reverend George Worthington, now Bishop of Nebraska. While in Detroit he developed the St. Matthew's Colored Church and in conjunction, with this held, for two years, the Church of the Messiah at Hamtramck, Mich., and afterwards St. George's Church, Detroit, until the spring of 1889. He had been ordained a priest in 1882. Mr. Williams resigned St. George's Church and took charge of the Cathedral at Buffalo, N. Y., and in the fall of 1889 became Dean of All Saints' Cathedral, at Milwaukee, Wis. In October, 1891, Rev. Mr. Williams became Arch-Deacon of the Northern Peninsula of Michigan, with residence at Marquette. He continued in charge of the work of the church in this section, as deputy of the Bishop of Michigan, until he was raised to the Episcopate on May 1st, 1896, at Grace Church, Detroit. In 1879, Eliza Bradish Biddle became Mrs. Williams. She is the daughter of W. S. Biddle of Grosse Ile, Michigan, and grand-daughter of the late Major John Biddle of Detroit. Bishop Williams has seven children, Susan D., Thomas Victor, Dayton Ogden, Cecil H., Rhoda, John B. and Mary Josepha Williams.

RT. REV. GERSHOM WILLIAMS.

JOHN ALEXANDER SIBBALD.

SIBBALD, JOHN ALEXANDER. Mr. Sibbald is of Scotch parentage, his father and mother, Thomas and Anne (Dickson) Sibbald, being from Roxburyshire in Scotland, coming to Michigan in 1838, John A. having been born March 29, 1836, in New York City, during a temporary stay of his parents there. His first school years were passed in a country district school near Jonesville. This was followed by a couple of years in school at Albany, N. Y., and a further attendance at the Jonesville Union school during the years 1848-51. When sixteen years old he took a position as clerk and copyist in the office of the Register of Deeds at Hillsdale, a work of no little responsibility for a youth of that age. Remaining there six months, he then entered the employ of R. S. Varnum, a druggist and also a postmaster, at Jonesville, as clerk. Two years passed here was followed by a like term as bookkeeper in the general store of E. O. Grosvenor. His established character then advanced him to the position of confidential clerk in Mr. Grosvenor's bank, which position he filled for seven years. In 1863 a co-partnership was formed by Mr. Grosvenor, E. B. Andrews and himself, under the firm name of E. O. Grosvenor & Co., as dealers in general merchandise. This partnership continued for seven years, when Mr. Andrews withdrew on account of ill health, Mr. Grosvenor and himself continuing the business four years longer, when C. L. Spaulding was admitted a member of the firm, which then took the style of Sibbald, Spaulding & Co. Mr. Spaulding withdrew in 1879, the business being then continued under the style of J. A. Sibbald & Co., Mr. Grosvenor being the silent partner. In 1897, Frank E. Guy took Mr. Grosvenor's place in the firm, under the same firm name. Mr. G. was special partner in the business from 1863 to 1870 and general partner from 1870 to 1897.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Sibbald has spent practically his entire life, at the ripe age of sixty-four, in Jonesville, and has been in active business either as employe or principal, since he was sixteen years of age, a period of nearly fifty years. His official career is measured only by several years' service as a trustee of the village and one year as its president, he having been given more to business than to politics. He is largely identified with the material interests of Jonesville and is also interested in Trinidad, Colorado, real estate, Trinidad being a coal mining town in Colorado. He was also very active in securing the extension of the old Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw railroad to Jonesville in 1869, and has been a stockholder and director in and vice-president of the Grosvenor Savings Bank. He was efficient in building the First Presbyterian church edifice in Jonesville, was for years a trustee and treasurer of the society, and is still one of the elders of the church. Mr. Sibbald has been twice married. Miss Cynthia M. Wales, daughter of Lewis Wales of Jonesville, became Mrs. Sibbald in 1859 and died in 1872. His second marriage was in 1877 to Mrs. Martha Boynton, nee Hill, daughter of Hezekiah Hill, of Wayne county, N. Y. He has two daughters and a son, Maggie L., wife of C. V. Turner, of Trinidad, Colorado, Lewis W., a clerk with his father, and Anne, at home.

PRINGLE, EUGENE. A professional career of fifty years in Michigan will certainly entitle Mr. Pringle to rank as one of the older members of the legal profession in the State. His paternal ancestry was Scotch, the first American representative of the family having settled in New London, Conn., in 1689. His father and mother, Homer and Harriet (Hatch) Pringle, were residents of Richfield, Otsego County, N. Y., where Eugene Pringle was born December 1, 1826. The father's culture cast its light upon the son, whose primary school training was supplemented by a three years' course at the Mayville (Chautauqua County) academy, the parents having removed to that county in 1828. He was engaged a portion of the time during the winter months in teaching, and soon after reaching the age of eighteen, he began the study of law at Batavia and was admitted to the bar in 1849. He located in Jackson, this state, in December, 1850. During the 1850 decade he held co-partnership relations successively with Samuel H. Kimball, John C. Fitzgerald and Edward Pomeroy. From April, 1861, he was alone in practice until September, 1894, when he became associated with his present partner, A. E. Hewett.

Aside from a successful professional career Mr. Pringle has made a popular history equalled by but few men in the state. His agency in promoting the business prosperity of Jackson, is especially noteworthy. The Grand River Valley, the Jackson & Fort Wayne, and the Michigan Air Line railroads were Jackson enterprises, of which Mr. Pringle was largely the propelling force, in the way of personal interviews, addresses at public meetings and newspaper articles prepared by him.

Mr. Pringle's public service has given him a state reputation. In 1852, he was elected circuit court commissioner for Jackson County. In 1853 and again in 1854 he was elected village recorder, and in 1856 and again in 1858 prosecuting attorney, and was city attorney of Jackson, 1859-60. In 1860 he was elected a representative in the State Legislature. During the administration of Governor Blair, he filled the responsible and exacting position of military secretary to the governor. In 1866 he was elected to the State Senate, and not being politically friendly to Senator Chandler, he was purposely omitted from the more important committees, leaving him a greater freedom of action, and he prides himself on having been able to accomplish more on that account. In 1867 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention of that year. Mr. Pringle's early political leanings were Democratic, but he became a Republican in the political crisis of the 1850 decade. In 1872, however, he joined in the so-called independent movement and has since acted with the Democrats. He was United States register of bankruptcy, 1867-78, was a member of the board of public works in Jackson, 1871-76, and state commissioner of insurance, 1883-85. He was elected mayor of Jackson in 1885 and prosecuting attorney in 1886, being the only Democrat elected in the county. He was candidate for Congress in 1880 and again in 1888, candidate for circuit judge in 1881 and for lieutenant-governor in 1882, but fell under adverse majorities, though leading his ticket in each case. He sided with the so-called gold wing of the party in 1896.

EUGENE PRINGLE.

Mr. Pringle's religious connection is Episcopalian. Miss Frances A. Becker, daughter of Abraham Becker, of Ann Arbor, became Mrs. Pringle in 1855. They have two daughters, Jessie, widow of Milton Harmon, of Jackson, and Fannie, at home.

HON. JAMES MACNAUGHTON.

MAC NAUGHTON, HON. JAMES. Archibald MacNaughton, father of the subject of this sketch, came to this country from the Highlands of Scotland in 1854. The MacNaughtons were farmers, and lived for generations in Perchshire, Scotland. James MacNaughton was born March 9th, 1864, at the Bruce mines in the Province of Ontario. In the following June the family moved to Hancock, Michigan, and from there in 1867 they moved to Lake Linden. Here the boy grew up and was sent to the public schools.

After he was eleven years of age he worked during his summer vacations as a water-boy at the Calumet & Hecla coal docks, receiving one dollar per day for his services. At the age of sixteen he left school, and became a switch-tender on the railroad operated by the Calumet & Hecla Company. In about a year thereafter he began operating a stationary engine on the gravity road at the stamp mills of the same company, receiving for his services two dollars per day. The railroad at that time was not built down to the stamp mills, and a gravity road was used to lower the trains of loaded cars down to the mills. When nineteen years of age it was decided to send him to Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio, where he studied for one year. In the fall of 1884 he entered the University of Michigan, taking a course in engineering, until June, 1886. He then accepted a position in the mining engineer's office of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Co., where he did surveying and draughting until February, 1889, when he resigned to accept the position of mining engineer at the Chapin mine at Iron Mountain, Mich. In May, 1890, he was made Assistant Superintendent, and in March, 1892, was given the position he now occupies, that of General Manager.

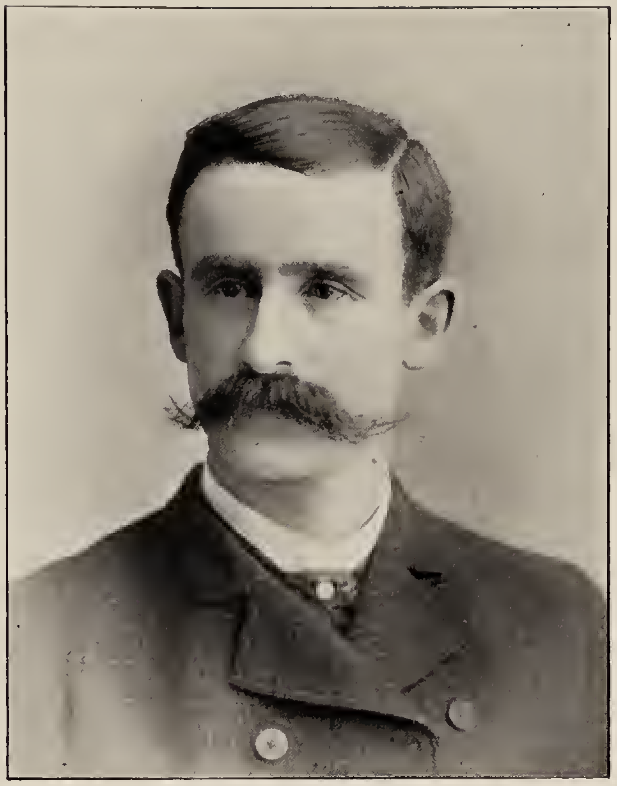
Mr. MacNaughton has been a supervisor of Dickinson county ever since that county was organized, and was for one year chairman of the Board of Supervisors. He was appointed in 1895 by Governor Rich as a member of the Board of Control of the Upper Peninsula Prison, at Marquette, Mich., and held the office until 1899. He is also the president of the Board of Public Works at Iron Mountain, and was a delegate to the Republican convention held in St. Louis in 1896. At the State Republican convention held in Detroit in April, 1900, he was nominated as a presidential elector.

Besides being general manager of the Chapin mine, Mr. MacNaughton is also manager of the Winthrop mine at Ishpeming, Michigan, both of which are owned by the National Steel Co.

Mr. MacNaughton married in 1892 Mary E. Morrison, daughter of John S. Morrison, of Calumet, Michigan. He has one child, Martha Lois MacNaughton.

WINANS, GEORGE G. Among the early emigrants to California, after the gold discovery there, was a young man named Edwin B. Winans. He was a Michigan man and made the overland journey in 1850. His business there was at first placer mining, but in 1856 he engaged in banking in the town of Rough and Ready. He found time to take a wife during the interval, in the person of Elizabeth Galloway, whose parents, of Scotch descent, were pioneers of Livingstone county, Mich. Of this parentage George G. was born at the California town July 20th, 1856. Further as to the father's history, he returned to Michigan in 1858 and settled on a farm of 400 acres in the town of Hamburg, Livingstone county. The confidence of his fellow citizens was manifested in his election to the Legislature, to the Constitutional Convention of 1867, to the office of Judge of Probate and to two terms in Congress, 1882 and '84. In 1890 he was elected Governor of the state, his politics having been uniformly Democratic.

George G. Winans, with the average primary and graded school training, at the age of seventeen entered Deveaux College at Niagara Falls, taking a preparatory course designed to fit him for admission as a cadet at the West Point Military Academy. The impairment of his teeth, however, resulting from a severe illness, unfitted him to pass the requisite physical examination and his proposed military education was necessarily abandoned. He became collection clerk in a bank at Howell (1875) and retired as teller, after five years of service. He then engaged in the crockery business at Howell, for two years, when he sold out and removed to Denver, Col., where he was engaged successfully for a year as a partner in a commission house. Returning to Michigan in 1883, he was engaged for the next two years as traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery firm in Detroit. In 1885 he accepted a position in the mail service, as mail clerk between Detroit and Grand Rapids, but was relieved in 1889 by the then Republican (Harrison) administration. He then went to Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory, when the public lands were thrown open for settlement, and took a hand is starting the first newspaper in the territory, the Oklahoma State Journal, in which he had a one-third interest. He sold out his interest during the year, for three times its cost value, and became the representative in the west and south of the extensive line of silver-plated ware manufactured by Rogers Brothers of Waterbury, Conn. When his father was elected governor he threw up his position with the last named company, to become his private secretary. This position involving also the duties of military secretary, carried with it the rank of Major. Maj. Winans took up his residence at Hamburg in 1895, where his occupation has since been that of a farmer. He has been tendered nominations for official position a number of times by his party (the Democratic) but has uniformly declined. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, of the Odd Fellows and of the Knights of the Loyal Guard.



GEORGE G. WINANS.

Miss Catherine Valentine, daughter of Alfred Valentine, of Webster township, Washtenaw county, became Mrs. Winans in 1889. They have one son, Edwin, at school in Hamburg.

HUTSON BENEDICT COLMAN.

COLMAN, HUTSON BENEDICT. Francis Colman, father of H. B., was of English extraction. His grandfather, Martin C., was a Baptist minister in western New York. His mother, Mary Benedict, was from an old Connecticut family. The father came from Brockport, N. Y., in 1837, settling near Rochester, in Oakland county, where H. B. was born, June 8th, 1855. In 1866, the family removed to Kalamazoo. With a preliminary training in the public schools, young Colman, at the age of thirteen, began a preparatory course for Kalamazoo College, from which he graduated in 1877. Before graduation he passed a year as tutor in the college; followed by a year as superintendent of schools at Hastings, after finishing his college course. In the summer of 1878 he visited Paris, and recorded his observations and impressions, in a series of newspaper articles. This was followed by two years as principal of the Kalamazoo High School, to which he declined a reappointment in 1884, desiring to engage in active business. He became associated with C. H. Bird in the manufacture of windmills, and has since been connected with different manufacturing enterprises that have served to make Kalamazoo a manufacturing center.

Mr. Colman's early life was spent between farm chores and the district school. His father was one of a few Republicans in the midst of a strong Democratic community, and he often refers to early impressions which he received from the discussions which he heard in those days. In college he distinguished himself as a scholar and a public speaker. In an intercollegiate oratorical contest in which most of the denominational colleges of the State participated he represented Kalamazoo College, and carried off first honors. While always an active business man, he has never lost his love for the literary and intellectual. Reading and study have been his main pastimes. One of his cardinal principles is that it is the duty of every man to give attention to public affairs and to carefully guard the commonweal; therefore when asked to take the nomination for alderman, he consented, and being elected, he spared no time or labor in his efforts to protect the interests of the city and to secure a high order of government. In 1896 Mr. Colman was elected Senator to represent the Ninth District in the State Legislature. He was recognized as a prominent and influential member of that body and his work was heartily approved by his constituency. The demands of his private business forced him to decline a second nomination to that office. When the death of Hon. James Munroe made a vacancy in the Kalamazoo postoffice, the appointment of Mr. Colman as postmaster gave universal satisfaction. Mr. Colman's thorough business habits and his long experience with men, have eminently fitted him for such a position. In 1892 he organized the Home Savings Bank and was its president for four years, and is still a director. He is also a director in several industrial enterprises at Kalamazoo, and a stockholder in the Borden Paper Company at Otsego. He is a trustee in the Kalamazoo College and a director in the Y. M. C. A. His society connections are Masonic, including Peninsular Commandery, K. T., at Kalamazoo, and DeWitt Clinton Consistory of Grand Rapids. It is perhaps needless to add that he is a Republican in politics.

Mr. Colman has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Fannie Z. Lowell, daughter of Dr. L. W. Lowell of Climax, to whom he was married in 1883, and who died in December, 1884. In September, 1897, Miss Catherine Fletcher, daughter of Calvin Fletcher, of South Haven, became Mrs. Colman.

BURTLESS, WILLIAM EARLY, M. D. "Per Aspera ad Astra" is a motto that William Early Burtless, M. D., may fittingly choose, for he has made his way to his present position in life through difficulties that would have discouraged a less persevering man very early in the struggle.

He was born in Liberty, Jackson County, Michigan, June 22, 1847. His family came originally from Central New York State, his grandfather, William Burtless, having been a farmer in Seneca County, New York, for many years.

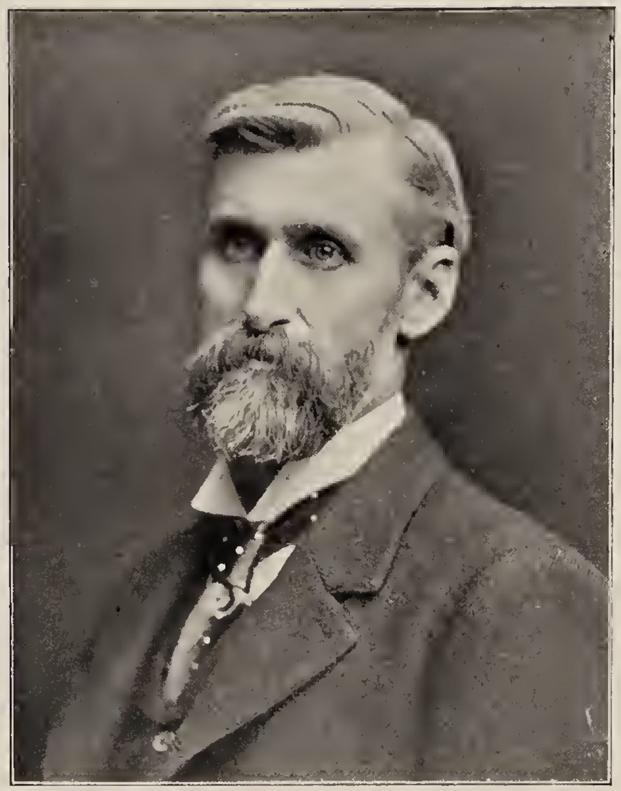
Dr. Burtless' early life was not a particularly happy one. His mother died when he was but eight years of age, and his father, James Burtless, married again a year later. After this the home was none too pleasant for the lad, so when only nine years old he left the uncongenial atmosphere and started out as a farmer's boy.

He worked in the fields and did the general work that falls to a boy around a farm until 1863, shortly after the breaking out of the Civil War. Farm work had given him a rugged physique, and he was unusually tall for a boy of sixteen, so he easily passed muster and enlisted in Company M, Eleventh Michigan Cavalry.

He saw service in Virginia during the turbid times that followed, and at the battle of Saltville, in that State, was wounded and taken prisoner by the Confederates who sent him, with a batch of other prisoners, to Richmond. October 2, 1864, found him in Libby prison, where he remained a guest of the Confederacy for six weeks, when he was paroled November 16, 1864.

Upon the expiration of his service he returned to Tecumseh, Michigan, where he sought and found employment as a collector in the employ of local physicians and merchants. From 1872 to 1875 he did a small trade in the lumber and mercantile business at Auburn, Michigan, the results of which eventually enabled him to finish his medical education.

After one year spent in the Baptist College at Kalamazoo, Mich., he entered the literary department of the University of Michigan. In 1875 he commenced his medical studies at that college, graduating in 1878.


WILLIAM EARLY BURTLESS, M. D.

In 1883 his health, which had been failing for some time, broke down altogether, and he was compelled to relinquish his growing practice and seek some health resort in order to recuperate. He went to St. Clair, Mich., to take the mineral baths for which that city is noted, and finding the town and its people congenial to him he decided to locate and make it his future home. Dr. Burtless was made house physician of the Oakland Hotel, St. Clair, in which position he remained for five years. At the end of that time he left the hotel and started an independent practice. Today he is one of the representative physicians of St. Clair.

During the year 1892 he occupied the post of City Physician of that city.

Dr. Burtless married Miss Emma C. Blodgett, at Midland, Michigan, June 22, 1877. They have one child, Alice May Burtless, age three years. Dr. Burtless is a member of St. Clair Lodge, F. & A. M., and also of Port Huron Commandery, K. T.

THOMAS HAWLEY CHRISTIAN.

CHRISTIAN, THOMAS HAWLEY. Thomas Hawley Christian was born in Detroit, June 3, 1856, and educated in the Wyandotte High School. When he was a young man he expressed a desire to follow the calling of a druggist, but his father, Dr. Edmond P. Christian, endeavored to persuade him to follow in the same course he himself had taken, attend the University of Michigan and graduate as a physician. Young Christian had selected the line of work which he thought most congenial to him and one day he informed his parents that he had accepted a position in the laboratory of the Wyandotte Silver Smelting Works. This position he secured through the interest he had awakened in Prof. W. M. Courtis, then in charge of that department, who, learning of the boy's desire to become a druggist, offered to further it. Here, working for six dollars a week, the young man, under the personal supervision of Prof. Courtis, learned the work of an assayer. He continued as an assistant for two years and then resigned the position, which was paying him a salary of ten dollars a week, to work for three dollars in the pharmaceutical laboratory of Farrand, Williams & Co., of Detroit.

For two years he worked and studied, until at the expiration of that period he found himself in a position to follow the calling he had determined upon in early life.

He left the firm to start in business on his own account, and opened a drug store in the then thriving little lumber town of Farwell, Mich. He carried on this business most successfully for four years, returning to Detroit in 1884 and entering the pharmaceutical laboratory of John J. Dodd & Co., with whom he continued for two years.

The next two years of his life were spent as a traveling salesman, selling oil for the firm of Perrin & Snow, of Detroit. He then engaged in the same line of business with the J. W. Fawsett Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, but quit on account of the long trips assigned to him. From 1886 to 1888 he held the position of assistant bookkeeper for the Eureka Iron & Steel Works of Wyandotte, after which he was made teller and bookkeeper of the Wyandotte Savings Bank, where he remained until a severe attack of typhoid fever forced him to give up the position.

Mr. Christian's illness lasted for several months. When he was at last able to go to work again he went with the firm of J. H. Bishop & Company. In 1893 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Wayne County, and the following year Deputy County Clerk. He was one of the three County Auditors elected in Wayne County in 1897 and he fills that position most ably at the present day. He is a stockholder in the First Commercial and Savings Bank of Wyandotte, and also in the Wyandotte Savings Bank. Mr. Christian is a Mason, a member of Wyandotte Lodge, F. and A. M., Wyandotte Chapter, R. A. M., Monroe Council, R. and S. M., E. B. Ward Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Wyandotte Tent, K. O. T. M.

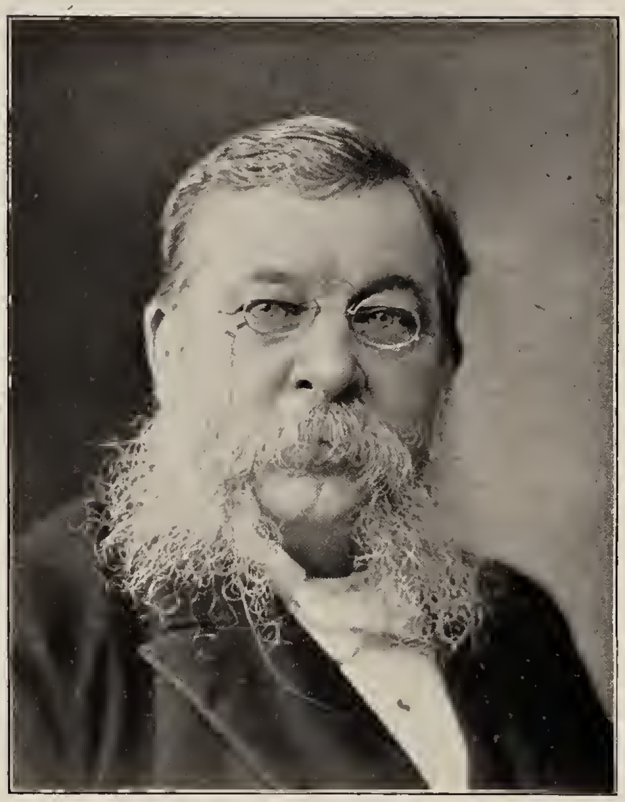
He married, June 10, 1879, Miss Anna M., daughter of Rev. G. W. Bloodgood, of Wyandotte. Their two children, M. Evelyn and George E., are attending school in Wyandotte.

MACKENZIE, FREDERICK. Frederick Mackenzie, of Calumet, Michigan, proprietor and editor of the Copper Country Evening News, as well as the weekly edition of the same paper, was born in London, England, on the 27th of October, 1832, his father being the celebrated architectural draughtsman of the same name, who was associated with Pugin, the architect, in illustrating many of the latter's works, whose father, again, was a wholesale linen-draper and hosier of London.

The subject of this sketch was educated at the Metropolitan High School with the intention of entering government employ. Whilst waiting for the promised appointment, he took a clerical position, continuing in this occupation for several years, as the government changing, the promised appointment did not materialize.

Promise of brighter prospects led him to America. Upon his arrival he went to Chicago and was there persuaded by a brother of the novelist, Charles Dickens, to purchase some land in Champaign county, Ill. which he did, with a gentleman he had met on the ocean. Farming not being a very pleasant occupation for one brought up in a large city, he came to the Lakes, another object being to get rid of the ague, with which he had been seized while on the prairie. He landed at Eagle Harbor in the fall of 1865 "busted," without a friend and shaking with the ague. Nothing daunted, he applied to the late Samuel W. Hill, then agent for the Pennsylvania mine, and was given employment on the surface. He stuck to it until the break-up in the spring, when the mine closed down, and he made his way to Hancock, where, after some months, he obtained employment in the hardware store of Holland & Patterson and was eventually given charge of their wholesale department. Here he met Mr. Thomas W. Buzze, who was then supply agent for the Calumet Mining Company.

Having had a dispute with Mr. Holland, Mr. Mackenzie resigned his position and was immediately engaged by Mr. Buzze as supply clerk for the Calumet mine, remaining for some eighteen years.



FREDERICK MACKENZIE.

Having loaned some money to a Mat Kelly, who had started The Calumet News he found himself obliged to take the plant to save his money. The News was greatly improved under the management of Mr. Mackenzie, who eventually started "The Copper Country Evening News," the first daily paper to be published in the Copper Country. Mr. Mackenzie has brought the paper through a system of evolution, until the office generally may be favorably compared with any office this side of Milwaukee.

Mr. Mackenzie in politics is a liberal Republican; he has held for upwards of thirty years the office of township clerk of Calumet. He is a Mason, a member of the Order Sons of St. George, a member of the Reform Club of New York, of the Chicago Press Club, and a charter member of the U. P. Press Association.

In 1856 Mr. Mackenzie was married to Emma Mathilda Banks, of London, Eng.; the family consists of Edith, wife of Col. J. N. Cox, of the C. & H. Mine office; Nellie, wife of John B. Curtis, J. P., Calumet; Emma M., widow of the late S. B. Salms of Chicago; Frederick Henry, in charge of his father's farm in the Red River Country, Minnesota; Clyde S., business manager of the paper, and Robert B., educated for a dentist, but who, on account of illness, had to give up his profession and is now looking after the financial department of "The News."

HENRY CHAMBERLAIN.

CHAMBERLAIN, HENRY. On his father's side Mr. Chamberlain traces his ancestry back to his great great-grandfather, Jacob Chamberlain, who was a resident of Roxbury, Mass., born about 1690. From him sprang Samuel, of Chelsea, Mass., born 1724, thence Moses, of Hopkinton, Mass., born 1757, and from him the father of Henry, also named Moses, of London, N. H., born 1792. Mr. Chamberlain himself having been born at Pembroke, N. H., March 17, 1824. On the maternal side his genealogy goes back to the time of Elizabeth, in the person of Reginald Foster, born in 1595, and who settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1636, his mother having been Mary Foster of Canterbury, N. H., born in 1797, a direct descendant of Reginald.

Mr. Chamberlain's education was advanced from the primary to the academic but at the age of twelve he is found as a clerk in his father's store at Concord, N. H. His father removed in 1843 to what is now the township of Three Oaks, in Berrien county, where he had located some government land in 1836, on which to make a farm. Giving his time and labor here until 1850, the son then commenced opening a farm at what is now Three Oaks village, and in 1854 commenced mercantile business. This place has since been his home. His business status may therefore be described as farmer and merchant, while having given much attention to public affairs. Year after year he served as supervisor and justice of the peace of his township. In 1848 he was elected to the State Legislature. Being a Democrat in politics, his party fell into the minority in the political revolution of 1854, and his official service has since been limited. In 1864 he was a candidate for the State Senate and in 1867 for the Constitutional Convention of that year. He was his party's choice for Congress in 1868, 1870 and 1876 and in 1872 and 1896 for presidential elector. In 1874 he was their candidate for governor and was defeated by less than 6,000 votes, against 56,000 Republican majority, two years previously. In 1885 Mr. Chamberlain was appointed by Gov. Alger a member of the commission in charge of the semi-centennial exercises, commemorative of the formation of the state government. It was a purely harmony appointment and Mr. Chamberlain's counsel contributed very largely to the success of the occasion. The public positions that Mr. Chamberlain has held and for which he has been named, have come to him by reason of his fitness, his affability and an even temperament that attracts rather than repels, and not by his own seeking.

Mr. Chamberlain has been a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity since 1853 and was Grand Master in 1872. He is a member of the Congregational church, as were his ancestors members for some generations back. He is believed to be the sole survivor of those who organized the State Agricultural Society in 1849, having been secretary of the meeting held for that purpose. He has never held any official position in the society but has attended most of its fairs and has given much attention to its work. He served twelve years as a member of the State Board of Agriculture which controls the Agricultural College, 1883-89 and 1891-97. Mr. Chamberlain's first wife, Sarah Jane Nash, to whom he was married in 1851, was a native of Indiana, and daughter of Vincent Nash of Three Oaks. She died in 1852, leaving an infant son. Mrs Rebecca (Van De Vanter) Ames, a native of Ohio, became Mrs. Chamberlain in 1856. Two daughters and a son are the fruit of this marriage.

DODGE, HON FRANK LUKE. The man who defended and secured the acquittal of Hon. Thomas B. Barry, of Saginaw, in the great conspiracy case of 1886, when Barry, as chairman of the great executive board of the Knights of Labor, during the strike in Saginaw, was arrested under the Baker law, for conspiracy, Mr. Dodge won for himself a national reputation. Mr. Dodge has had a good practice, and has prosecuted a large number of cases for damages, with excellent results. Hon. Frank Luke Dodge was born in Oberlin, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1853. He was sent to school until he was fifteen years of age, and then given employment at a news stand. He worked as a newsboy, and later on a train, running from Cleveland to Wellsville, Ohio, and Pittsburg, Pa. At seventeen he had the position of locomotive fireman and later was promoted to a similar position on a passenger engine, and for a time he ran a yard engine. During his work as fireman, he had been reading Kent's Commentaries, and preparing himself for a course of legal study. Quitting the railroad, he engaged in the hotel business, at Eaton Rapids, with his brother, Wm. H. Dodge; later traveled on the road for a firm in Cleveland, Ohio. In two years at this work his savings enabled him to take up the study of law, which he commenced in the office of Hon. Isaac M. Crane, of Eaton Rapids, one of the foremost lawyers and public speakers of the state. He was admitted to the bar in 1877, before Justice F. A. Hooker, of the Supreme Court, then Judge of the Circuit at Charlotte. Mr. Crane took him into partnership, and his career as an attorney had commenced. While with Mr. Crane, he compiled and annotated the railroad laws of Michigan. The partnership continued until 1884, when the senior member retired from practice on account of ill-health.

In the celebrated Daken impeachment case before the Legislature in 1887, Mr. Dodge, together with Judge Van Zile and Judge Holden, appeared for the defendant, Representative Milo H. Daken, but, notwithstanding their splendid efforts for Daken, he was unseated. Mr. Dodge in 1897 was secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, and has been for several years chairman of the Democratic county committee. He was a member of the Legislature from Lansing in 1882-5, and alderman of the city of Lansing since 1891, being now president of the Council. From 1887 to 1898 he was United States Commissioner, and is secretary of the Supervisors' Association of Michigan, and chairman of its Executive and Legislative Committees.

HON. FRANK LUKE DODGE.

On the 22nd of November, 1888, he married Abby, daughter of Hon. James Turner, of Lansing. They have four children, Sophie, aged 11; Franklin L., aged 9; Wyllis Osborn, aged 7, and Josephine Elizabeth, aged one year. Mr. Dodge is a direct descendant of the original Massachusetts Dodge family, and Nathan Dane, the great jurist and lawyer of Massachusetts, was his great uncle. His mother was Angeline Stevens Dodge, a native of New Hampshire.

Mr. Dodge is a Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank; of the I. O. O. F. and K. O. T. M. He is attorney, secretary and a stockholder of the Lansing, St. Johns & St. Louis Railroad Company, having devoted much energy to this enterprise. He was formerly associated with Hon. James M. Turner, at the Springdale Farm, in raising blooded horses and cattle.

Mr. Dodge is greatly attached to Lansing, and has ever been loyal to its interests. He was regarded by all persons as accomplishing more for Lansing than any other person who has represented the district. While he took much interest in general legislation, as one of the leaders of the minority, he never lost sight of the interests of his district and the Capital City; and its people, it is said, are equally mindful of him.

HON. PETER CHARLES KELIHER.

KELIHER, HON. PETER CHARLES. It is not an abuse of the term, "a self-made man," to apply it to Peter Charles Keliher, for such he is. His early opportunities were exceedingly limited, and what has since come to him in life he has worked hard and earnestly to procure.

He is of Irish descent, and was born in North Adams, Massachusetts, January 11, 1856. He attended the public school in Worcester, Massachusetts, and during his vacations worked in a foundry, making cores. His father had married a second time and the step-mother did not agree with the boy, so he left home, working at various occupations, from making shoes to driving a sprinkling wagon. He kept up his schooling during the winter, and when 19 years of age enlisted in the regular army, June 18, 1876. He was assigned to Company B, Tenth Infantry, U. S. A., and sent with other recruits to Fort McKavett, Texas, which was located 210 miles from the railroad and was reached on foot. The next year he was sent with a scouting party to Fort Clark, 190 miles across the country, and while there the troops were sent in pursuit of a gang of cattle thieves. In this campaign the men suffered extremely, going at one time 24 hours without water, and narrowly missing an engagement with the Mexican troops. He was mustered out June 17, 1881. He had $156, with which he opened a grocery store at Sault Ste. Marie, which was closed up by his creditors, leaving him an indebtedness of $1,000 and cash on hand of $17.75. He worked with a pick and shovel at $40 a month for three months on the Soo lock, then went into the fish business, buying and selling fish all that summer and later working on the docks loading freight and checking coal for L. P. Trempe at $45 per month. The next spring he again embarked in the grocery business, buying a store for $625, of which $100 was paid in cash. The store did not thrive and his backer, W. A. Dennis, failing in the spring, Mr. Keliher was forced to mortgage his home in order to buy goods. At this time he bought on credit 50 barrels of flour and did some advertising as a cash-priced store, offering the flour at a low rate. The following day he did $130 worth of business. H. T. Tremaine, the general manager of the Hammond Standish Company, of Detroit, then guaranteed his account and sent him $4,000 worth of goods, other firms also showed confidence in him, and when navigation opened in the spring he paid off the mortgage, all his debts, including his old creditors, with 8 per cent. interest. He built his new block in Sault Ste. Marie in 1891-92 and his warehouse for his wholesale business. He was appointed alderman to fill a vacancy in the Democratic city council, in 1895, and in 1898-1899 was mayor of Sault Ste. Marie, being elected on the Republican ticket.

February 4, 1880, he married Miss Mary A. Gardner, daughter of John J. Gardner, at Sault Ste. Marie. They have nine children: Lavina, Austin B., Otto C., Hattie, Lester, Gertrude, Dorris, Thelma and Helen. Mr. Keliher is a Catholic, a member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of Sault Ste. Marie.

LEISEN, JACOB. Koplands, Germany, was the birthplace of Jacob Leisen, president of the Leisen & Henes Brewing Company of Menominee, Michigan. He was born there May 7, 1828, and came from sturdy German stock, his forefathers having been farmers and soldiers for generations and his grandfather a government forester. The government schools furnished the boy with his education and at the age of 15 he was apprenticed with a cabinet-maker and carpenter to learn that trade. After two years of this work he left his employer and started out to work for himself as a journeyman, earning about 25 cents a day. He then served about four years as a volunteer in a sharpshooters' regiment in the Prussian Army, and after working a while at his trade in 1853 he left the old country and came to America.

The voyage was not as comfortable as steerage passengers enjoy in the big Atlantic liners now plying between the two hemispheres, for Mr. Leisen came over in the steerage of a sailing vessel, landing in New York after a long voyage November 23, 1853. He had 30 cents capital and was in debt 60 cents to a fellow passenger. On the voyage over he spent his time studying the English pronunciation from a book, and the day after his arrival he was able through this little knowledge to secure work. In 1854, during the fall of that year he came west, and went to Chicago, Illinois. Small-pox was raging in that city at the time of young Leisen's arrival, and the same day he got there one of the boarders in the house where he had found a room, died with the plague. The dead man had been a carpenter and Leisen applied for and secured his vacant position in the shop. The following year he moved to Centerville, Wisconsin, where he worked two years at his trade, and then started a general store and did a good business until the panic of 1873. Coming to Michigan in that year he bought out a small bottling works at Menominee, where soft drinks were manufactured, and in 1876, in partnership with John Henes, bought out two small breweries and sold the first beer in February. The sales for the first year were less than 800 barrels, but this has shown a yearly increase, and the output last year (1898) was 22,000 barrels.

JACOB LEISEN.

During the Civil War Mr. Leisen organized Company B, 45th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and was mustered into service as captain November 4, 1864. The company served around Nashville, Tennessee, until the close of the war.

Mr. Leisen was an alderman the first two years that the city of Menomineee was incorporated; he was also postmaster at Centerville, Wisconsin, for six years, and a member of the Democratic State Central Committee of Michigan in 1892-'94. In his politics he is a "Gold" Democrat. He married at Centerville, Wisconsin, in 1858, Miss Verena Fehrenbach and has six children.

Mr. Leisen is a director of the Lumberman's National Bank and president of the Menominee Stained Glass Works of that city. He belongs to the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic and is an honorary member of the Sons of Herman.

FREDERICK BRAASTAD.

BRAASTAD, FREDERICK. Norway and Sweden has furnished Michigan with many valuable citizens, men who have helped in the development of the vast mineral and timber resources of the state, who have wielded the ax, the pick and the shovel, bearing with fortitude the cold winters of our northern woods, not unlike the winters in their own lands, and growing up with the country. These two hardy races are largely represented on the Upper Peninsula, and much of the prosperity and progress of that section of Michigan is due to their individual and collective efforts. Many of them, since they became citizens of the United States, have held high offices under their adopted government, and won places in the esteem of the people by their honest and manly methods.

Ringebo, Guldbrandsdalen, in Norway, is the birthplace of Frederick Braastad, formerly state treasurer of Michigan, and now a resident of Ishpeming, where he is at present engaged in conducting a mercantile business. He is also largely interested in mining properties here, up to the close of 1899 having held a half interest in the Winthrop mines.

He was born in the year 1847 and received a common school education at the little village school adjacent to his father's farm. When not attending school he helped with the farm work until he reached the age of 16, when he secured a position as clerk in a store at Lillehammer, where he remained for five years. He decided to try his fortune in the new world and came to the United States in 1868, and in October of the same year he went to Marquette, Michigan, where he found work as a common day laborer. In 1869 he clerked for J. P. Pendell, of Negaunee, working for him four years, and leaving in 1879 to go into the mercantile business on his own account. Mr. Braastad had saved a small amount of money, and he now branched out for himself, opening his store in Ishpeming with a very modest stock of goods, but business flourished and since that time has developed into one of the largest and finest in the whole Upper Peninsula. Mr. Braastad has since become identified with many other important and prominent enterprises.

Mr. Braastad is a man of keen discernment and recognized business ability. He is a leader of the Scandinavian element in the Upper Peninsula, and has been elected to offices of trust by the people of this state.

He was made state treasurer in 1891-'92, by a vote of 179,744 to 178,857 for J. B. Moore, Republican; 25,218 for A. P. Coddington, Prohibitionist, and 14,226 for H. H. Blackman, Industrial.

Mr. Braastad is a leading member of all the Scandinavian societies of this state, and also of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He married in 1874 Miss Ingeborg Kunutson, and eight children have been the result of the union. Arvid C., the eldest boy, is now assisting in the management of his father's stores, the other children, Ida, Julius, Florence, Ingeborg, Lillie, Borghill and Helen are living at home in Ishpeming and attending the schools of that city. Besides his present business, Mr. Braastad is a director in the Peninsular Bank of Ishpeming, and the Negaunee & Ishpeming Street Railway & Electric Company. In 1898 he was chosen a member of the Ishpeming board of education and in 1900 was elected mayor of the city.

LAWTON, CHARLES DeWITT. The ancestors of the subject of this sketch, on both the paternal and maternal side, came from England and settled in this country early in the seventeenth century. His mother's family, whose name was Wiggins, emigrated to New York and remained there. The original (American) Lawtons came from Lawton, England, and they settled in Rhode Island with Roger Williams in 1636. The early records of the Rhode Island colony freely show the connection of this family with its formative history. The paternal great-grandfather of Charles D., and his maternal grandfather, were both soldiers on the patriot side in the war of the Revolution. In 1794 his paternal great-grandfather settled in Herkimer county, N. Y., where his father, Nathan Lawton, was born in 1801, his life closing at Auburn, N. Y., in 1892. Charles D. Lawton was born at Rome, N. Y., where his father then resided, on November 4th, 1835, and was mainly educated at the Auburn Academy and at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., from which latter institution he graduated with honors in 1858. For three years, 1860-1863, he was principal of the academy at Auburn, N. Y., and until 1865 was city engineer also. The Michigan Central railroad having located a station on lands owned by his father, the father platted there the village of Lawton, to which the son removed in 1865, and engaged in part in the nursery business. He purchased at Geneva, N. Y., 5,000 grape cuttings, which were planted out in vineyards, thus starting the important grape industry at Lawton. In 1866-7 he was the moving spirit in the establishment of a blast furnace at Lawton, for the manufacture of charcoal pig iron from Lake Superior ore. He also conducted a foundry and machine shop at the same place. In 1870 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Engineering at the University. In 1872 and '73 he assisted Maj. Brooks in the geological survey of the Marquette iron region and the Menominee range. He continued in the work in the Upper Peninsula, and in 1877-78 assisted Mr. C. E. Wright in the field work and in the preparation of his report as Commissioner of Mineral Statistics. Thenceforward he took upon himself the active duties of this office, writing the reports for 1880, '81 and '82, Mr. Wright remaining Commissioner, but Mr. Lawton doing all the work, for which he received the appropriation provided by the state. In 1884 Gov. Alger appointed him Commissioner of Mineral Statistics, having first offered him the appointment of State Geologist. He continued to hold the office until 1891, publishing each year a report covering the mines and mineral interests of the state. These reports are now much sought for and prized by men in all parts of the world who are interested in Michigan geology and Michigan mines.

CHARLES DeWITT LAWTON.

Mr. Lawton has always been an active Republican, though never an aspirant for political office. The office of Regent of the University can hardly be termed a political one, and for this trust he was urged by his friends before the Republican State Convention in 1897, resulting in his nomination and election.

With his activity in other industries, Mr. Lawton has surpassed the average citizen in adding to the population of the state. Married in 1860 at Seneca Falls, N. Y., to Miss Lovina L. Latham, daughter of O. S. Latham, nine children, five sons and four daughters, all living, have been the fruit of the union. The sons are all filling useful positions in the professions, the daughters being liberally educated. Mr. Lawton has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1860. He still resides at Lawton, near which he has extensive farming interests.

WILLIAM W. TERRIFF.

TERRIFF, WILLIAM W. W. W. Terriff, of Portland, Mich., was born on a farm near Guelph, Ontario, July 16, 1866. His antecedents on both sides were Scotch, his father being a native of Aberdeen, Scotland. After leaving school he worked in a dry goods store in a country town, later accepting a position as timekeeper in the shops of the Midland Railway, then located at Port Hope; then went to Rochester, New York, finding a position in a large department store. When living at home, he was called upon to assist in doing the family washing, from which he conceived the thought of inventing a washing machine. After several experiments and disappointments, he scored a success, and after securing his patent and selling a large number of machines, he sold his Canadian right and secured a patent in the United States. In September, 1889, he came to Grand Rapids, but found washing machines more plentiful here than in Canada and they seemed almost a drug on the market. He tried to interest several manufacturers in and around Grand Rapids, but none could be induced to even make machines for him at a given price, until he met Mr. C. J. Warren, of Portland, who was at that time making furniture in a small way, and with whom he succeeded in making a contract for a given number of washers at a given price, while the inventor exploited the territory. After about six months selling machines and territory in Michigan, a stock company was organized in Portland for the manufacture of the machines, under the style of the Portland Manufacturing Co.

Mr. Terriff engaged with the company at a salary of $50 per month and 25 cents royalty on each machine, he to go on the road and appoint agents; but after ten months he returned home, only to find the stockholders discouraged and on the point of abandoning the enterprise, but Mr. Terriff made them a proposition to continue for another year and give him the entire management, without compensation other than his royalty. This they accepted, and at the end of the first year a cash dividend of 20 per cent. was declared, with one-half of the company's indebtedness paid off. At the end of the second year, he handed them a cash dividend of 50 per cent. and all indebtedness paid. The next year the stockholders received a cash dividend of 100 per cent. and the stock is now worth 500 cents on the dollar and no one willing to sell at that. The Portland Manufacturing Co. is now one of the largest and most successful washing machine factories in the country.

The reasons for Mr. Terriff's success are not difficult to understand. Before he was an inventor, he was a salesman, and understood the tribulations of the chap who solicits orders for a washing machine. Unlike most inventors, he has remarkable ability in the management and exploitation of his device or product, and can handle successfully a business which has strewn the country with wrecks in the shape of dismantled and abandoned manufacturing plants, and win success where others have achieved only failure. He is also one of the organizers of the Portland Furniture Co. and a stockholder in the Michigan Commode and Cabinet Co.

Mr. Terriff was one of the original organizers of the Wolverine Soap Co., but had no active part in its management, but when the soap business was on the point of collapse, he bought out the other stockholders and now has the management of the company, which paid a dividend of 65 per cent the first year, and there is every prospect of the stock being even more valuable than that of the Portland Manufacturing Co.

Mr. Terriff is comparatively a young man, and his remarkable record is due wholly to the exceptional executive ability with which he is endowed, and he is looked upon as one of the shrewdest business men in Michigan.

PARKER, G. WHITBECK. Marine City's young mayor, G. Whitbeck Parker, represents the progressive element of that city, and he has been instrumental in pushing suggested improvements and all movements tending toward the advancement of that city. He is a Democrat and was elected to the office of mayor April 4, 1897, re-elected in 1898, in a city which usually gives from 100 to 250 Republican majority. Although the balance of the Republican ticket was elected at the time of Mr. Parker's election, he carried the city by a handsome plurality. Such honor is seldom accorded so young a man as Mr. Parker, and it must be credited to his popularity among all classes, especially the business element of Marine City, in which the young mayor is a sturdy and prominent figure. As junior member of the firm of L. B. Parker & Son, he is part owner of a line of vessels now plying the lakes, and he was given the position of manager with an interest in his father's business when only 21 years of age.

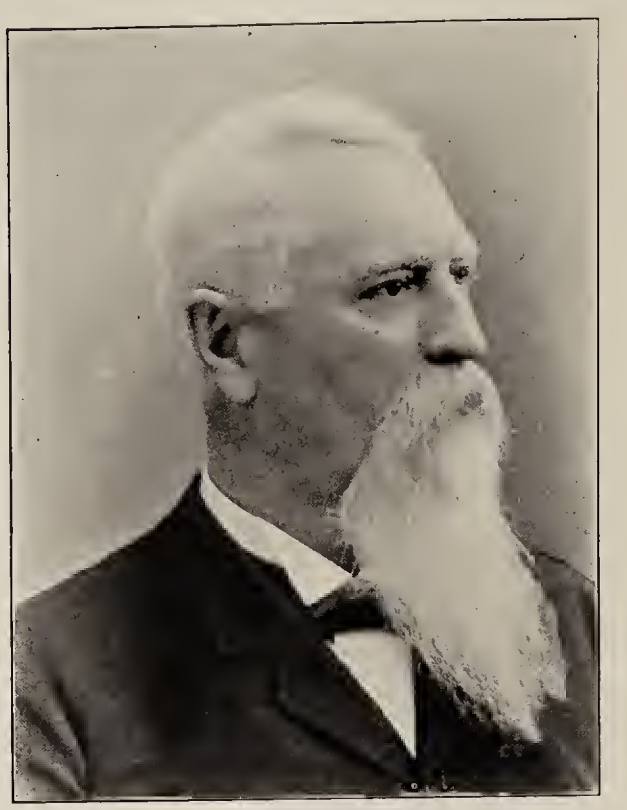
The extreme youth of the junior member of the firm of L. B. Parker & Son was at one time a great subject for jest among the vessel owners, who gave him the title of "the persistent kid," and he has never been ashamed of that name, for this trait in his character has given him a high standing among the larger vessel owners; and he has shown that thorough his characteristic persistency he has been able to make a success in his work. Even in dull times "the persistent kid" has managed to hustle up business, keeping his boats moving all the time, and yet finding plenty of opportunity to exercise his functions as mayor of the city in which he lives and works.

G. WHITBECK PARKER.

Mr. Parker was born in Marine City, June 22, 1868, and he received a portion of his education there, finishing up at that splendid Michigan institution, the Michigan Military Academy, where he received the training which has stood him in such good stead in the business world. He comes from good, old American stock, as the name Parker implies. His great grandfather, Robert Parker, helped in the war of the American colonies against the mother country in 1776, and the Parkers have been identified with the history of the early days of the American republic, especially down east, in that cradle of liberty, Massachusetts.

As mayor of his native city, Mr. Parker has won the respect of his townsmen by his firmness of character, his executive ability and his non-partisan methods. His efforts have always been to conduct the affairs of the city in a thoroughly business-like manner, and with these ends in view, the advancement of its interests, the enlargement of its commercial resources, the proper conduct of its municipal offices and the good government of its people.

Mr. Parker is a bachelor, and is not a member of any secret organization. He belongs to the Newport Club, however, the local social club of Marine City, commodore of the Lake St. Clair Ice Yacht Club, and is president of the local gun club.



MARK HOPKINS.

HOPKINS, MARK. Mark Hopkins, of St. Clair, a well-known capitalist and prominent man of that city, is the great-grandson of Samuel Hopkins, the first pastor of the church in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and a direct descendant of Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D., for many years president of Williams College, who was a direct descendant of Sir Richard Hopkins. In England, this family has been represented in Parliament for a period of four hundred years. John Hopkins, the founder of the family in this country, came to America in 1804.

Samuel Hopkins, the father of Mark Hopkins, was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and came to Michigan with his father as early as 1824, settling in the city of Detroit. In the fall of that year the family moved to Palmer, now St. Clair, leaving young Samuel in Detroit, where he remained for a time before going to work with his parents in St. Clair. In 1831 he married Miss Mary A. Keeney, and out of the large family born to them, Mark and Edward Hopkins alone survive. Samuel Hopkins moved to St. Clair after his marriage, opening a carpenter and joining shop, where he taught his son Mark that trade. Mark was sent to an academy in that city, taught by Rev. O. C. Thompson, where he received a substantial education.

In 1859 he went to Houghton, Michigan, where for a time he was employed as a patternmaker in an iron works. Before this he had become interested in a planing mill in Wisconsin, which he owned and operated for some time. He lived for a while in Chicago, but owing to business reverses, found himself compelled to return to St. Clair, where he engaged in manufacturing hubs and spokes. Through the death of his brother, Mark Hopkins, of California, in 1878, Samuel Hopkins inherited a large fortune, which did not pass to his sons, except in the way of gifts, until some years later, when, by the death of himself and his wife, the estate descended to their sons. Since that time Mark Hopkins has inherited another large amount through the death of another uncle.

Mark Hopkins owns large property interests in St. Clair, and is interested in the Hopkins Steamboat Company. He was the original promoter and stockholder in the Diamond Crystal Salt Company, and owns the property now leased for foundry purposes to D. LaMont. Mr. Hopkins was one of the promoters of the Somerville School for Young Ladies, which was afterwards converted into the Somerville Springs Resort, managed now by Mr. Hopkins' only son, Walter J. Hopkins.

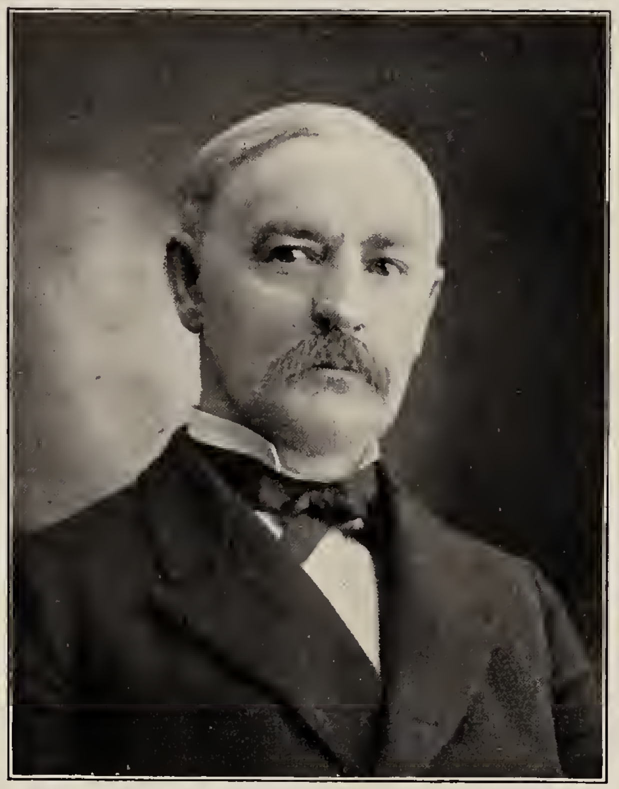
The wealth brought to St. Clair by the Hopkins family has been of great material benefit to that city. The building of the beautiful home kept many people employed, and the paving of Front street, from Somerville to Oakland, as well as the water works, are among the improvements given St. Clair by Mark Hopkins.

That the people of St. Clair have at least in a measure appreciated this fact is shown by the fact that Mr. Hopkins has served one term on the school board, one term as alderman and two terms as mayor of St. Clair.

WOODWORTH, M. D., FRED DE FOREST. Fred De Forest Woodworth, County Clerk of Ingham County, Michigan, and a resident of the county seat, Mason, is the son of George W. Woodworth, who came to Michigan from New York State in 1831 and settled near Jackson, Michigan. The family is an old one in the United States, coming from England in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and locating in New York State. and afterwards in New England, where the name is an old and respected one today.

The elder Woodworth engaged in farming near Jackson and became quite well to do. Fred De Forest Woodworth was born on the farm, December 9, 1846, and when old enough sent to the district school until his 14th year and then to the public schools of Jackson and later to the High School of that city, from which he graduated when 17 years old. He expressed his desire of becoming a civil engineer and the next four years of his life were spent as a student under Henry O. Bean.

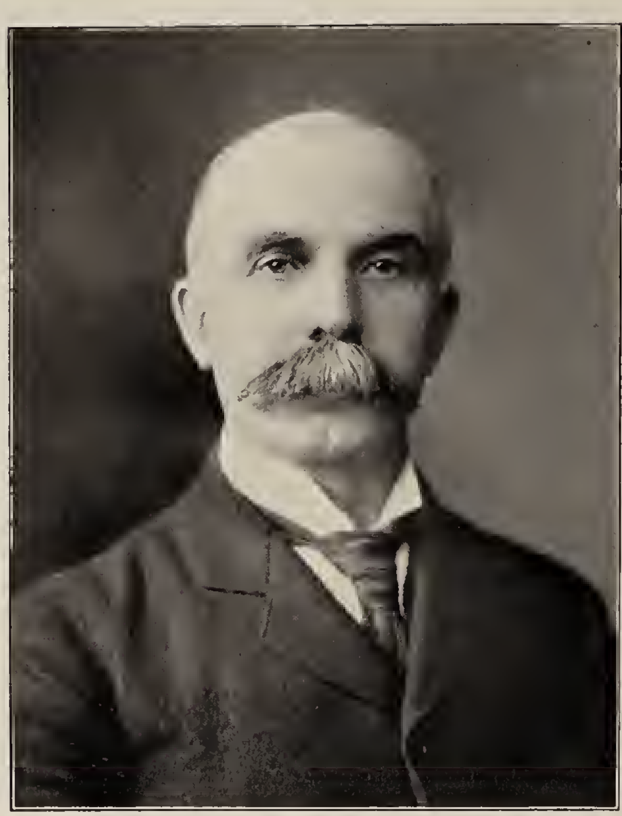
The death of his father upset the young man's plans, and his mother persuaded him to give up his civil engineering work and take up the study of medicine as his elder brother was a successful physician enjoying a large practice at Leslie, Michigan. In compliance with his mother's wishes, Fred then turned his attention to the study of medicine, reading in his brother's office at Leslie, and in the fall of 1866 entering the medical department of the University of Michigan. He graduated from the Detroit Medical College of Michigan in 1869, and after receiving his diploma and the title of M. D., he entered into partnership with his brother at Leslie, and remained with him for one year. Money did not flow in fast enough to suit the young doctor so he began to look about for a more favorable opening for himself, where the chance of making a good income was afforded him. In the spring of 1870 he went to Whitehall, Mich., and finding an office, hung out his sign and waited for patients. The town was then a lively lumbering center, but eight other doctors had located there previous to Dr. Woodworth's coming, and at the end of six months Dr. Woodworth wrote home to his brother and borrowed enough money to get out of the town. In May, 1871, he removed to Onondaga, Michigan, and established a good practice, following his profession until January 1, 1899, when he assumed the duties of county clerk of Ingham county, and removed to Mason, where he now resides.



FRED DE FOREST WOODWORTH, M. D

He is a Republican, and has held the office of township clerk of schools for six years; township clerk of Onondaga Township, and supervisor, Ingham County board, one year. In 1898 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for county clerk.

Dr. Woodworth is a Mason, Knights Templar and an Elk. He married Miss Louise C. Baldwin, daughter of Thomas K. Baldwin, at Onondaga, in 1873.



HON. JUSTIN RICE WHITING.

WHITING, HON. JUSTIN RICE. Foremost among the men who have been identified with the progress of this State stands Justin Rice Whiting, the best known representative of democratic principle in Michigan, and a prominent figure in its political history.

He was born in Bath, Steuben County, New York, February 18, 1847, but he has lived in St. Clair since 1849. His father, Col. Henry Whiting, came from New York State to Michigan in 1844, but after a short stay returned to his native state. In 1849 Col. Whiting founded at St. Clair the mercantile business still conducted under the Whiting name.

Justin was prepared for college in the district school of St. Clair, and entered the University of Michigan at the age of seventeen. He continued his studies until the beginning of his junior year, then left school to take a place in the store, later becoming a partner with his father.

In 1879, he was elected mayor of St. Clair; for three years he was director of the Union School, and afterwards was moderator of the Board of Trustees. In 1880 he took an active part in the establishment of the Sommerville School for Women. He affiliated with the Republican party until 1876, when he voted for Peter Cooper. Mr. Whiting also served on the Board of Aldermen in St. Clair for several terms. He was elected to the State Senate from the Seventeenth District (St. Clair County) in 1882, on the "People's Ticket."

Mr. Whiting declined a renomination for the Senate in 1884, but 1886, when that locally celebrated "Telephone Convention" occured, he accepted a nomination for Congress. Mr. Whiting would have declined this nomination, and had entered the hall of the convention for that purpose, when the chairman, Judge Walker, of Capac, declared the convention adjourned sine die. The "Old Man of the Sea" of the Republican party, John P. Sanborn, was his opponent. When the votes were counted, Sanborn was shown to be beaten, his minority being 827. Carlisle was speaker when Mr. Whiting first took his seat in Washington. Mr. Whiting represented his district in the fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second and fifty-third Congresses. In 1896 he was Democratic nominee for lieutenant-governor, and in 1898 he was nominated for Governor on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by Governor Pingree.

In 1868 Justin R. Whiting married Miss Emily F. Owen, the daughter of the sister of the late E. B. Ward, and the wedding took place at the Ward residence on Fort street west, Detroit. They have been the parents of eleven children, eight of whom are living.

Mr. Whiting is the vice-president of the Ward Lumber Company, of Chicago, Illinois, a stockholder in the Inter-Ocean Transportation Company, of Milwaukee, senior member of the firm of J. R. Whiting & Company, of St. Clair, and was one of the organizers of the Diamond Crystal Salt Company, of St. Clair. He is a Mason, a Knights Templar, belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Maccabees, and the Independent Order of Foresters.

CUDDIHY, JOHN DONNELL. John Donnell Cuddihy is the Democratic leader of the Calumet district, and a man of sterling business character, well known and liked throughout the county. He is a Michigan man, having been born in this State, and his father, Captain Michael Cuddihy, was one of the first settlers in the copper country, coming to Michigan from near Tipperary, Ireland, in 1854. The old gentleman was one of the first mining captains in the copper country.

John Donnell Cuddihy was born in Houghton, Michigan, January 15, 1857, at the Isle Royal mine, where his father was employed at the time. Later the family moved to Hancock, Michigan, where the boy attended the public school, until another move on the part of the family took him to the town of Calumet, which at that time was only a little mining camp. As the town increased in size, a public school was built, and young Cuddihy was the first scholar enrolled, and one of the eight that stood for honors at the end of the first term.

He went to work when he was 15 years old at the Mineral Range telegraph office as a messenger boy, for the purpose of learning telegraphy. He was not paid for his services in delivering messages unless the message had to be carried over a mile from the office, when he received 25 cents per message, and at this ratio the largest amount he received for one month's work amounted to $2.75. In less than nine months he had mastered the dots and dashes of the Morse system, and was then assigned as an operator to Eagle River, Michigan, where he received a salary of $15.00 per month and board. He remained in that position until April, 1874, and then in company with Captain Bendery went to Baraga, Michigan, where the captain intended to establish a telegraph office. The arrangements in some way fell through, and young Cuddihy during the two months of waiting for the office to become a reality, secured work loading lumber into scows. He then learned that when the office was established he was only to receive his board for his services, and as an offer was made him by Edward Ryan, he returned to Calumet and went to work for him as clerk in a general store. He was promoted to head bookkeeper in 1879 and was made manager in 1887, in which position he still continues. The business is one of the most flourishing in the Upper Peninsula, and controls a large trade throughout the surrounding district.

JOHN DONNELL CUDDIHY.

Mr. Cuddihy has found time to devote to other enterprises, and is a director in the First National Bank of Calumet. He is also a director in the Northern Michigan Building & Loan Association of Hancock, Michigan. Associated with his present employer, Mr. Edward Ryan, Mr. Cuddihy was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Calumet, in 1886.

Mr. Cuddihy is a Democrat and has held a few political offices. He was recorder in 1882 and 1884 and from 1886 until 1892 president of Red Jacket. He was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee from 1894 until 1898. He is a Catholic, and associates with the following fraternal bodies: the B. P. O. E., A. O. U. W., A. O. H. and Modern Woodmen of the World.

WILLIAM J. DALEY.

DALEY, WILLIAM J. Born November, 4, 1846, on a farm near Mt. Clemens, and educated in the public schools of that city, William J. Daley has taken an active part in the progress of Michigan and the history of the United States.

His hard work commenced very early in his career, and he has continued with the same amount of energy ever since.

When a lad, Mr. Daley drove a horse and cart in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., during the building of that now great system, and received for his services the sum of 48 cents per day. Later he worked in a "general store," until, in 1863, he enlisted in the United States navy to serve during the civil war. He was 17 years of age when, in the fall of 1864, he became a sailor in the navy of Uncle Sam, and he served one year, leaving the service in 1865, at the close of the war. Mr. Daley was an able seaman on board the U. S. gunboat "Forrest Rose," one of those light draught boats belonging to the "Mosquito Fleet," stationed in the Mississippi, engaged in patrol duty and occasionally demolishing the batteries erected along the river by the Confederates.

After the war Mr. Daley again took up his commercial life in the store of Traver, Stephens & Traver, in Mt. Clemens, remaining with that firm until June, 1871, saving his earnings during that time with the intention of starting in business on his own account. At last he was able to do this, his first business venture being in the hardware business, in company with George W. Robertson, under the firm name of Robertson & Daley. This partnership, begun in June, 1871, continued until 1880, when Mr. Daley sold out his interest in the hardware trade and, with Phil. Shook, started in the boat building business. The firm of Daley & Shook soon became well known, and was most successful. It built many lake freighters, among them the Ida M. Torrent and Virginius, and at one time it owned five other vessels on the Great Lakes. Mr. Daley remained a member of this firm until 1889, when he sold out his interest.

In 1881 he organized the Mt. Clemens Bath Co., Limited, of Mt. Clemens, owning and operating the largest tub-bathing house in the world. This scheme was a success from the beginning. The capital stock of $16,000 has never been increased beyond that amount, and the company now owns an entire block in the very center of the city, together with its large bath house and valuable plant. Mr. Daley has also invested in much valuable real estate in the Bath City; he owns the Lexington Hotel, and was formerly one of the owners of the Sherman House. His home, situated on South Gratiot avenue, is one of the prettiest in Mt. Clemens.

Mr. Daley has engaged in political life, having been elected mayor of Mt. Clemens in 1888. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a director in the Ullrich Savings Bank, and a member of the "Old Crowd" and Mt. Clemens Clubs.

November 4, 1891, Mr. Daley married Miss Martha Blanche Johnson, daughter of Robert F. Johnson, at Lexington, Kentucky.

BENNETT, EBENEZER OMSTEAD, M. D. The story of the struggle of Ebenezer Omstead Bennett to obtain an education and to make his way in the world should furnish excellent reading material for any young man who has become discouraged and feels like giving up the fight. Dr. Bennett was born in Maumee, Ohio, January 16, 1838. His father, E. O. Bennett, who came from Connecticut, was a cabinet maker and joiner by trade.

When Dr. Bennett was still a boy the family moved to Michigan, and he was sent to the district school in Perrinville, Michigan.

Until he was twenty years of age the young man worked on a farm near Ypsilanti, and during the winter months he attended the High School in that city. In his efforts to obtain an education at this period, young Bennett with four others, students like himself, rented a small room at Ypsilanti. In this room they did their own cooking, studying, and, when night came, all five turned in together.

One spring young Bennett found himself short of funds and unable to meet the expenses of his tuition. For a time things looked very cloudy, but Prof. Joseph Estabrook, learning of the young student's dilemma, generously advanced the necessary amount, $4.50, out of his own purse. Shortly after this the young fellow worked in the hay fields until he earned enough money, and drove across the country to repay it.

He left school in Ypsilanti when he was 20 years of age and became a teacher in the school at New Boston, Mich. During the summer he returned home and assisted his father. In 1862 he visited an uncle in Vinton, Iowa, and while there was offered the position of principal in the school of that city. He accepted and remained there until 1863, when he returned to Wayne.

This same year he enlisted in Company M, First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, and was sent to the front at once. He served until the close of the war in 1865, during which time he participated in the battle of La Verne, Tennessee. After his discharge he returned to Michigan and entered Harper Hospital in Detroit, as clerk for Dr. Farrand, who had charge of the hospital at that time. He resigned the position in the fall and resumed teaching in the college at Logansport, Indiana. Later he came back to Michigan and taught in the public schools of Wayne. In 1876 he entered the University of Michigan to study medicine, graduating from there in 1879. Two years later he was appointed house surgeon by the regents.

EBENEZER OMSTEAD BENNETT, M. D.

In May, 1881, he was tendered and accepted the place as Medical Superintendent of the Wayne County Asylum, which position he has filled most successfully up to April, 1900, at which time he resigned to accept the position of surgeon for the Soldiers' Home in Grand Rapids.

October 28, 1863, he married Miss Jannetta D. Felton, and two children have been the result of that marriage. His son, Dr. Joseph E. Bennett, is now practicing physician, located in Wayne, and the daughter, Antoinette, is teaching at Harbor Springs, Michigan.

CHARLES EDWIN THOMAS.

THOMAS, CHARLES EDWIN. Mr. Thomas' father, Thomas H. Thomas, a native of New York, was of Welsh stock, the latter's father and mother coming to this country in 1806. On his mother's side, he is of English and Irish descent.

Mr. Thomas was born in the village, now city, of Battle Creek, November 28, 1844, and has always resided there. With him, Battle Creek has grown to the enterprising and prosperous city it now is, and no one has taken more pride in its growth than he.

His father and mother came into the state in 1835, and his father, at the age of 20 and up to the time of his death, was a prominent contractor and builder, many of the early mills and the first bridges on the Michigan Central railroad having been constructed by him. At the age of 14, Charles E. Thomas became a member of the family of Dr. Edward Cox, one of the pioneer physicians of Michigan.

His education was at the public schools of Battle Creek, and afterwards at the law school at Ann Arbor. Entering the law department in the fall of 1864, he graduated therefrom in the spring of 1868. At home he read law in the office of Judge Benjamin F. Graves and Myron H. Joy. On his return from Ann Arbor in 1868, he became a member of the law firm of Dibble, Brown & Thomas, which firm was succeeded by the firm of Brown & Thomas, Mr. Dibble going into railroading. By the death of Mr. Brown in 1887, the firm was succeeded by Mr. Thomas. Mr. Thomas is a Democrat in politics and has been many times chairman of the city and once of the county committee. Although his party has been for the most time in the minority, he has been frequently elected to office. He was alderman of the city four times and secretary of the school board for eighteen years continuously. He was elected Circuit Court Commissioner of the county, being one of three others elected on the Democratic ticket for the first time in twenty-four years. In 1894 he was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland. Under him the postoffice was raised from a second-class to a first-class office, and his management was praised by all the citizens of Battle Creek. While an alderman, he was chairman of the ways and means committee, and as such had to meet the payment of nearly $200,000 railroad aid bonds, and his report, after the Supreme Court decision, pointed out the way for their payment. While on the school board, the board paid off $81,000 of ten per cent. bonds, and built three school houses. The result of the wiping out of this bonded indebtedness is credited, to a great extent, to Mr. Thomas by his fellow members.

In 1874 Mr. Thomas was married to Isabella A. Adams. They have one daughter, Maud A. Thomas.

Mr. Thomas was one of the organizers of the Union School Furniture Company, and of the Advance Thresher Company. Of the latter company he is, and has been, its attorney and a director since its organization.

JOSEPH EDWARD SCALLON, M. D.

SCALLON, M. D., JOSEPH EDWARD. The family of Dr. Joseph Edward Scallon, of Hancock, Michigan, came to this country in 1810, from Ireland. His father, Edward Scallon, became engaged shortly afterward in the lumbering business in and around Joliette, Province of Quebec.

Joseph E. Scallon was born in Brooklyn, New York, February 25, 1853, and when his father removed to Joliette the boy was sent to the Classical College at that place until he was 18 years of age. In 1870 he joined the last detachment of volunteers who left Canada to join the Zouaves in the Pope's army. He proceeded as far as France. The capture of Rome, September 20, 1870, by the forces of Victor Emmanuel prevented him from joining the regiment. He returned to Canada, finished his classical course of studies, entering Laval University at Quebec, studied medicine there for two years, changing to Victoria College of Medicine at Montreal, from which he graduated in 1874 and secured a license to practice. August 25, 1874, he came to Michigan and hung up his sign in Negaunee. His first month's practice amounted to $1.50, and as he only had $4.50 when he started, his exchequer was very low. The next month he took in 50 cents, and up to January 1, 1875, he had only received $19.60 for four months' work. There were a number of Frenchmen around Negaunee engaged in chopping wood for the mining camps, so the young doctor tramped the woods in snowshoes and organized a co-operative association among them, by which, upon payment of 50 cents a month, they could have Dr. Scallon's attendance in case of sickness or accident. Part of the men paid for one month, and then all the mines closed down except one, and that company put their men under the charge of their own physician, and the co-operative association was no more. Then the smallpox broke out in Negaunee, and Dr. Scallon was put in charge of the pest house, and after the epidemic had passed he received $150 in town orders for his services, which his landlady positively refused to accept in payment of his board. In just one year he had earned the munificent sum of $300, from the time he arrived in Negaunee, so with a sigh he packed up his worldly possessions and moved to Hancock. Here he soon established a lucrative practice and has since built it up into one of the best in the county.

Dr. Scallon was formerly a Democrat, and was elected mayor of Hancock in 1890-'92. He also acted as chairman of the Democratic congressional and county committee. He became a Republican in 1896, on the money issue. He has been a member of the school board at Hancock for 15 years, and health officer for 22 years.

Dr. Scallon married, in 1877, Miss Bridget Finnegan, daughter of Michael Finnegan, who was one of the pioneers of the copper country, who went there in 1847. There are five children, three surviving, as a result of this union. Marguerette is studying at the Literary Department of the University of Michigan, and Mary, Anna and Bridget are attending the public schools of Hancock, Michigan, where their parents now reside.

Dr. Scallon is a Catholic. He was State secretary of the A. O. H. for six years, and State delegate for two years. He has been one of the national directors of the order, and the first president and organizer of that splendid Catholic organization, which has such an extended membership in this State, the C. M. B. A. of Hancock. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W.

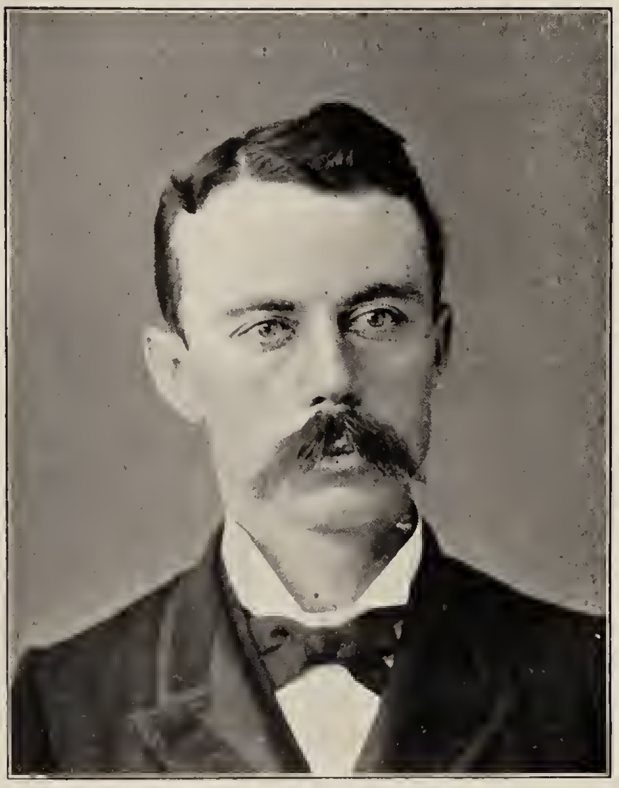
AUSTIN WHITE ALVORD, M. D.

ALVORD, AUSTIN WHITE, M. D. Dr. Alvord's paternal ancestors came remotely from Somersetshire, England, settling in Massachusetts in 1630. His great-great-grandfather, Gad Alvord, served through the Revolutionary War as sergeant in a Massachusetts company. His parents were Rev. Alanson and Adeline (Barrows) Alvord, of Chester, Mass., where Dr. Alvord was born Feb. 3rd, 1838. When he was 9 years old his parents removed to Concord, Morgan Co., Ill., his father being in the service of the home missionary work of the Congregational Church. Two years later they removed to Downer's Grove, near Chicago, where they lived until the son was 14. With such preliminary education as he had received in his native place and in Illinois, he resolved to attend Oberlin College, in Ohio. Without a cent in his pocket he worked his way to Oberlin and also worked his way into the junior year. He paid $1.25 per week for his board, earning the money by sawing wood, but leaving Oberlin $40 in debt, passing from student to school teacher before he was 17, in which occupation he cancelled the debt which he had left behind. His mother having died in Illinois, his father removed to Grass Lake, Mich., and was here joined by the son, who found employment as a farm hand. In the fall of 1858 he entered the literary department of the University, remaining there some two years, during which time he read medicine under Prof. Corydon L. Ford, of the medical faculty, his ultimate aim being the medical profession. After leaving the University he taught school in Western New York, and in 1860-61 was principal of the High School at Owego. He had been engaged for a second year when the Civil War summoned the young men of the nation to its defense. Fifty-two young men of his school volunteered, and insisted that he take the command. He resigned the principalship for a captaincy in a company which, in the process of organization, became Company H, One Hundred and Ninth New York Volunteers. He served with the regiment until January, 1864, when he was made surgeon to the Department of the South, and was mustered out in October, 1864, on account of physical disability. With restored health, Dr. Alvord returned to the medical lectures at the University and was graduated in 1868. After graduation he practiced medicine at Clinton, Mich., until May, 1882, then removed to Battle Creek. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society, Calhoun County Medical Society, Battle Creek Academy of Medicine, American Public Health Association, American Academy of Political and Social Science, and is member and president of the Michigan State Medical Association. He is a member of the State Board of Registration (Medical Examining Board) since October, 1899, and has been a member of the Pension Examining Board since 1897. He is the present Health Officer of Battle Creek. He is a Knights Templar and member of Saladin Temple (Masonic) of Grand Rapids, and member of the Maccabees, of the G. A. R. and the Loyal Legion.

Dr. Alvord has been twice married, first in 1861 to Miss Eliza M. Barnes, of Ann Arbor, who died in 1877, leaving two children, Grace, wife of T. J. Kelliher, and William Roy Alvord, the latter in the dental department of the University; second in 1878 to Miss Fannie R. Little, of Grinnell, Iowa. Their children are Louise and Max Barrows Alvord.

LOCKERBY, WILLIAM H. On the paternal side Mr. Lockerby is of Scotch descent, his father, John Lockerby, coming to America from Aberdeen, Scotland, his mother's maiden name having been Flavia Hollenbeck. He was born at West Vienna, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1859, his parents coming to Michigan ten years later and settling on a farm near the village of Quincy, in Branch County. His early education was that afforded by a country school, with a term at the graded schools at Quincy. Beginning at the age of 17, he taught district school five winters, first receiving $20 per month, and working as a farm hand during the summer months. He had read some law, taken the census, bought and sold farm produce, and had saved about $600 up to 1883, when he decided to make the law his study and profession. Milo D. Campbell, then a young lawyer in Quincy, and at the present time president of the State Tax Commission, offered him a desk in his office, where he studied until December, 1884, when he was admitted to the bar before Judge R. R. Pealer, at Coldwater. He remained with Mr. Campbell until December, 1885, then opened an office at Bronson, but remained there a few weeks only, when he returned to Quincy and entered into partnership with Mr. Campbell, who kept an office at the county seat. After a year in this connection he opened an office by himself at Quincy, where he now is the senior member of the law firm of Lockerby & Lockerby, with a branch office at Reading, which was discontinued in 1899.

The Portland cement industry in Quincy owes its inception and successful development to the energy and perseverance of Mr. Lockerby. Becoming interested in the marl beds near Quincy, he interested some capitalists of Sandusky, Ohio, in their proposed development, and secured options on all the nearby lands, but failed to secure enough financial means to make much progress. He then interested some Chicago capitalists to the extent of putting down some test wells. He remitted his law practice for the summer and assisted in the prospecting and putting down of the wells through the chain of lakes extending some six or seven miles out from Quincy. The necessary financial means again ran short at this point, when he turned his attention to capitalists nearer home. In the fall of 1898 S. M. Wing, of Coldwater, together with Detroit capitalists, took hold of the enterprise, and in January, 1899, the Michigan Portland Cement Company was organized with a capital of $2,500,000. Two cement factories were built, one at Coldwater and one at Quincy, each of which turn out 1,500 barrels daily. Mr. Lockerby sold his options to the company, but remains their local attorney. He has other business interests, including that of vice-president and director of the Quincy Knitting Company.


WILLIAM H. LOCKERBY.

Mr. Lockerby's official service has been quite extended and useful. He served as township clerk of Butler, was a member of the Branch County Board of School Examiners for five years, three years its secretary, and was secretary of the Quincy School Board three years. He was elected Circuit Court Commissioner for Branch County two terms, and in 1895 was appointed by Gov. Rich a member of the Railway and Street Crossing Board, being its secretary and serving until 1899. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and of the Knights Templar.

Miss Cora Gorball, daughter of Ezekiel Gorball, of Girard, Branch County, became Mrs. Lockerby Sept. 26th, 1882. They have two daughters, Metha and Marjorie.

SAMUEL ANKER.

ANKER, SAMUEL. One of the leading business men of East Tawas, Michigan, the proprietor of the Anker Mercantile Company, of that place, also of the Holland Hotel, and the Anker Lumber Company, Samuel Anker at 47 years of age can look back now with pride to the time when a boy he worked for his board so that he might attend the little village school in Rochester, Michigan, where he was born December 25, 1852.

His father, Samuel Anker, Sr., was the son of Sir William Anker, of England. Up to his tenth year, the subject of this sketch attended the district schools near his home, and enjoyed one winter term at the village school. The first employment that brought him any financial remuneration was picking up shingles in a shingle mill, working under the machine, at 75 cents per diem, out of which his board and room cost him $3.50. The little money over and above his expenses served to keep him in shoes and other necessities. He was shortly afterwards apprenticed to the machine trade, where he earned 50 cents a week and his board, and at the end of three years' hard work he was getting as much as $9 per week. He then joined his father, who built the first mill at Alpena, Michigan, the J. K. Lockwood sawmill. At this time Alpena was almost a wilderness, in the heart of a big timber country. At the age of 23 young Anker was given full charge of the Whittemore sawmill at Tawas City, where he was retained in that capacity for five years. He then started in business for himself as a lumber jobber and for three years put in five to seven millions feet of timber for this mill. In 1873 the Whittemore mill failed and all Anker had to show for his work was a due bill for $1,900, and a few very weary horses.

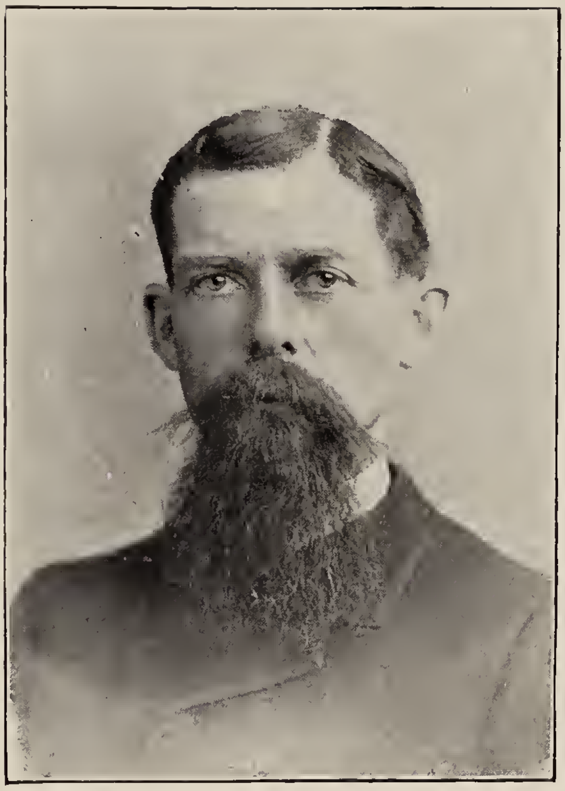
In 1874 he built a shingle mill on Tawas creek, which had a daily capacity of 40,000 shingles. He started this enterprise with only $175 in cash, and $2,400 he borrowed at 10 per cent. to build the mill and equip it. In 1876 he loaded 320,000 shingles on the steamer Oconto, and the steamer promptly went ashore on the same night it sailed. This disheartened him in the shingle business, so he changed the character of his mill to a flour mill, having to mortgage the property to make the necessary alterations. Business was very bad, and the mortgagee came down upon him and closed him up. He then went into the woods as a blacksmith, working all that winter about 40 miles from Au Sable, Michigan, and the following spring, coming down with the log drive, he found work in the machine shop of what is now the D. & M. railroad. The next year he worked in the salt block in East Tawas, and in 1886 started a meat market at that place. The following year he went back into the shingle business, building a mill on Long lake, which has proven a financial success. In 1893, in company with Temple Emery, he built the Holland Hotel, and when the Holland, Emery Company closed out their business in East Tawas, Mr. Anker bought it. He married Miss Rose Stickney at Saginaw, Michigan.

Mr. Anker is a Chapter Mason, a Pythian, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Republican.

MITCHELL, SAMUEL. Samuel Mitchell has had to start in life twice in his career, and the position he occupies in the business world today has only been the result of hard work and unabated energy. His father and his father's father were farmers, but he was not content to follow in the furrow after the slow-moving plow, so he has diverged from their footsteps, and is today one of the wealthiest and most respected citizens of Negaunee.

He was born in Bridestowe, England, April 11, 1846, where, when of age, he attended the National school until he was 12 years of age, and then worked in a grocery store at about $1.00 a week. His next employment was in a bakery, where he received a sum equivalent to about $2.50 a week, until he was 15 years of age, when he was put to work in a copper mine at Travistock, England, at £2 a month.

When he was 18 years of age he came to America, and landed at Copper Harbor, Michigan, without money or friends. He worked in the Madison, Phoenix, Delaware, Resolute and Central mines and then with the Calumet, where he helped to open and work the first pit on the now famous Calumet & Hecla mine. In the fall of 1867 he started for the iron country, where he found work in the old Washington mine, at Humboldt. There he remained for three years, and in 1870 went to Negaunee and took a contract from the late Edward Breitung to mine ore on the South Hematite range. In 1871 he mined the first ore taken from the South Jackson mine on contract, also continuing to mine ore for Edward Breitung until the fall of 1871. In January, 1872, he took a contract to do mining work at part of the old Saginaw mine, hauling the ore with teams to the main line of the railroad. In April, 1872, he contracted with the Lake Superior Iron Co. to mine ore at Section 19 mine, better known as the New Burt, where he conducted operations until May 1, 1873. He then took the captaincy of the Saginaw mine, and in December of that year was made agent and general manager of the Saginaw Mining Co. In 1879 he leased and opened up for this company the Perkins mine on the Menominee range, and in 1883 commenced to explore the Negaunee mine, retaining the management of the company until its interests were sold to the American Steel & Wire Co. in March, 1900.


SAMUEL MITCHELL.

In 1876 he leased the Shenango mine and organized the Mitchell Mining Co., working the mine until 1882, when the property was sold to St. Clair Bros. In 1878 he leased the National mine from the Lake Superior Iron Co. and worked it until 1884. In the fall of 1885 Mr. Mitchell went into the Gogebic Range and bought a controlling interest in Montreal and Section 33 mines. He paid $30,000 for test pits on this property and sold the Montreal for $100,000 the next year, and later the Section 33 mine to good advantage.

Mr. Mitchell married in February, 1868, Miss Elizabeth Penglase, at Humbolt, Michigan. He has 11 children, two of whom, Samuel J. and Arthur G., are boys. Mr. Mitchell was a member of the school board in Negaunee for six years. He is president of the Jackson Iron Co., Negaunee; vice-president of the First National Bank of Negaunee, and director of the First National Bank of Escanaba; president of the Mitchell Steamship Co. line of ore carriers at Cleveland, Ohio; president of the Negaunee & Ishpeming Street Railway Co. and Electric Light Co. He belongs to the F. & A. M.

LIEUT. WM. HENRY THIELMAN.

THIELMAN, LIEUT. WM. HENRY. William Henry Thielman, junior member of the firm of Armstrong-Thielman Lumber Company, operating in South Lake Linden, Calumet and Hancock, was born in Detroit, Michigan, July 12, 1866. His father, Christopher Thielman, came to the copper country in 1858 and his grandfather was a native of France, who was killed while fighting under Napoleon against the Russian invasion.

The family moved to Rockland, Ontonagon County, where the boy attended school during the winter, and from the time he was 7 years of age, worked around the mine during the summer, his first employment being picking out small pieces of copper ore from the rock pile. When young Thielman reached his 13th year he had to go to work in earnest and give up his schooling as his father, through an endorsement, had lost all his earnings. He drove a team, hauling wood to the mine until he was 15 years old and was then apprenticed to learn the carpenter trade. After working at this one summer he started out for himself, going to Duluth, where, unable to find work at his trade, he went to work loading lumber on vessels until the following fall, when he started for the lumber camps of Cloquet, Wisconsin, where he worked during the fall and winter. He drifted around considerably after that, in a spirit of adventure, going west to the Black Hills, and so on to the Pacific coast, prospecting for gold. He returned to the copper country and for nearly three years worked as carpenter at the Copper Falls mine in Keewenaw County, after which he again went to Montana, expecting to get large wages at his trade, but failing to realize his hopes, came back to Michigan and was engaged at the copper smelters at Lake Linden. For four years he conducted a contracting business at South Lake Linden under the firm name of Kimball and Thielman, and for three winters during this partnership he attended the Academy of Architecture and Building at St. Louis, Missouri, and a business college at Valparaiso, Indiana. One year he went to Dallas, Texas, to assist in starting a sash and blind factory. In 1891 he formed a partnership with Thomas W. Armstrong, under the firm name of the Armstrong-Thielman Lumber Company, having yards at South Lake Linden, Hancock and Calumet.

When the Spanish-American war broke out in 1898, Mr. Thielman, as first lieutenant of Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, served through the war, seeing some of the hard fighting in which the famous Michigan regiment participated around Santiago. Previous to this Mr. Thielman was connected with the militia of this state by enlisting as a private in Company D, Fifth Infantry, Calumet Light Guard. In two years he rose from the ranks through the rank of corporal until he became second lieutenant. He served with this company during the miners' strikes at Ironwood and again at Ishpeming in 1896. Mr. Thielman belongs to Montrose Commandery, Knights Templar, of Calumet, and Ahmed Temple, of the Mystic Shrine, at Marquette. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

HALL, ALBERT JAMES. If there is anything that the city of Mason is justly proud of it is her well conducted schools, and whenever the question of new building and equipment for the betterment of the school has arisen Mr. Hall's voice has been raised in its favor. He has been a member of the school board for the past six years, for two years its president, and since then the treasurer. Mr. Hall is a Republican and takes an active interest in the primaries.

Albert James Hall was born in Mason, where he now lives, Feb. 8, 1862. His father, Robert Hall, was a cabinet maker and was the first undertaker in Mason. The elder Hall answered Lincoln's call for 300,000 men and died in a southern hospital when Albert was two years of age. After the death of the father the mother kept the little family together as best she could by manual labor, and when the boy was old enough to help he did all he could with the other children toward the support of the family. From 9 until 13 years of age he sawed and split wood and did chores for the neighbors, attending school in Mason, and working Saturdays and during vacations. When he was 13 years old he began to work nights, mornings and Saturdays for N. A. Dunning, a grocer in his native town, and received $50 for the first year, attending public school in the meantime. His salary was doubled the next year, and after finishing school he continued in the employ of Mr. Dunning and remained with him ten years, and when, while in his employ, the young man attained his majority, his employer gave him a one-quarter interest in the business as a birthday present. The firm gradually commenced to close out their grocery business and engaged in the drug business, continuing until 1885, when Mr. Hall sold out his interest on account of his failing health, and moved to a farm near Norfolk, Virginia, where he worked outdoors for nearly a year and regained his health and strength.

At the end of the year on the farm he returned to Mason, and was employed in the grocery of A. L. Vandercook of that city, with whom he remained for six months and left to accept a position which had been tendered him as bookkeeper in the Farmers' Bank of Mason. His advance was rapid. The next year he was made teller and then assistant cashier, and when the hard times came to all bankers he was elected to his present position, that of cashier. He married Miss Katie E. Smith, of Mason, in 1883, and her death occurred in 1892. In 1895 he married Mrs. Ada A. Cook, daughter of Simon Rockham, of Leslie. Mr. Hall has two children, Winnie the eldest attends school in Mason and Horace A. lives at home, being as yet too youthful to commence his studies.

ALBERT JAMES HALL.

Mr. Hall has been treasurer of the city of Mason for two terms. He is a director in the Farmers' Bank of Mason, and is also proprietor of the Mason Cold Storage plant at Mason, Michigan, engaged in buying and storing eggs and butter. He is a Mason, also a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of the Maccabees. He takes an active interest in church matters, being a member of the First Baptist Church of Mason, and has been for the past 14 years superintendent of the Sunday school of that church. He is also chairman of the finance committee. He is ready at all times to promote any scheme for the betterment of the city in which he was born and where he now holds such an honored position in society.

ALBERT BARNES SIMONSON, M. D.

SIMONSON, ALBERT BARNES, M. D. All the large mining companies engaged in operating through the copper country have in their employ many thousands of men, and in order to properly care for the health of these employees, employ skilled and practiced physicians and surgeons. The employees and their families of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company are divided into three divisions, and Dr. Albert Barnes Simonson, of Calumet, has charge of the South Hecla division, and has under his medical care over 3,000 people.

The Simonson family came to Michigan in 1843, from Roxbury, New York, where Alvin Simonson, the father of Dr. Simonson, had for his schoolboy friend the late Jay Gould. When the family came to this state they settled on a farm near Birmingham, Oakland county, where, October 31, 1857, Albert Barnes Simonson was born. The boy first attended the district school, and later the Birmingham High School, until 1874, when he became a student at the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing until 1877. He worked his own way through college and taught school during his vacation periods, earning enough to pay his own tuition, as his parents were unable to assist him. The end of the first term he had to walk all the way back to his home in Rochester, as he did not have enough money to pay his fare. The last year of his college term he decided to take up the study of medicine. He had $300 from his mother's estate, so he entered the office of Dr. D. O. Farrand, of Detroit, and read medicine for a year, teaching school during the summer months and entering the University of Michigan the next year, where he took a year's tuition, and then, just before vacation, he was tendered and accepted the position of bookkeeper for the Mining Copper Company, on Isle Royale, at a salary which enabled him to complete his education. He remained with this company for two years, the first winter being the longest he had ever spent, as the island was without mail for a period of six months, and had no connection with the outside world. At the conclusion of his two years spent on Isle Royal, he returned to his studies at the U. of M. and remained there during the fall of 1881 and winter of 1882. The following spring he accepted the appointment of assistant house physician at Harper Hospital, in Detroit. He graduated from the Detroit Medical College in that city in 1883, and then, in the June following, went to the Upper Peninsula as assistant physician to Dr. F. E. Fletcher, at Lake Linden. In 1885 Dr. Simonson was appointed physician for the South Hecla branch of the Calumet & Hecla hospital, and he still acts in that capacity. While with the Mining Copper Company on Isle Royale, Dr. Simonson was supervisor, postmaster, township treasurer, superintendent of schools, and, in fact, looked after all the political offices in the township. He married, in 1893, Miss Elizabeth M. Evans, daughter of William Evans, superintendent of smelters for the Boston & Montana Copper Company, at Great Falls, Montana.

Dr. Simonson is a member of the Phi Delta Theta society of the U. of M., and he also belongs to the Knights of the Maccabees.

HANDY, HON. SHERMAN T. Sherman T. Handy, of Crystal Falls, Michigan, has gained considerable renown in this State as a prosecuting attorney of unusual ability and as one of the youngest members of the Michigan Legislature.

He was born in Morpeth, Ontario, Canada, April 3, 1867, on a farm, and when he reached the proper age he attended the public school near his home during the winter months and in 1880 entered the Ridgetown Collegiate Institute. His college year was one of privation, as the money he possessed to pay his way through the term was earned by him during the summer, and he made it go as far as possible by renting a small room and boarding himself. By continuing this method of working during the summer months and attending school in winter he graduated from the Stratford University in 1889. After leaving college he then went to work on the farm the following summer and in the fall, with some assistance from home he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1889 and graduated from there with the class of '91. In February of the following year, Mr. Handy started practicing law at Crystal Falls, Michigan, with W. F. Cairns, under the firm name of Cairns & Handy, and in July of that year he bought out Mr. Cairns' interest and practiced alone until June 1, 1895, when a partnership with Fred H. Abbott was formed, which continued until October, 1897, since which time Mr. Handy has been practicing alone.

In 1894 Mr. Handy was elected circuit court commissioner, and he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney in 1896. It was while in this office that he prosecuted Peter Bons, the noted criminal who is now serving a life sentence in Marquette for having murdered Miss Pearl Morrison of Crystal Falls on July 26, 1897. This was considered one of the most outrageous crimes ever committed in Michigan and a recent writer has classed Bons as being one of the worst criminals in America.

HON. SHERMAN T. HANDY.

In 1898 Mr. Handy was again nominated for prosecuting attorney of Iron County. The Legislative Convention of Dickinson District, after being in session for several days, had been unable to agree upon a candidate, and at last they came to an agreement and a unanimous nomination was tendered to Mr. Handy, who accepted, and at the same time being obliged to decline the renomination for prosecuting attorney. Mr. Handy was elected on the Republican ticket for the House from Dickinson district, sessions of 1899-'00.

December 31, 1895, Mr. Handy married Miss Leora A. Anderson, daughter of Rev. D. R. Anderson, at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin. He has one child, Theodore A. Handy, three years old.

Mr. Handy's earliest ambition was to be a lawyer. He has been gifted with rare powers as a speaker, and when the specific tax bill, putting a tax of two cents on every ton of iron, passed the House, one of the most forcible and convincing arguments delivered in the House during that session was made by Representative Handy in opposition to the tax.

HON. ALFRED CRUSE.

CRUSE, HON. ALFRED. Mayor Alfred Cruse of Iron Mountain, Michigan, and who also acts as postmaster of that place, was born February 1, 1848, in Cornwall, England. His father, William Cruse, and his ancestors as far back as the family can be traced, were all miners in Cornwall. Mr. Cruse's education was commenced in the National School, about two miles from his home, but when he was 10 years of age his parents were no longer able to pay for the lad's tuition, so he was sent home, and put to work on a farm at eight cents per day. The following year he was raised to 12 cents. When only 12 years of age he went into the Kit Hill copper mine, together with his brother, and earned 30 shillings a month. He remained at this labor for three years, and toward the latter part of this period was earning two-thirds of a man's pay. The two brothers then took what is a "tribute job" at the Homebush mine, working gratis for the first ten weeks and then getting one-third of the product of the mine. Young Cruse attended night school for four nights every week for as many years, and in 1866 started for America. There were ten people in the little party and all the funds were merged into a general fund and divided equally among them. The party come west to Michigan, and when they reached Detroit their money was exhausted and they had to travel on their baggage to Ontonagon. They invested all the money they had left, $1.60, in crackers, butter and dried herring, which kept them from hunger until they were one day out from Ontonagon, where they got one meal on credit. There was not a penny in the party when they reached their destination, and the tug that took passengers ashore there demanded fifty cents each. A hotel man who knew some of the relatives of the party made the necessary advance.

Mr. Cruse then found employment at the Ridge mine and then on the Pennsylvania mine, where he worked until spring, when the company failed and the employees were left unpaid for their winter's work. He then found work on the Central mine, where he remained for four years. The first air drill ever put in operation was introduced on this property and Mr. Cruse was the first operator. From the Central he went to the Allouez mine and in 1872 became a delivery clerk in Frank & Frued's store at Eagle River, Michigan. The following year he bought out the meat and provision department of this firm and operated the same for nearly three years. He then, in company with Charles Briggs, of Calumet, built and opened markets at Central and Delaware mines. He sold out all his interests in 1887 and moved to Iron Mountain, where he opened a market at the Chapin mine, which he continued to manage until May 20, 1897, when he was appointed postmaster and sold out his interests in January, 1899.

Mr. Cruse is a Republican. He was alderman of the city of Iron Mountain 1895-'96; treasurer 1897, and elected mayor in 1898. He is a director in the First National Bank of Iron Mountain. Mr. Cruse married in 1869 Miss Mary S. Jackson at Central Mine, Michigan. He has four children. Mr. Cruse is a Mason of high standing.

AUSTIN, EDWARD. Although at present residing in Marshall in the discharge of his duties as Clerk of Calhoun County, Mr. Austin's residence and home is in the city of Battle Creek. He is a native of Ontario County, N. Y., where he was born April 8th, 1861, removing with his parents to Michigan in the spring of 1866, and locating upon a farm near the city of Battle Creek. Mr. Austin enjoyed the usual country school advantages available to a farmer boy until fifteen years of age, when he entered the Battle Creek High School, graduating therefrom in 1879. He then entered the literary department of the University of Michigan, and attended the University nearly two years with the class of 1883, being obliged to give up his studies on account of a sun-stroke received while in the harvest field during his summer vacation the previous year. January 3rd, 1883, Mr. Austin was married to Elnora Fuller, of Battle Creek, who with their three children, Ethel L., aged 14; Clarke, aged 12, and Marjorie, aged 9, respectively, make up their present family. Upon leaving school Mr. Austin soon commenced the world for himself, in the way of handling stock and running a dairy farm, which business he still delights in, priding himself as being one of the oldest dairymen connected with the city of Battle Creek. Mr. Austin has always been friendly to fraternal organizations, and has always taken a very active part in the organization of the Farmers' Alliance and Patrons of Industry, having represented them in their State meetings several times. At the present time he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Knights Templar and a member of Marshall Commandery, No. 17, also a member of the Knights of the Maccabees and of the Modern Woodmen of America. In 1894 Mr. Austin, in order that his family might enjoy the privileges of the graded schools, built a residence with all the modern improvements near the Union School building in the city of Battle Creek and removed his family thereto, expecting to enjoy the advantages connected with the city surroundings.

EDWARD AUSTIN.

In politics Mr. Austin has always been of Democratic faith, but at the same time was never ready to affiliate with the Democratic party until 1896, when the party for the first time for several years adopted the principles of reform for which he had been working since 1878, "Free Coinage of Gold and Silver at 16 to 1." Mr. Austin was elected Township Clerk when 21 years of age and afterwards to all the minor offices of the township; he was a delegate from the Farmers' Alliance to St. Louis in 1892, when the People's party was organized, was a delegate at large to the Omaha convention in 1892, when James B. Weaver was nominated for President, and a delegate from the third district to St. Louis convention in 1896, when Bryan was endorsed, and was one of Michigan's five delegates that stood for Bryan from the beginning. In 1896 he was elected County Clerk of Calhoun County and re-elected in 1898, being the only Democrat on the ticket elected. Mr. Austin does not believe in life tenure in office, therefore is willing to retire into private life. When that time comes it is his intention to interest himself in the stock business.

FRANK H. LATTA.

LATTA, FRANK H. The little town of Lewiston, N. Y., situated on the Niagara River, is where Mr. Latta first saw the light, July 18th, 1851. His father, Alfred Latta, was a native of New York and moved with his family to Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1853. Mr. Latta received his early education at the public schools of Kalamazoo and at the Battle Creek High School, from which he graduated in the spring of 1873. He also attended Olivet College during one year. After leaving school he went to Chicago, remaining there two years. Upon returning to Battle Creek in the spring of 1875, he at once opened a repository for the sale of carriages and farm implements, which business he conducted successfully and continuously until the winter of 1898-99, when, in order to give his individual attention to his official duties, he disposed of the business of which he had been the originator and sole manager for nearly a quarter of a century.

Aside from his business career Mr. Latta has manifested his public spirit in many enterprises affecting the welfare and prosperity of his city, and has found a congenial field in politics, in which he has been especially active although not to a degree that might be termed "offensive partisanship." Being a staunch Republican, he has always subordinated personal preferences or prejudices to the good of his party. He has done veteran service as chairman of the county committee of Calhoun County and of the city committee of Battle Creek, serving therein four and eight years, respectively. He has never aspired to political office, although frequently urged to offer his candidacy. He has always felt that he could do more effective service in behalf of his party as a private in the ranks than if handicapped by official position. He does not by any means confine himself to local politics, but takes an interest in national and state affairs, always attending the state conventions and nearly always as a delegate. One year as an alderman of his ward is the only elective political office that he ever held.

Mr. Latta has taken no small interest in military affairs. He was for four years aide on Gov. Rich's staff, with the rank of colonel, and while serving was instrumental in obtaining the acceptance of the local military company into the state service as Co. L, the quota of state troops being otherwise full at the time. The credit of the formation of this company is largely due to Mr. Latta. It is composed of the very best young men in the city and ranks with the best in the enrollment of the state troops. During the Spanish war, Mr. Latta devoted both time and money in enlisting recruits, personally conducting one squad to Island Lake. He was a member of the Executive Board of the State Agricultural Society for eight years, is president of the local branch of the Standard Building and Loan Association of Detroit, and also a member of the Battle Creek Board of Trade. In 1898 his business ability and his party fealty were recognized by President McKinley by his appointment as postmaster at Battle Creek, in which position he is doing a service to the public and an honor to himself.

Mr. Latta's church connections are Presbyterian. His society connections are Masonic, including the Knights Templar, Knights of Pythias and Elks. Miss Kittie Upton, daughter of Stephen Upton, a well known citizen and manufacturer of Battle Creek, became Mrs. Latta November 10, 1882. They have one daughter, aged thirteen years.

CUTLER, FRED JR. Fred Cutler, Jr., of Ionia, Michigan, was born in that city, Oct. 2nd, 1862. His father, George Cutler, was born in Germany and came to Michigan, locating in Ionia during the building of the D., G. H. & M. Railroad in 1859. He is now one of the leading shoe dealers of Ionia. Fred Cutler, Jr., began his education in the district schools just outside of Ionia, and when he was twelve years of age in the public schools of that city. He then took a commercial course at the High School and graduated from there at the age of seventeen. After finishing school he was offered a position in the dry goods store of A. S. Wright of Ionia and started in at a salary of $100 a year. After six years in the employ of Mr. Wright, being then twenty-one years of age, young Cutler entered the dry goods trade on his own account and conducted it most successfully for ten years. He was then elected City Clerk of Ionia and later sold out his business to attend to his new duties. He served three years in this capacity. Mr. Cutler had become associated with the Knights of Pythias. He was appointed Deputy Grand Chancellor and State Instructor of the K. of P. in 1894 and as such visited 113 K. of P. Lodges in that year. Later he was made Grand Keeper of Records and Seals of that fraternity. After leaving this office he returned to Ionia and established a real estate and insurance office, and was prominently identified with the progressive element in the city of Ionia in an effort to secure new industries for that city and build up its commercial strength. He is at present a member of the city common council. He also acted as secretary of the Ionia County Agricultural society for a period of three years. In 1896 he became associated with Thomas A. Carten as superintendent and bookkeeper of the latter's extensive dry goods business in Ionia and as such is at present engaged. Mr. Cutler became identified with the Maccabees in 1885, when he joined Wabassis Tent, No. 144. He served as Finance Keeper for three years and was then made Commander. He was re-elected to this office in 1896-'97 and during his term as such he increased the membership from 125 to over 400. He had been a delegate to the Great Camp, K. O. T. M., since 1886. Mr. Cutler was elected Great Chaplain of the Great Camp in 1887 and was re-elected as such three terms. In 1896, when the Great Executive Committee was enlarged from three to five members, Mr. Cutler was elected to the committee from the floor of the convention. At the recent Great Camp Review, held in Grand Rapids, he was elected Great Lieutenant Commander.

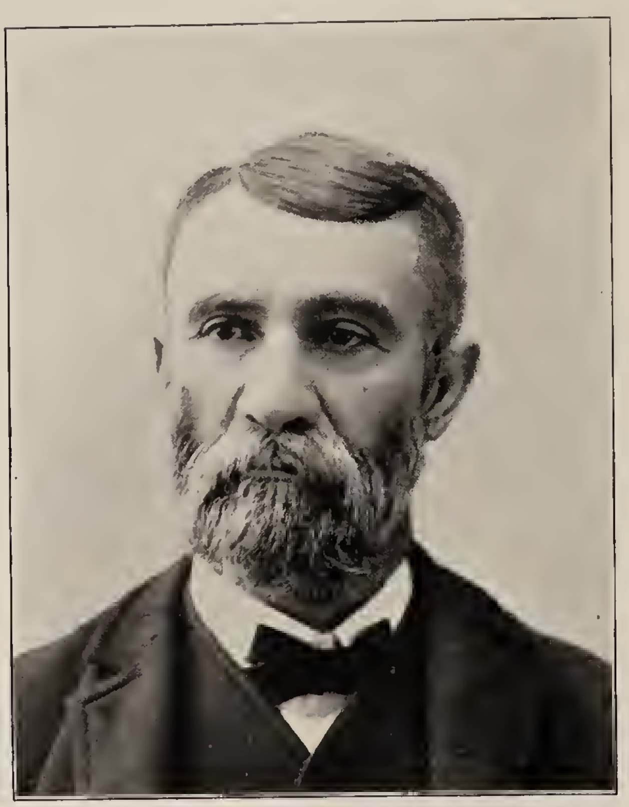
FRED CUTLER, JR.

Among the Maccabees, Mr. Cutler enjoys the reputation of being one of the most energetic and hustling members in Michigan.

During the past two years he was chairman and business manager of the building committee of Wabassie Tent's new lodge rooms, the finest in this state.

In 1898 Mr. Cutler was nominated for County Clerk of Ionia county on the Republican ticket, but was defeated by a small minority. He has served as secretary of the county committee for four years. He is Past Commander of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Grand Lodge of that body, and is also associated with the I. O. O. F., Elks, F. & A. M., Modern Woodmen, Royal Arcanum and Court of Honor.

Mr. Cutler married in 1887 Miss Allie M. Ryerson, daughter of Abraham Ryerson of Ionia. The marriage took place in that city. They have one daughter aged eight years.



WILLIAM BALL.

BALL, WILLIAM. Mr. Ball is essentially a Michigan man and has made his impress upon the political, social and industrial life of the state. Born in Cayuga County, N. Y., April 7th, 1830, his parents, Samuel H., and Olive (Seeley) Ball, came to Michigan in 1836 and located on a farm in the township of Webster, Washtenaw county. His was the usual experience of farmer boys—alternating farm work with attendance at the local school. When nineteen years of age he became a teacher and followed that profession most of the time for the next ten years. During the time, he took a preparatory course at Albion College and entered the literary department of the University in 1855, remaining there for a year, paying his way by means earned in teaching. He was principal of the graded schools at Otisco, Ionia county, two years, 1856-'58. In 1857 he invested his savings in a farm of 150 acres near the village of Hamburg, in Livingston county, and the next year began his career as a farmer. He gradually increased his holdings until he was at one time operating a farm of 700 acres. For the past thirty years he has been a noted breeder of American Merino sheep and has a national reputation in that line, having been one of the first to introduce that grade of sheep in the west. He was also an early introducer and extensive breeder of short horned cattle. He has been a director in the State Agricultural Society for the past twenty-one years and served as president of the society continuously for six years. He is chairman of the Finance Committee of the society and is well known throughout the state in connection with his work in the society. For the past five years Mr. Ball has devoted much of his time to the Farmers' Institute work and his aid and experience is much sought after by those in charge of these gatherings.

Mr. Ball has, however, made his impress upon the civil and political life of the state. He served three terms in the State Legislature as Representative, during the regular sessions of 1865, '67, '81 and the special session of 1882. At the session of 1881 he was elected Speaker pro tem of the House. He was elected to the State Senate in 1888 and was chosen President pro tem at the session of 1889, and upon the death of Lieutenant-Governor McDonald, two months after the session began, he became President of the Senate and Acting Lieutenant-Governor. In 1890 he was the Republican candidate for Congress from the sixth district, but was defeated by the narrow margin of 500 votes. He was a member of the Board of Control of the Industrial School for Boys at Lansing, 1885-88. Mr. Ball belongs to the Masonic fraternity, including the Howell Commandery, Knights Templar, to the order of Oddfellows, including the Cantonment and to the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity of the University. Miss Catherine Powers, daughter of David B. Powers of Hamburg, became Mrs. Ball in 1858. Their family numbers one son and four daughters—Erwin, a farmer near Hamburg and a graduate of the State Agricultural College; Sarah, wife of L. A. Saunders, a merchant at Hamburg; Inlia A., at home; Kate, wife of Henry M. Queal, a farmer near Hamburg; Alice H., wife of Henry M. Osborn, a railroad employe residing at Grayling. The girls are all graduates of the State Normal School at Ypsilanti.

ALWARD, DENNIS ELDRED. Mr. Alward is a product of the excellent county of Berrien, having been born at Niles, January 26th, 1859, his father, Cyrus M. Alward having been a well known attorney at that place. Dennis E. attended school in Niles, graduating from the Niles High School in 1876, and then entered the literary department of the Michigan University but soon left to teach school. In 1878, in company with Martin E. Brown, he started the little daily paper at Battle Creek called the Battle Creek Moon. The enterprise, at first regarded as a doubtful venture, proved a gratifying success and became a valuable property. In 1880 he sold his interest to his partner and purchased the Clare Press, then a struggling Republican weekly, in a new county, which paper he published successfully for ten years. He received a practical introduction to state politics by his appointment as clerk to the Senate Committee on Railroads, at the Legislative Session of 1887. His aptness for that class of work and his careful attention to details, aided not a little by a personal popularity that is an inseparable part of his make-up, advanced him to the position of Assistant Secretary of the Senate in 1889, and to the full secretaryship in '93 and '95. He served as secretary of the Republican State Central Committee under Senator McMillan in the campaign of 1894, and was continued in that position under Chairman Dexter M. Ferry in the memorable campaign of 1896. Retiring from the secretaryship in 1898 he was recalled to it in 1900, being named therefor by Chairman Diekema and unanimously elected by the State Central Committee.

During the Fifty-fourth Congress he served as superintendent of the House document room at Washington and upon the organization of the Fifty-fifth Congress was promoted to the very responsible position of Reading Clerk in the National House of Representatives, to which position he was unanimously re-elected in 1899. In 1900 he was selected by the National Republican Committee as Reading Clerk of the Philadelphia Convention which nominated McKinley and Roosevelt. Mr. Alward's political work has not been confined to the secretary's chair and the reader's desk, but he has been a popular and effective speaker in the state campaigns for several years, and at Washington there is no more popular officer of either House than "Dennie" Alward.

DENNIS ELDRED ALWARD.

Mr. Alward has been identified with the business and municipal interests of the city which is his home. He was clerk of the village and mayor of the young city. He was also a member of the local school board and secretary of the county board of school examiners. He is still a newspaper man and owns a large farm near Clare.

He is an enthusiastic Mason, an Oddfellow, a Knights of Pythias and holds membership also in the A. O. U. W., Modern Woodmen and Loyal Guard. In the first four orders named he has passed the chairs.

Miss Etta Stross, daughter of Peter Stross of Battle Creek, became Mrs. Alward Nov. 11th, 1879. Hazel E., born in 1890, is their only child.

HON. FREDERICK OWEN CLARK.

CLARK, HON. FREDERICK OWEN. Frederick Owen Clark, a staid and respected resident of Marquette, and senior member of the law firm of Clark & Pearl of that city, was born at Girard, Erie County, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1843.

His father, John B. Clark, was a tanner and dealer in leather, and evidently intended that his son should follow the same trade. Although the boy was sent to the schools of Girard and fitted for a course in Hamilton College, he spent two hours each day in the tannery, and all day Saturday. He was a hard worker and devoted much time to his studies, the result being that when he became 18 years of age, his health, sapped by overstudy, commenced to fail him and instead of attending college he remained at home and read law. He decided to go North, selecting Northern Michigan as a health resort. In June, 1862, he left home and went to Marquette, where he sought employment without success. His money gradually dwindled away, and when his capital had been reduced to 50 cents he found work with a survey gang laying the state road to Escanaba.

The following years he was put on the regular survey corps as transit man, and the next year had charge of the engineer work and superintended the earthworks for the new iron ore docks. Then he took charge of the engineer work on one division of the road and taught school during the winters at Harvey, Michigan.

Mr. Clark remained with the C. & N. W. R. R. on construction work until 1865, and left to become general engineer for the Iron Cliff Company at Ishpeming, surveying, etc. He platted and laid out the present city of Negaunee, working at this line of work until 1869, when he resumed the study of law, and in 1871 he was admitted to practice before Judge Goodwin at Menominee, Michigan. Mr. Clark opened a law office at Escanaba and practiced there until July, 1876, when he removed to Marquette.

Frederick O. Clark married in 1877 Miss Ellen J., daughter of Hon. Amos Harlow, of Marquette. Two children have come to Mr. and Mrs. Clark. The name Alden is a family name, as Mr. Clark is a direct descendant on his mother's side of John Alden. His great grandmother was Sally Alden. Mr. Clark's great grandfather was Major Daniel Clark of Revolutionary fame.

Mr. Clark was a member of the legislative session of 1875-76, being nominated by the Republican party and endorsed by the Democrats. He received every vote cast. He was the first clerk of Escanaba, Michigan, and president of Escanaba in 1871. He has held the following offices: Prosecuting attorney Delta County, 1873; mayor of Marquette, 1886-87; member of School Board, Marquette, ten years, and president of board two years; alderman, 1896-97-98; member of Upper Peninsula Prison Board, appointed by Governor Pingree for six years in 1896.

His other business interests are: President of the Marquette City & Presque Isle Electric Railway, and stockholder and director in the Barassa Iron Mining Company of Negaunee.

HON. ROBERT BRADLEY WEBB.

WEBB, HON. ROBERT BRADLEY. Robert Bradley Webb started in life as a farmer's boy and by his own efforts has become identified with some of the largest mining properties on the Upper Peninsula, and one of the largest industries in Crystal Falls, where he now resides. Other honors have been won by him, for in 1896-'97 he was the mayor of the little city in which he lives.

He was born March 9, 1852, at Waukegan, Illinois. His father was Ira P. Webb, a farmer, and the Webb family came originally to the west from Utica, Herkimer County, New York State. Young Webb attended the district schools near his farm home, as usual with farmers' children working during the summer on the farm, and getting what schooling he could during the winter.

When he was 16 years of age, the boy attended the High School at Waukegan for two terms, working during vacations in order to help toward paying for his own education. After leaving the High School he became a hotel clerk at Woodstock, Illinois, at a salary of $15 per month, and at this employment he worked for one year, and the year following became manager of a railroad eating house at Howard Junction. After this he came to Michigan, and became a clerk in the general store operated by the Furnace Company at Menominee, Michigan, where he received a salary of $75 a month. He saved his money and in two years started in the mercantile business on his own account in Hainesville, Illinois. Fire was responsible for the failure of this attempt, for a year later the store and stock were destroyed and young Webb was left without a cent. He managed to pull himself together, and the next year he was established in the live stock business, and for two years he bought and shipped live stock for the Chicago market. He then accepted a position in the general store of I. R. Lyon at Waukegan, Illinois, where he worked for two years, and then became a traveling man, selling tobacco and spices for James G. Flint, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. His territory was through Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan and for one year he engaged in this business. During his travels in this capacity he had an opportunity of studying the country, and obtaining a knowledge of the different industries then being developed. He then interested himself in some iron mining properties located in Wisconsin and some located in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and in 1882 he purchased a hardware stock in Florence, Wisconsin, which he operated in connection with his mining operations. He closed out his interests in 1889 and removed to Minneapolis, where he entered the real estate field and brokerage business. He handled many big deals and bought prospective realty, and when in 1893 the boom broke he found himself owner of much real estate that was unsalable. In 1892 he had become interested in the Crystal Falls Hardware Company, and in 1894 he moved to Crystal Falls, Michigan. Mr. Webb gives most of his attention to managing the hardware company. He married in 1877 at Watertown, New York, Miss Estelle J. Todd, and has five children. Mr. Webb is a member of Waukegan Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar.

HON. JAY ABEL HUBBELL.

HUBBELL, HON. JAY ABEL. Eight years in Congress has made the name of Jay Abel Hubbell a familiar one, not only in Michigan alone, but throughout the country. He is the so-called father of the Michigan College of Mines, located at Houghton, Michigan, and to his efforts in securing the appropriation and locating the college, Houghton is indebted for the presence of that structure today.

He was born in Avon, Michigan, September 15, 1829. His father, Samuel S. Hubbell, was one of the earlier settlers of Oakland county, Michigan, locating there in 1820. The family originally came from Connecticut.

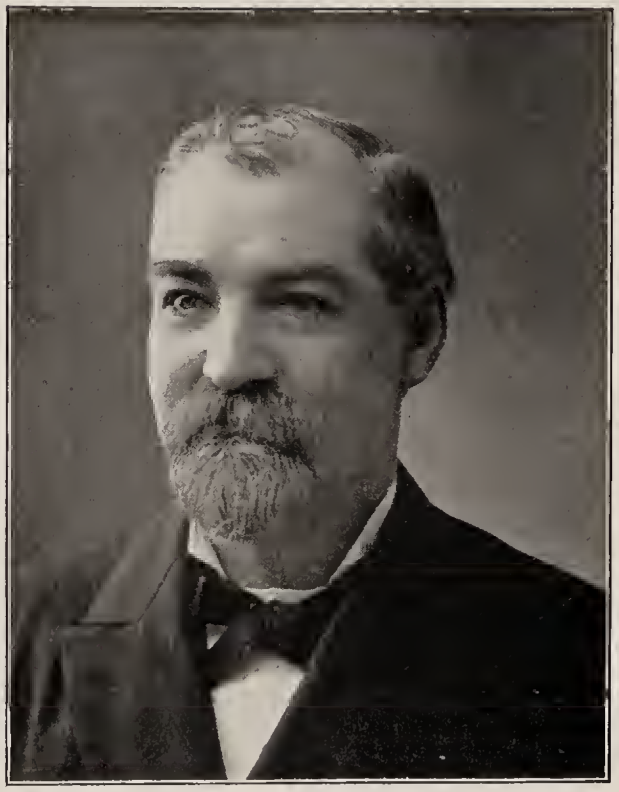
Young Hubbell attended the district schools near Avon, Mich., during the winter terms until he reached his eighteenth year, when he was sent to the Rochester Academy, at Rochester, Michigan, for two years, and later took two more years at the High School of Romeo.

In the fall of 1850 he found himself in a position financially to enter the literary department of the University of Michigan, where he spent three years, graduating in 1853. He then went back to school teaching in order to finish paying for his education and in the meantime read law in the office of Judge Manning, of Pontiac, Mich. Getting a few dollars ahead he then entered as a student into the law office of Howard, Bishop & Holdbrook at Detroit, and in 1855 he was admitted for practice by the Supreme Court. Having at last become an attorney, the young man then started for the Upper Peninsula and landed at Ontonagon, June 17, 1855, with as much as $3 capital to supplement his education and experience. He was even in debt to the captain of the steamer which brought him up from Sault Ste. Marie. Shortly after his arrival in his new field, he went into partnership with A. H. Hanscomb and for the next three years his practice was exceedingly limited. In 1860 he moved to Houghton, Michigan, where he now resides, and soon established a paying practice. In 1857 he was elected district attorney for the Upper Peninsula, being re-elected in 1859. In 1861, a year after his removal to Houghton, he was elected prosecuting attorney for Houghton county.

Mr. Hubbell was state commissioner to the Centennial exposition. He made his first appearance in national politics as a member of the Forty-third Congress, and was re-elected to the succeeding four houses. He served on the committee on ways and means, and during the larger part of the time was chairman of the national Republican congressional committee. He was a delegate from Houghton County and when he laid down the gavel of the temporary chairman, figured prominently in the delegation and on the floor. He was elected Circuit Judge of the twelfth judicial circuit, and retired January 1, 1900. Judge Hubbell married in 1861 Miss Florence Doolittle at Ontonagon, and has two children, Florence, the wife of Lessing Karger, of Houghton, and Blanche D., wife of Lieut. H. E. Smith, U. S. A. Judge Hubbell is a Mason, and a member of Montrose Commandery, K. T., of Calumet. He also belongs to Saladin Temple, A. A. O. S., and Grand Rapids Consistory.

BELL, GEORGE METHIAS. Dr. Bell represents both English and German blood. His father, Joseph Bell, came from England and settled in Halton County, Ontario, in 1836, where the son was born September 19th, 1848. His mother, Mary Green Teetzel, was of German descent. The family moved to St. Joseph, Michigan, in 1862. The father died in 1887 and the mother in 1896, at Benton Harbor, Dr. Bell's present residence. The son enjoyed ordinary school advantages both at Milton, Canada, and at St. Joseph. At the age of eighteen, a point at which young men commence to feel the importance of a fixed purpose in life and if left to their own choice, usually choose well, by the law of natural selection, Dr. Bell found his inspiration toward the medical profession. He entered the drug store of Gates & Bell, in Benton Harbor, where for four years he did the work of both clerk and student during the summer months, and pursued his studies in the medical department of the University during the winter, from which he graduated in 1870. He at once opened an office in Benton Harbor but took a winter course at the Chicago Medical College, receiving its diploma in the spring of 1871. The ensuing three years were devoted to his home practice, but with a view to the best preparation possible for his life work, he took a special course in anatomy and surgery at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, graduating therefrom under the distinguished surgeon, Dr. Hamilton, in 1875, and has since pursued his home practice uninterruptedly. While Dr. Bell is not technically a specialist, he has yet developed a special aptness in the treatment of the diseases of children. In his strictly professional work, he has been for fourteen years U. S. examining surgeon for the pension district which embraces his home, has been health officer of Benton Harbor for years, is a surgeon for the Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company and is medical examiner for the Knights of Honor and the Home Forum.

As an all around, enterprising citizen, Dr. Bell was one of the three who built the beautiful opera house (known as the Bell Opera House) at Benton Harbor, costing about $30,000, with a seating capacity of 1,500, and which is strictly up to date in all its appointments. He is senior member of the drug firm of George M. Bell & Co., is a stockholder in the Wolverine Sugar Beet Company, a director and stockholder in the Benton Harbor and St. Joseph Railway Company, and also of the West Michigan Nursery Company, all of Benton Harbor. Politically, Dr. Bell is an independent, reserving the right at all times to use his best judgment both as to men and measures, independently of party obligation. His independence, however, has not excluded him wholly from the public service, he having served the city as an alderman. He is a member of the Berrien County Medical Society, of the International Association of Railway Surgeons, and of the Big Four Surgeons Association. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, including the Knights Templar, of the Knights of Honor, the Maccabees and the Home Forum. A conservative disposition and an affable temperament and manner, help to make up the worthy gentleman in the person of Dr. Bell. Miss Anna Nichols, daughter of Mr. Edgar Nichols of Benton Harbor, became Mrs. Bell May 15, 1876. Their one son, John Bell Jr., was first sergeant in Company I, Thirty-third Michigan Infantry, during the Spanish-American war, and saw service in Cuba.



GEORGE METHIAS BELL.

JULIUS SOLON BARBER.

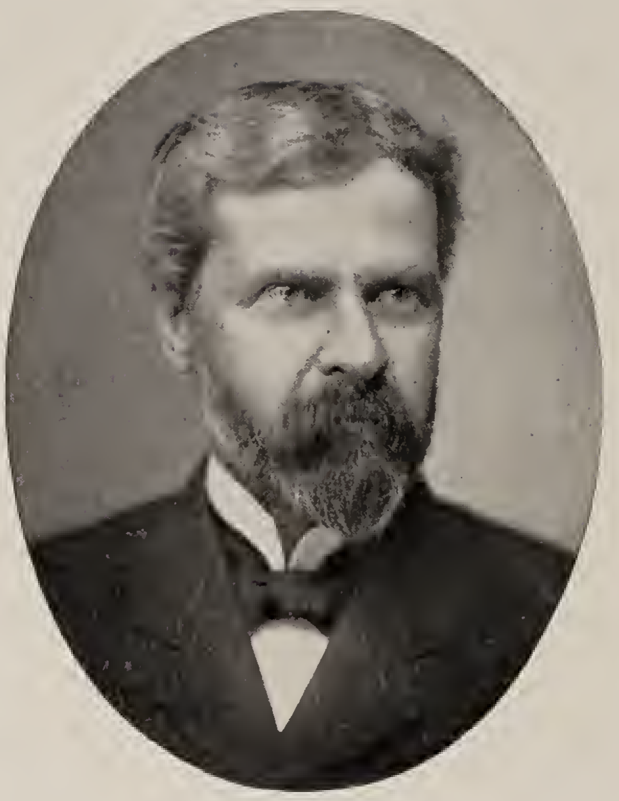
BARBER, JULIUS SOLON. A native of Vermont, born at Benson, April 6th, 1824, Mr. Barber came to Michigan with his parents in the fall of 1838. His father, Daniel Barber, became a member of a company or colony of Congregationalists that purchased a large tract of land in Eaton county and located the hamlet of Vermontville, founding there a church and school. His school training up to the time of his leaving Vermont (fourteen years of age) was limited. He attended the winter school in Vermontville until twenty years old, working on the farm during the summer. As a reminiscence, Mr. Barber relates having earned his first dollar, while in Vermont, reading the "Scottish Chiefs" romance to some tailors while they stitched away on their board. In 1845 he walked from Vermontville into Calhoun county, some forty miles, to work in the harvest field, and in 1846 walked to Bellevue on a like mission, walking home in each case. He taught a winter school, 1846-7, near Vermontville, at $12 per month and "board round." In the spring of 1847 with $150 saved he went to Whitehall, N. Y., and clerked in a store until the winter of 1849. He then joined a party of thirty-six others in fitting out an expedition to go to California. In January, 1849, they signed articles of agreement, each contributing the sum of $500 to a common fund. They bought a bark which they loaded with provisions and general supplies and sailed from New York by way of Cape Horn January 25th, 1849. Upon reaching Sacramento they made a division of the cargo into two parts for 18 and 19 members of the party, respectively. Mr. Barber was one of the 19, and with one other had charge of the business interests at Sacramento, the others going into the mines. The said business was thus continued until a flood overwhelmed the city. In 1854 he returned east, married and spent some time prospecting in Wisconsin, finally settling down in Coldwater, Mich., in November, 1854, where his home has since been. He opened a general store there in 1855 and has been identified almost continuously with that line of business, and generally with the growth and prosperity of the town. During his early residence in Coldwater, he read law for two years in the office of Charles Upson, with the object simply of better fitting himself for a business career.

Mr. Barber has been a prominent figure in political, business and social circles in Coldwater during the almost half century of his residence there. He represented his district in the State Legislature in 1867 and also in the Constitutional Convention of that year, was postmaster at Coldwater eight years, under Presidents Grant and Hayes, was Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second Michigan District during President Grant's first term, and served two terms as alderman of the city. He is at present a member of the mercantile firm of J. B. Branch & Co., of Coldwater, has been a stockholder and director in the Southern Michigan National Bank since its organization and is a stockholder in two or three manufacturing enterprises in Coldwater. During his residence in Whitehall, N. Y., and Sacramento, Cal., Mr. Barber formed an acquaintance with Mrs. Emeline Baker, who became Mrs. Barber in 1854. They have two daughters, Gertrude E., wife of Homer G. Barber, a merchant and banker of Vermontville, and Elena C., wife of Lester E. Rose, president of the Southern Michigan National Bank, Coldwater. Mr. Barber's hope for the welfare of the country is in its churches and schools.

JOHN T. MAIN.

MAIN, JOHN T. One of the best known physicians of Central Michigan is Dr. John T. Main, of Jackson, who bears the same name as the state from which he sprung, he having been born at Albion, Kennebec county, Maine, May 25th, 1831. The family were early settlers in that state. John Main, the first of the family in America, was born in England in 1618 and settled at York (then called Agamentacus) in the present state of Maine, in 1640. Part of the family still resides upon the old homestead, which has been continuously occupied by them since 1640, without a single break, the present mansion being not more than one hundred feet from where the first house was built. Josiah Main, father of Dr. John T., was born on the old homestead in 1788. The mother of Dr. Main was Mary Marble, a native of New Hampshire, born in 1797, her father having been an old sea captain.

The father of Dr. Main was a farmer and to this occupation the son had his early training. The father, however, had been a teacher in early life and the son by the law of heredity, manifested an aptness for study, which received due encouragement from the father, who became his teacher, adding his careful training to that of the public school, from which Dr. Main entered the Academy at China, Me. Dr. Main prosecuted his medical studies at the Medical College at Castleton, Vt., under Dr. Corydon L. Ford, who was afterwards called to the chair of anatomy at the University of Michigan. Dr. Ford was conceded to have been one of the best teachers in his special branch of medical science, that the world has ever known. Dr. Main also studied at Harvard, where he was a private tutor not connected with the faculty but under them, and was for some years a private pupil of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes at Harvard, giving special attention to the study of microscopy. Before studying medicine he had been a teacher and had worked as a civil engineer. Dr. Main rendered service to his state as a member of the House of Representatives early in the 1850 decade and again in the sixties. He also served the country as assistant surgeon of the Second Maine Regiment during the Civil War. He is at present a member of the Board of Health of Jackson and a medical director in the city hospital. For its scientific value also, he is prosecuting systematically his investigations in bacteriology. Dr. Main was married in 1858 at Thomaston, Me., to Miss Ferolin M. Williams, daughter of Peter Williams of that place. Their only son, Frederick W., is associated in practice with his father at Jackson. Dr. Main is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he was at one time quite active, and is also a member of the G. A. R.



REUBEN HATCH.

HATCH, REUBEN. Among the men whom New England has furnished to the great North West, is Judge Reuben Hatch, who was born October 11th, 1847, in the town of Alstead, New Hampshire. His ancestors came to America from England in 1630 and settled in Massachusetts. His father, also named Reuben, was a learned and able divine of the Congregational church, and during a long and useful life ministered to congregations in Windom, Vt.; York, Ohio; Union City, Mich., and other places. He was married December 16th, 1846, at Hudson, Ohio, to Miss Elmira Kilbourne, a native of Hudson, by whom he had six children, of whom Reuben, Jr., was the eldest. After her death in 1858, he married Miss Marion J. Pierce, the fruit of this marriage being four children. Mr. Hatch has reached the ripe age of eighty-five years and makes his home in Oberlin, Ohio, where he and his estimable wife are widely and favorably known. He was one of the leading spirits and founders of Olivet College, Michigan, and also assisted in planting a similar institution at Benzonia, and notwithstanding his advanced age, still takes an active interest in religious and educational work. Reuben Hatch, Jr., the leading facts in whose early life connect themselves with his father's history, attended the schools in the different places where his father held pastorates and also received instruction in the higher branches of learning, under his parent's immediate tutelage. He began reading law at Traverse City, Mich., at the age of twenty and on May 12th, 1870, he was admitted to the bar. He established a successful practice at Traverse City, and in that brief time (1875) had attained a position that gave him the nomination for Circuit Judge, to which office he was elected at the April election, 1875. He continued on the bench during the regular term of six years, and upon his retirement therefrom resumed practice at Traverse City. In 1888 he removed to Grand Rapids, where he has since conducted a large and lucrative practice in the State and Federal Courts. For a short time he was associated in practice with Hon. Harry P. Jewell, and later formed a copartnership with Hugh E. Wilson, which still continues.

The professional career of Judge Hatch has been highly creditable and he holds a conspicuous place among the leading attorneys, in a city noted for the high order of its legal talent. The honorable distinction acquired at the bar, was not dimmed by his judicial career. As a judge he presided with dignity and his impartiality in dispensing justice made him popular with both lawyers and litigants. But few of his decisions were reversed by the Supreme Court, and in one case that went to the Supreme Court of the United States, the decision of the Michigan Court was reversed and Judge Hatch's ruling affirmed. Mr. Hatch was deputy collector of Internal Revenue at Traverse City at the age of 21, and was also township clerk of Traverse Township. He was treasurer of the building committee in charge of the construction and furnishing of the Northern Michigan Asylum at Traverse City, disbursing nearly $1,000,000 for that purpose. He is a member of both the National and State Bar Associations, and of the Hesperus Club of Grand Rapids. Politically he is a Republican, and in religion, an attendant upon the Congregational church, of which his wife, formerly Mrs. Esther H. Sprague Day, to whom he was married in 1872, is a member.

CURRY, SOLOMON S. Mr. Curry ranks as one of the pioneers of the Lake Superior region. He was born in Canada, June 12th, 1840, and received his education there. In early manhood he came to Upper Michigan and after a year spent in the copper country, he went to Marquette and entered the employ of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal Company. After a year or more in this service he engaged in mineral exploration, mining and contracting and has ever since been identified with the mining interests of the Upper Peninsula. He came to Marquette when the boundaries of the township were the same as those of the present county of Marquette, and when the city of that name was not yet in embryo. With the county now crowding 40,000 in population, with sixteen organized townships and three cities with an aggregate of over 25,000 population, some idea may be formed of the growth of the community in which Mr. Curry has been an active member. He has been a prime factor in the development of the mining industry not only in Marquette but in other counties. Removing to Ironwood, in Gogebic county, his interests have centered in that locality. He has been for many years president of the Metropolitan Iron & Land Company, which operated the Norrie group of mines in the city of Ironwood, and it is owing to his efforts almost entirely, that these mines owe their present state of development, and have become the largest producers and shippers of iron ore of any mines in the world. The city of Ironwood, which has become one of the principal cities of the Upper Peninsula, owes its growth largely to his characteristic push, energy and enthusiasm. He is the earnest promoter of all enterprises that affect favorably the interests of the community in which he resides, as well as the advocate and promoter of all public and benevolent enterprises that affect the people generally, as will be cheerfully testified to by the unanimous voice of his neighbors. Mr. Curry's work and influence are not confined to the Upper Peninsula, but extend to other states, where his reputation as a mining expert is known and where his counsel is sought. His knowledge and aptness in this line is such that his favorable judgment is an assurance of success in any undertaking.

SOLOMON S. CURRY.

In politics, Mr. Curry is of the Democratic faith. In 1874 he was elected a representative in the State Legislature, serving during the session of 1875, and has held many local offices of responsibility and trust, in all of which he has acquitted himself with satisfaction to the public and honor to himself. In 1896 he was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic ticket, headed by George L. Yaple for Governor, and although he ran largely ahead of his ticket in the Upper Peninsula, where he was so well and favorably known, the ticket was unable to stem the Republican current. In 1898 he was nominated for representative in Congress from the Twelfth Congressional district, which comprises the Upper Peninsula, but his candidacy was of necessity hopeless, in a district having an adverse partisan majority of over 10,000.

On November 13th, 1867, Mr. Curry was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Stoupe of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and to them have been born two sons and two daughters, George A. and Anna Belle, who are living, and Libbie May and John Carlisle, who have died.

WILLIAM PAUL PRESTON.

PRESTON, WILLIAM PAUL. John and Paul Preston settled in Maryland in 1670, and the Preston family in that beautiful State owes its existence there to these two early settlers. The family originally came from England.

William Paul Preston is a descendant of this family. He was born in the little town of Chesterton, Maryland, January 19, 1845, where, until his fifteenth year, he attended the village school and was then sent to school in Wilmington, Delaware. When the Civil War broke out, and with patriotic enthusiasm, all the youths of the country were answering President Lincoln's call for troops, a company of Zouaves was organized in Wilmington. The martial music and the attractive uniforms, together with the military fever that swept over the country, had its effect on young Preston, and in August, 1861, although only a school boy, he enlisted. The recruits of the new company were sent on to Staten Island, in New York bay, and the company was organized as Company D, Fifty-third New York, and mustered into the service October 12, 1861, so at the age of 17 Mr. Preston was a soldier. The company was sent to the front at once, and under General Burnsides it participated in the expedition against Hatteras Inlet, in North Carolina, seeing some sharp and severe service. March 25, 1862, after a year spent in the south, a year fraught with battles and excitement, the regiment was mustered out. Young Preston, however, had become attached to the life of a soldier, so he immediately re-enlisted, this time in the Fourth Delaware Regiment, and he served until the close of the war, participating in many important battles. After the close of the war he enlisted in the regular army at Indianapolis, Indiana, and was assigned to the Forty-third regiment. In 1867 he was made first sergeant of Co. B, and remained as such until the re-organization of the army in 1869. His company was stationed at Mackinac Island, where the regiment was finally mustered out.

The year following his retirement from the service he married Miss Mary Overall, at Mackinac, and after the demise of his first wife he again married in 1885, Miss Emma Snell, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Today Mr. Preston is one of the largest property-owners on Mackinac Island, having several large business stores, and conducting an extensive real estate business. He was president of the village for 13 years, a member of the Board of Supervisors, and for eight years, 1879 to 1887, chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Mackinac County. In 1891-92 he was the sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, and a delegate to the National Democratic Convention of 1884. He was also a member of the Democratic State Central Committee from 1880 to 1884. He represented his county at the State Board of Equalization in 1891-96. He has been a candidate for the Legislature on the Democratic ticket three times, but the district is largely Republican, which readily accounts for his non-election. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1890. Mr. Preston has five children: Henry W., aged 28, is with Hoyt & Company, wholesale grocers, at Chicago; Joseph R., aged 18, attends school in that city, and Cassius F., aged 15, Susie R., aged 13, and Margarette, aged 10, are living at home and attending school in Mackinac Island.

WESSELIUS, SYBRANT. Few names are more familiar to the people of Michigan today than that of the tall ex-senator from the Sixteenth district. Born poor, he has by his own energy and industry, gained prominence in politics, and a lasting reputation as one of the brainy and broad guaged citizens of Western Michigan.

His parents came from the Netherlands in 1847 and settled in Grand Rapids, where Sybrant was born on June 8, 1859. He was given a common school education until 15 years old, when he went to work in a trunk factory. He clung to his studies, however and by a strict economizing of his funds he was able to enter Kalamazoo College, where he graduated with the degree of A. B.

After graduating he went to teaching school, and continued at it while he quietly but energetically studied law and fitted himself for the profession which has been so kind to him. Endowed by nature with a mental capacity in keeping with his great physique, he was not satisfied with learning just enough to enable him to pass the ordinary legal examination, and when he finally went to the circuit court as a candidate for admission to the bar, he passed with a standing most creditable, entered at once upon the practice of his profession, and soon built up a large and remunerative practice, which has steadily increased.

In politics Mr. Wesselius has been prominent in his part of the State for many years. His prominence among the large Holland population of the city and district gave him a large personal following, and his personal qualifications, his oratory, and his marked ability made him in great demand in the councils of the Republican party. In 1890, as the Republican candidate for mayor of Grand Rapids against heavy odds, he made a most remarkable run and succeeded in holding the vote down so close that several of the city wards were saved in the aldermanic battles. In 1889 he was elected a member of the State Senate, and served as chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments and federal relations, and as member of the judiciary committee, and was recognized as one of the strong men of that session.

Mr. Wesselius took an active part in the campaign which gave Hazen S. Pingree the nomination for governor in 1896, and his relations with the governor were so intimate that he was given the title of "Governor of West Michigan." Immediately after the inauguration of Governor Pingree, the office of railroad commissioner was tendered him, to accept which he would not do without giving all his attention to its duties, involving a sacrifice of his private practice, which he could not well afford. But he was induced to become a member of the state's official family, and for two years made one of the most aggressive commissioners of railroads the State ever had. He not only personally outlined and designed the system of taxation evolved in the Atkinson bill (Session 1897), but directed most of the work of Governor Pingree himself for equal taxation.

SYBRANT WESSELIUS.

He resumed the practice of his profession at the end of his term. One of the earliest sympathizers in the cause of the Boers in South Africa, he assisted in raising the large sums of money sent from Western Michigan, helped to awaken interest in many of the large cities, helped to bring accredited representatives of the South African republic to his own city, and was personally responsible for the starting of the League of Boer Sympathizers in the United States.

Very happily married and with a happy home, Mr. Wesselius enjoys life, enjoys his friends and they enjoy him. He gives a portion of his time to literary work, and is a member of the Elks, Oddfellows and Knights of Pythias.

WELLINGTON R. BURT.

BURT, WELLINGTON R. Wellington R. Burt is a descendant of Henry Burt, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1838, making his home in Springfield, where he spent a long and useful life and raised a large family. His descendants may be found in Western Massachusetts, while many more followed the course of empire and will be found in the new States of the West.

Wellington R. Burt was born in the State of New York in 1831; in 1838 his father, Luther Burt, moved with his family on to a farm in Jackson county, Michigan, where he died five years later. Wellington R. Burt lived on this farm until he was twenty years old, receiving such education as could be obtained at the district schools in that locality, together with one year at Albion Seminary and one year at the Michigan Central College, which was located at Spring Arbor at that time. He taught school two years in Indianapolis, Ind., and spent three years in a trip around the world, stopping at Australia, New Zealand, Van Diemans Land, Sandwich Islands, South and Central America. On his return he went into the pine woods on Pine River, Gratiot county, at $13 per month. In 1860 he was married to Sarah Torrans and settled in East Saginaw and engaged in the lumber business, which he has continued until now.

He has taken an active interest in the business of the valley. Was elected mayor, both parties endorsing him and receiving every vote of the city. Ran for governor in 1888; was elected State Senator in 1892; organized and was president of the Home National Bank for thirteen years; was president of the Michigan Salt Association for fourteen years.

Wellington R. Burt has two sons and four daughters; the sons are in active business and the daughters' husbands are in high walks of business and professional life.

WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH.

SMITH, WILLIAM ALDEN. William Alden Smith, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was born in Dowagiac, Cass county, Mich., May 12, 1859. Attended the public schools at that place and at twelve years of age removed with his parents in 1872 to Grand Rapids, where he has since resided. As a boy he was engaged in many youthful enterprises, selling newspapers and being messenger in the Western Union Telegraph Office. In 1879 he was appointed a messenger in the House of Representatives of the State Legislature by Hon. John T. Rich, Speaker. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1882 and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in Grand Rapids. He was active and influential in securing the nomination of Hon. Cyrus G. Luce for governor in 1886 and during Governor Luce's term, without solicitation on his own part, he was appointed State Game and Fish Warden, holding the position four years, and resigning on the incoming of the Democratic administration in 1891. In 1887 Mr. Smith was appointed General Attorney for the Chicago & West Michigan and the Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroads. During the campaign in 1886 he stumped the state in behalf of the Republicans, doing efficient work. Congressman Smith is a self-made man and by taking advantage of his opportunities has made himself what he is. In politics, he is a staunch Republican. In 1894 he was elected a member of the Fifty-fourth Congress of the United States; was appointed by Speaker Thomas B. Reed on the Committee of Foreign Affairs, being placed fifth upon a committee of fourteen. He served on the same committee during the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Congresses.

HENRY M. ROSE.

ROSE, HENRY M. Michigan newspaper men find recognition at Washington. Mr. Rose entered upon his duties as Chief Clerk of the Senate April 1st, 1900, Dennis E. Alward having been Reading Clerk of the House for several years, both being newspaper men.

Mr. Rose's father was Rev. Henry A. Rose, a Baptist minister, who was descended from the Rose family of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. His mother, Zaida A. Martin, was a descendant of John Martin of Massachusetts. The son was born in Hornellsville, N. Y., March 16th, 1858. The family located in St. Johns, Mich., in 1865, where Henry M. enjoyed the advantages of the public schools for the next ten years. In 1875 he took a preparatory course at the Fenton Seminary and in the fall of 1876 entered the Baptist College at Kalamazoo. His eyesight becoming impaired, he left college in the junior year and was for a time clerk in a store at Hasty, Gratiot county, and also taught a district school. In 1879 he bought a small job printing outfit and soon after joined forces with Otis Fuller in the publication of the Clinton Republican at St. Johns. Selling out his interest in 1880 he purchased the Palladium at Benton Harbor, which he managed for nearly four years. In September, 1884, he became a reporter on the Morning Telegram at Grand Rapids and five months later became its city editor, so continuing until 1887, when he accepted a like position on the Evening Leader, which he held for three years, and thereafter was assistant managing editor of the Grand Rapids Democrat for a year. Coming to Detroit, he was state editor of the Detroit Journal for a year, at the end of which time he returned to Grand Rapids. During the legislative sessions of 1887 and 1889 he was engrossing clerk of the House of Representatives at Lansing.

Mr. Rose was quite actively connected with Republican politics in Grand Rapids and Kent county during his residence there and was chairman of the Republican county committee during one campaign. His experience as a newspaper worker and in his clerical capacity at Lansing gave him a wide acquaintance in the state and he can probably call as many of the political workers by name as anyone in the state. This fitted him peculiarly for the part which he took in behalf of Mr. Burrows' election to the U. S. Senate, he having had charge of that gentleman's "literary bureau," so called, and having otherwise actively assisted his canvass, which commended him to the new Senator as his confidential clerk and then as clerk of his committee, from which he earned his promotion as Chief Clerk of the Senate. In his new position Mr. Rose receives a salary of $3,000 a year. His duties consist in general in keeping track of the thousand and one details of legislation that must be kept in order and ready for presentation before the Senate at the proper moment.

Mr. Rose is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Michigan (Republican) Club. It is said of him that he "loves his friends," and while it is not presumed that he has any enemies, yet if he has, no doubt in obedience to the Golden Rule, he loves them also. He married Miss Gertrude Miley, daughter of John Miley of Niles, Oct. 7, 1880. They have one son, Willis S.

WRIGHT, HAMILTON M. Hamilton M. Wright, the present Judge of Probate of Bay county, was born in New Orleans, La., Oct. 26th, 1852. His father, Hamilton M. Wright, was a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., but went south when a young man and became a cotton broker and merchant in New Orleans. His mother, Virginia Huckins, was a native of the State of Virginia. When the Civil War broke out the mother and children went to Geneva, Switzerland. The son had some early school training in New Orleans and he attended school in Geneva until he was seventeen. He then went to Cheltenham, England, where he pursued a preparatory course for college. He graduated from the literary department of Yale College in 1875, taking third place in a class of 150. That same year he entered the Yale law school and graduated from the law department with the class of 1877, taking first rank in his class and receiving the Jewell gold medal for excellence of scholarship. After graduation he looked around for a favorable spot in which to settle and was induced by favorable reports to come to Bay City. He moved there in September, 1877, and practiced his profession for some years. His wife having owned a tract of land in the eastern part of Bay City, he interested himself in its improvement, building a house for a family residence in 1879 and selling city lots to workingmen and others at low rates and on long time, encouraging settlement. He also built houses and sold them on easy terms. In all he built thirty-six houses, which added greatly to the valuation of the city. He never had a law-suit with a tenant or foreclosed a mortgage or contract. In April, 1881, he was elected alderman and was re-elected for several terms. In 1882 he was elected to the State Legislature and re-elected in 1884. At the expiration of his term as alderman in 1887 he was nominated for mayor and elected by a plurality of 804 votes. He was again elected mayor in 1895. In 1888 Mr. Wright was elected Judge of Probate for Bay county, on the Democratic ticket. When elected, Judge Wright determined to fill the trust, to which he has always given personal attention. His aim has always been to have all matters promptly attended to and large savings have been effected to estates and to creditors, by so doing. Judge Wright's administration of the office during his first term was so satisfactory that he was elected for a second term in 1892 and for a third term in 1896.

HAMILTON M. WRIGHT.

The wife of Judge Wright was formerly Miss Anne Dana, daughter of Wm. D. and Anne E. Fitzhugh of Livingstone county, N. Y., to whom he was married Nov. 30th, 1871. They have had eight children, seven living, the oldest of whom, Anne Virginia, is the wife of Dr. Thos. L. Kane (a nephew of Dr. Kane of Arctic fame), residing in McKean county, Pa. Hamilton, Jr., is an attorney at Los Angeles, Cal. The others reside at home, except one, Arch. V. R., who is a railroad employe. Judge Wright is of Scotch-English descent and Mrs. Wright is connected with the Carrolls of Maryland and the Van Rensselaers of New York.

The congressional nomination for the Tenth district on the Democratic ticket was tendered Mr. Wright unanimously in 1888, but was declined for personal reasons.

GERRIT JOHN DIEKEMA.

DIEKEMA, GERRIT JOHN. Some time in the 1840 decade, there came to Michigan a gentleman from Holland known as the Rev. A. C. Van Raalte. His mission was to select a location on which to plant a colony of his countrymen. He selected a place in Ottawa county at a point then known as Black Lake, where has since grown up, the city of Holland. The emigrants who came with Rev. Van Raalte and their descendants, through the proverbial industry and frugality of that people, have acquired competence and comparative wealth. Through their virtues, also, their method, and their love of learning, they hold a position of influence in the social, political and business affairs of western Michigan. Mr. Diekema is a product of the stock planted by the Rev. Van Raalte and it is no flattery to say that he represents the highest type, intellectually, socially and morally, of that worthy people. His parents were natives of Holland, while Mr. Diekema himself was born in the Michigan Holland in 1859. His education was most systematic and thorough, conformably to the method of his people. A Holland colony would not be such without its college, and Hope College sprang up with the colony in Michigan. To this college Mr. Diekema passed from the primary schools, graduating in 1881. He began reading law and in due course entered the law department of the University, from which he graduated in 1885 and was admitted to practice at Ann Arbor. He at once opened an office in Holland, with every element that invites success, which has come to him abundantly. Self-reliant, he has never formed a professional partnership and his law practice has been interrupted only by the demands that his fellow citizens have made upon him for official service. In the year 1884 he was elected a representative in the State Legislature and was three times re-elected, serving four terms in all. At the session of 1887 he was chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and in 1889, when but thirty years old, was chosen Speaker of the house. In 1893 he was the Republican candidate for Attorney-General of the State, and although leading the head of his ticket by fully one thousand votes, he suffered defeat on account of the fusion of the Democratic and People's parties on Attorney-General at that election. In 1894 he was appointed a member of the commission with Mark S. Brewer of Pontiac and Edwin F. Conely of Detroit, charged with the work of preparing the forms for acts designed as general laws for the incorporation of cities and villages. The work of the commission, of which he was president, was reported to the Legislature at the session of 1895 and is represented by the present statutes on the subject. Mr. Diekema was mayor of Holland in 1895 and has been for many years a member of the city Board of Education and one of the trustees of Hope College, and is also a member of the Board of Directors of the State Pioneer Society. In his religious connection he is a member of the Reformed Church in America (formerly Dutch Reformed). At the Republican State Convention held in Detroit May 3rd last, he was unanimously chosen to the responsible position of Chairman of the State Central Committee. Miss Mary E. Alcott, a graduate of Hope College, became Mrs. Diekema in 1885. They have four children. Aside from his legal business, Mr. Diekema has large business and manufacturing interests at Holland.

CHURCHILL, WORTHY L. Though a resident of Alpena, Michigan, his enterprises have not been confined to that locality. In 1874 Mr. Churchill became a resident of Michigan, engaging in the manufacture of lumber in Alpena, where he has since resided.

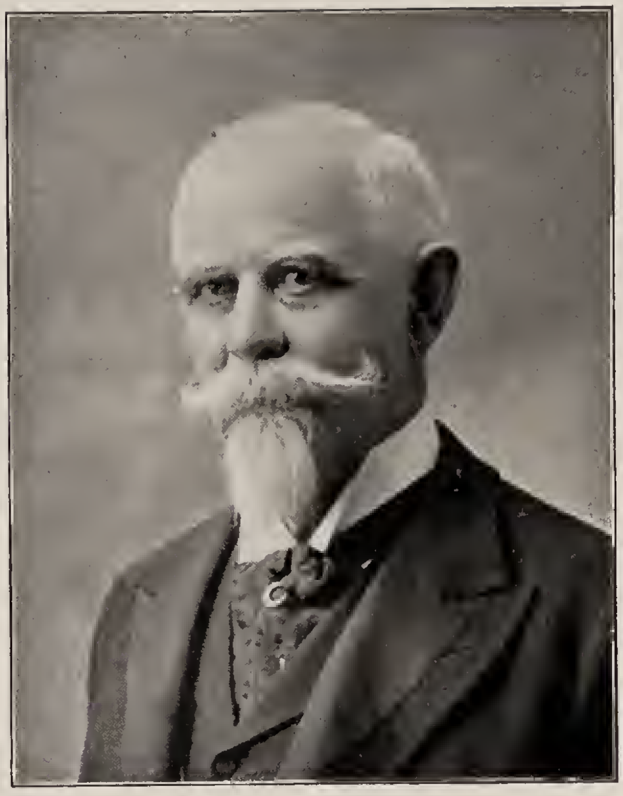
A Democrat in politics, he has twice been honored by being elected mayor of the city, and was chosen in 1875 to represent his district in the State Legislature.

In 1894 he was unanimously chosen by the Tenth Dictrict Democratic Congressional Convention as its candidate for Congress, but was defeated in the land-slide, it being the year when "Donovan of Bay" was the sole Michigan Democratic representative in state or national affairs.

In December, 1898, Mr. Churchill, with a few friends, organized the Bay City Sugar Company and was chosen president and general manager. With the usual energy and determination that has won him success, he pushed to completion an enormous factory and was making sugar in ten months from the organization of the company, producing the first campaign, seven million pounds white granulated sugar, giving employment to untold numbers of men, women and children cultivating the beet in the fields, and 250 men in the factory. The plant is one of the most complete and modern in the world.

He is also president of the Alpena Gas Company of Alpena and the senior in the lumber firm of W. L. & H. D. Churchill. This firm, besides their lumber mills at Alpena and extensive interests in that vicinity, are also large owners of Canadian timber in the Georgian Bay country.

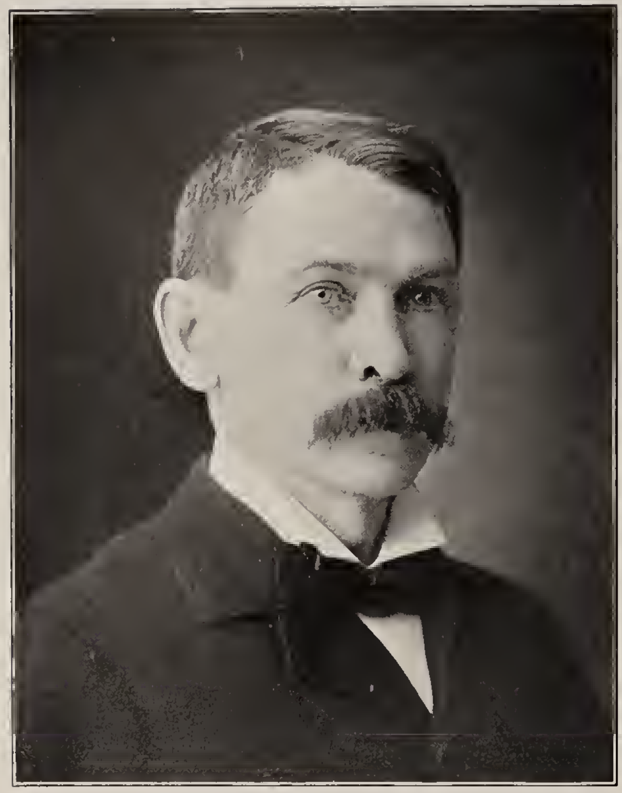
Mr. Churchill comes of patriotic stock. He is a direct descendant of Gen. Lovell of Revolutionary fame, who was known in verse and history as the Worthy Lovell from whom he was named. His grandfather was Gen. W. L. Churchill of Batavia, N. Y., well known as an officer in the War of 1812.


WORTHY L. CHURCHILL.

His father, J. W. Churchill, a prominent attorney in the early history of Illinois and member of the first Legislature, practiced law and rode the circuit with Lincoln, Douglas, Wentworth and other pioneers of Illinois. Mr. Churchill's mother was Delia S. Wilson, daughter of Judge I. G. Wilson of Western New York, a lady loved by all who knew her. She lived to the good old age of 90, passing away less than two years ago.

Mr. Churchill married in Chicago Miss Amelia Montgomery, who with their daughter Florence, constitute their family.

He is a staunch Episcopalian, Knights of Pythias and Elk, and a lover of good horses, which he both raises and drives. He is a very busy man, but I learned during my short visit with him that he is one who believes it is better to wear out than rust out. That when one has been actively engaged in business all his life, if blest with health at the age of 50 or 60, keep on, for if one quits and folds his hands waiting for death, he will not wait long.



GEORGE WILLIAM WEADOCK.

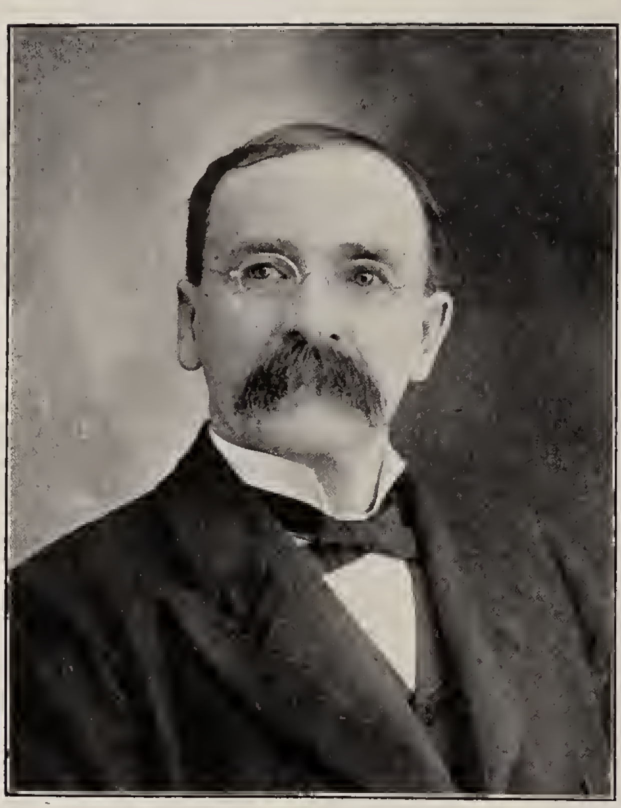
WEADOCK, GEORGE WILLIAM. The parents of Mr. Weadock emigrated from Ireland, and settled in St. Mary's, Auglaize county, Ohio, where George W. was born November 6th, 1853. The Irish admittedly make the best of jurists and the Weadocks have contributed their quota to the legal profession in Michigan, two brothers of George W., Thomas A. E., now of Detroit, and John C., of Bay City, being well known lawyers. After passing through the primary and high schools of his native town in the early seventies, George W. began reading law with a local attorney, which was continued under Hon. Isaiah Pillars, Attorney-General of Ohio. He then took a course in the law department of the University of Michigan, defraying his expenses by means earned by himself in teaching. He pursued a further law reading in the office of Wilson & Weadock, at Bay City, and was admitted to the bar September 11th, 1876. He began practice in Saginaw and a year later became a partner with Hon. Timothy E. Tarsney. While the latter represented the Saginaw district in Congress (two terms) Mr. Weadock had chief charge of the law business. This co-partnership was continued until 1891, a period of fourteen years. Mr. Weadock continued the practice alone until 1893, when Miles J. Purcell, who had been a student in his office, became a partner under the firm name of Weadock & Purcell, which is the present style. Mr. Weadock is what may be termed an all round lawyer, devoting his attention to general practice. He has been president of the Bar Association of his county and State. With one exception to be noted, he has never consented to stand for political office, although repeatedly solicited by his party friends to do so. He has frequently been urged to run for Congress, but his firm conviction is that no man can serve two masters. In his profession he is devoted to the interests of his clients and feels that he could not do full justice to them if aiming to fill the roles both of lawyer and politician. This sentiment, however, does not bar him from contributing his full quota toward the success of his party in its campaigns both on the stump and in the way of counsel, deeming this an obligation due to good citizenship.

When the two cities of Saginaw and East Saginaw were consolidated, Mr. Weadock was elected Mayor, serving two terms of one year each, 1890-1891. During his terms the duty necessarily arose of adjusting the various interests connected with the union, the successful accomplishment of which was largely due to the fact that he insisted that the terms of consolidation should be honorably carried out. During his term, also, and upon his insistence, an investigation of the affairs of the City Clerk and Police Justice and Police Court Clerk were ordered, and upon the wholesome rule that "public office is a public trust," although they were of his own party, he had them tried and removed from office when their misfeasance was established. In religious opinion, Mr. Weadock is a Roman Catholic and in politics a Democrat. In 1878 he was joined in marriage with Miss Anna E. Tarsney, a sister of his then law partner. Nine children were the fruit of the union, seven of whom are living. The mother died in 1893, and in 1896 Mr. Weadock was married to Miss Grace M. McTavish, daughter of Archibald McTavish of Saginaw. Two children are the fruit of this union.

WEADOCK, JOHN CULLEN. Mr. Weadock is the youngest of seven sons of Louis and Mary Cullen Weadock, who migrated from Ireland in 1860 and settled on a farm near St. Marys, Ohio, where John C. was born February 18, 1860. Of the seven brothers three of them chose the legal profession and have done honor to the bar in this state. John C. obtained his early education in the district schools at St. Marys, and after his removal to Bay City in November, 1876, he had the advantage of the Bay City High School, from which he graduated in due course. After graduation he spent some time in teaching, when he determined to take up the study of law, and with that end in view he entered the office of his brother, Thos. A. E. Weadock, then a successful practitioner at Bay City. He was admitted to the bar in 1881 and in 1886 was married to Miss Helena F. Bertch, daughter of Andrew Bertch of Lansing. Shortly after his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with his brother and former preceptor, under the firm name of T. A. E. & J. C. Weadock. The partnership still continues, although the senior partner has been for some years a practitioner in Detroit. While still a resident of Bay City, Thos. A. E. was elected to Congress (1890) and again in 1892, and during his four years of service in Washington, the business of the firm largely devolved upon the junior partner. With characteristic energy and an opportunity to develop, he assumed the additional labor thus thrown upon him and in the conduct of the affairs of the firm evinced those qualities which have placed him in his present standing at the bar, to which but a decade before he had been admitted. Personally, Mr. Weadock is of strong physique and robust health. Socially, while unassuming and retiring in manner, he is an affable and companionable gentleman, whose personality invites the confidence and respect of those with whom he comes in contact. In his home life he is a good entertainer, is one of the best whist players in the city and enjoys the society of a large circle of friends whom he has worthily won. Politically he has always taken an active interest in the political life of his city and state. He is a skillful organizer, but never stoops to the base in politics, and while in partisan contests he never asks or gives quarter, the campaigns in the Tenth Congressional District which he has conducted have been noted alike for their cleanness and energy. While he has never been a candidate for office, nor regarded favorably the many requests of his party friends to allow the use of his name, he was appointed to the office of City Attorney in 1887, a position which he filled for four years with equal credit to himself and advantage to the service.

JOHN CULLEN WEADOCK.

Mr. Weadock his been president of the Bay City Club, the leading social organization of the city, and National Vice-President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Michigan branch of which possesses one of the best insurance systems of the order, in the perfecting of which he has borne an active part. He has also served as president of the state organization. He is a member of the Elks, and was Exalted Ruler of the Bay City lodge three terms.



CHARLES L. WILSON.

WILSON, CHARLES L. Charles L. Wilson was born at Warsaw, N. Y., February 1, 1843. His father, Samuel Wilson, was a farmer and of English ancestry. His mother's maiden name was Sabrina E. Shaw, of Vermont extraction. The family moved to Michigan in 1845, first stopping in Oakland county, near Rochester, where they rented a farm for a season, then proceeded to Saranac, Ionia county, locating on a farm where a portion of the village was subsequently platted. The father engaged in farming and hotel keeping until about three years previous to his death in 1872. Mrs. Wilson, the mother, is now 89 years of age.

The early education of Charles L. was at the village schools. He was subsequently employed portions of the time as cabin boy on steamers then plying between Grand Rapids and the upper country. From the fall of 1858 until 1860 he was clerk in a store. After another winter term at school he obtained a clerkship with H. Rich & Co., of Ionia, attending school during the less busy portion of the year. In this way he attended one term at the State Normal and one at the Ypsilanti Union School. In 1863 he engaged as sutler's clerk for D. F. Frazell, then sutler of the Veteran Reserve Corps, stationed near Indianapolis, where he superintended the business for several months, until stricken with typhoid pneumonia. Recovering, he was soon after engaged as teacher of a district school, using his spare time in reading law. In 1865 he entered the Law Department of the Michigan University and graduated with the class of 1867. Then for a time he assisted his father in the hotel business. In the spring of 1868 he began practice in his home town, and was elected justice of the peace. He drafted the original charter for the incorporation of the village, and was subsequently elected village clerk, township clerk and president of the village.

In the fall of 1872 he formed a co-partnership with Wm. L. Strickland, under the firm name of Wilson & Strickland, which continued until 1874, when he was elected prosecuting attorney, but failed of re-election in 1876, the entire Republican county ticket being elected. While holding the office he was in co-partnership with a former schoolmate, Benj. Vosper, under the firm name of Vosper & Wilson, and soon after the expiration of his term he again opened an office in Saranac, where he has continued to reside.

In 1880 he became a partner with Hon. A. B. Morse and the late Attorney-General S. V. R. Trowbridge, under name and style of Morse, Wilson & Trowbridge, which continued until the retirement of Mr. Morse, the succeeding firm being Wilson & Trowbridge, which was mutually dissolved about a year later, when Mr. Wilson invested quite largely in Grand Rapids suburban and city property. He moved to that city and engaged principally in real estate business with his brother, Geo. B. Wilson. He returned to Saranac two years later, where he has since resided, leaving his brother to look after the business in the city.

He was elected Judge of Probate on the Democratic-People's-Union Silver ticket, in 1896, over Grant M. Morse. Mr. Wilson belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a Past Master of the local lodge, a member of Ionia Chapter, No. 14, and Commandery No. 11.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP FREDERICK EIS.

EIS, RIGHT REVEREND BISHOP FREDERICK. The Right Reverend Bishop Frederick Eis, bishop of the diocese of Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette is a man of great piety and a zealous worker in his sacred calling. Under his charge the diocese has grown and prospered, and Catholicism has advanced in strength numerically and otherwise.

He was born in Germany and came to America when he was 12 years of age, and has since resided in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. As a youth, Bishop Eis commenced his studies with Father Fox, one of the pioneers of the church in that part of Michigan, then located at Rockland. Continuing his studies, he then attended the provincial seminary at Milwaukee, Wis., where he remained for several years and then went to Canada to finish his education.

His education completed, he returned to the Upper Peninsula and in the fall of 1870 was ordained priest by Bishop Mrak at Marquette. Upon his ordination he was given St. Peter's parish in that city, a remarkably important charge for a young priest.

After his pastorate there he was given successive charge of a number of important parishes in the diocese, his longest connection with any church being in Negaunee, where he spent 10 fruitful years. He found the parish in debt and left it free from incumbrance with a good parsonage and a parochial school, which had been built during his pastorate.

Upon the death of Bishop Vertin, Father Eis took the position of administrator of the diocese, previous to which he spent three years at the parish of Crystal Falls, being appointed there after his return from a trip to the far west for the benefit of his health. While there he was dean of Gogebic, Iron and Ontonagon counties and was one of Bishop Vertin's consulters. For some years he held the position of diocesan inspector of parochial schools.

Bishop Eis is the fourth bishop of the diocese of Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette. The diocese was elevated to the bishopric in 1857 with Father Baraga as its first bishop. He was succeeded by Bishop Mrak, who resigned his holy office after some years service and was spared to see two successors don the episcopal robes he laid aside. Upon the resignation of Bishop Mrak, Bishop Vertin was appointed to the office and held it to his death almost 20 years later, when Bishop Eis was appointed. His appointment was made in Rome from two lists of three names each, sent respectively by the priests of the Marquette diocese and the prelates of the province of Milwaukee.

Bishop Eis has shown a marked willingness to assist all who seek to enter the churchly callings, and has rendered assistance to a number of young men who aspired to the priesthood. He has also helped no less than ten deserving young women to overcome the difficulties in the road of their becoming members of the Order of St. Joseph. Withal, he is a man of modesty and reserve, yet affable and easy to approach. These are the qualities that have served to make him popular wherever he has been stationed and the most cordial relations exist between himself and every priest under his charge.

ALVA WINSLOW NICHOLS, M. D.

NICHOLS, ALVA WINSLOW, M. D. Dr. Alva Winslow Nichols, Greenville, Mich., was born in Cannon township, Kent county, this state, in 1848. His father was a school teacher and teacher of penmanship, and his grandfather, Dr. Jasen Winslow, was one of the first physicians to locate in Grand Rapids. The family is a Massachusetts family and the name one of the oldest in that state.

Dr. Nichols' early education was received in the district schools near his home and in the public schools of Grand Rapids. His grandfather being a physician, he chose the same profession, and commenced reading medicine when 15 years old. He also took up the trade of a mason, and during the summer months he worked as such, being considered a first-class workman, especially in lath work and plastering. He became a district school teacher for three winters, and in the fall of 1872 entered the University of Michigan and graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in 1874. Upon graduating he immediately went to Greenville and opened an office. Soon after locating there he espoused the cause of the "greenbackers" and later became a populist. He has been an active worker in behalf of the principles of this party, and a leading spirit in its organization.

Dr. Nichols has also engaged in journalism. He managed and published the Greenville Sentinel and Farmers' Voice from 1889 to 1893, and for ten years, from 1874 to 1884, was the Greenville correspondent for the Detroit Evening News.

Good roads has always been his hobby. It was through his efforts in this direction that for twenty miles out from Greenville, excellent gravel roads lead into the town, greatly benefiting the farmers who drive in with their farm produce, and the town itself which is the potato center of Michigan. He commenced the agitation for gravel roads in 1895, and was instrumental in raising $1,400 from the council of Greenville and $4,000 from the farmers, and the roads were built in 1895, two months after beginning.

Dr. Nichols has been a member of the Greenville school board since 1893 and is at present secretary of that body. He has taken a great interest in the affairs of the schools under his care, and in '93 he commenced the agitation for a commercial course in the public schools, organizing a movement and establishing a system that has been adopted by many of the leading cities throughout the state of Michigan—the introduction of stenography and typewriting.

In 1898, Dr. Nichols was a candidate for Congress. In 1894 was candidate for governor of the People's party, receiving 32,000 votes. This year he was elected member of the People's party national committee. He has been chairman of the State Central Committee since 1892.

Dr. Nichols is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Royal Arcanum, the Prudent Patricians of Pompeii and the Knights of the Maccabees. He is a man of strong personality, a tireless worker and progressive in every sense of the word. He has absolute faith in the principles of his political creed and sees in it the nucleus of a faith that in the next century will be a power in the land, stronger than that of any political party today.

Dr. Nichols was appointed by Governor Begole trustee of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane at Kalamazoo in 1882, serving six years, was four years member of Board of Pension Examining Surgeons for Montcalm county, and has been supervisor of the second ward of Greenville ten years.

MORRILL, ROLAND. Fruit raising in Michigan is an industry favored by the rich quality of the soil and exceptional growing conditions that has given the state a prominent place amongst the apple, peach and grape producing states of the United States. Such associations as the National Association of Nurserymen and the Michigan State Horticultural Society bring growers into close contact with each other in the exchange of views resulting from the annual and semi-annual meetings of the societies, vast benefit is derived and much is done toward the scientific methods best adapted for fruit raising and care of orchards.

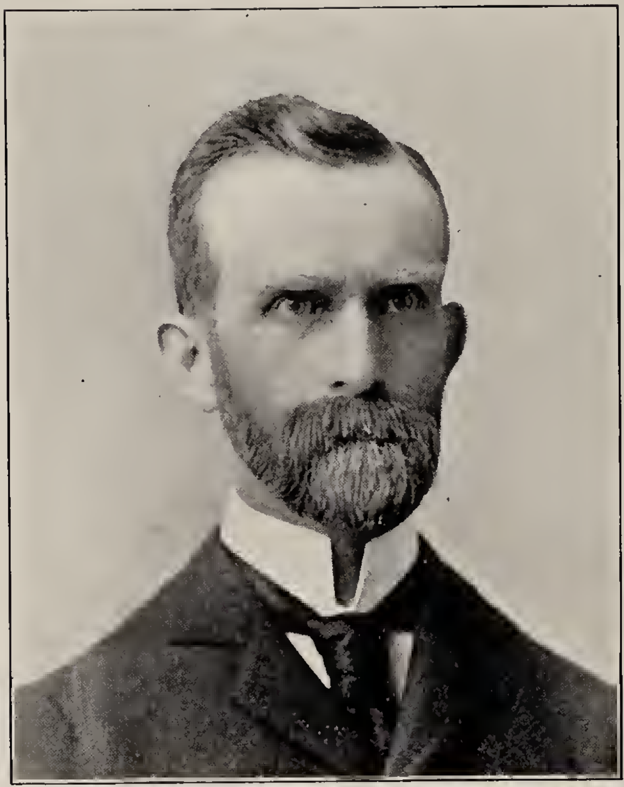
Roland Morrill, of Benton Harbor, is considered one of the highest authorities on matters relating to fruit culture as well as one of the most successful fruit growers in the State of Michigan. His farm near Benton Harbor is of 300 acres, rich and productive soil and of this he has 160 acres devoted to the raising of fruit and a nursery of young fruit trees. He is one of the largest fruit growers in the section.

Roland Morrill was born in Branch County, Michigan, November 9, 1852, and educated in the High School of Grand Rapids. His early life was full of hard knocks, as his father died before he reached his fourteenth year. The boy was left in charge of a guardian and was sent to Missouri, where he spent three long years splitting rails, cutting brushwood, digging stumps and other hard labor incidental to clearing and getting in working condition a farm in a new country. After this unprofitable employment he returned to Michigan and entered the employ of Warren H. Pearl, working on the latter's farm near Benton Harbor. By living economically a few years he was able to buy a small farm and afterwards added to the same until he now has the largest peach farm in the fruit belt. Mr. Morrill is a relative of the late Senator Justin Morrill and of Lot Morrill, the first Republican governor of Maine.

ROLAND MORRILL.

Mr. Morrill married, August 25, 1874, Miss Ella Pearl, daughter of Warren H. and Minerva Pearl, upon whose fruit farm he first learned his present business. He has two children, the son, Warren Pearl Morrill, is a graduate from Ann Arbor, class of '98, and engaged in the fruit growing business with his father.

Mr. Morrill is also a member of the firm of Morrill & Morley, manufacturers of spraying apparatuses and atomizers, and is at present one of the heaviest stockholders in the Twin City Telephone Company, of which he is also one of the organizers. In 1896 he was superintendent of the poor. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and the National Association of Nurserymen and the Michigan State Horticultural Society, of which he was president for seven years.



LOYAL EDWIN KNAPPEN.

KNAPPEN, LOYAL EDWIN. Mr. Knappen was born at Hastings, Michigan, January 27, 1854. His father was Edwin Knappen, a merchant of that place, who died a few months after his son's birth; his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah M. Nevins, is still living at Hastings. Both his parents were born in Vermont, his grandfather's family coming to that state from Connecticut, where, during the War of the Revolution, his grandfather, Rev. Mason Knappen, was born a member of Judea Society, which, with two other societies in Litchfield county, were organized into the town of Washington in honor of the then Commander-in-Chief of the American forces.

Mr. Knappen attended the Hastings schools until fifteen years of age, when he entered the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1873 with the degree of A. B., receiving the degree of M. A. in course three years later. After six months as assistant principal of the High School at Hastings, he entered the office of Hon. James A. Sweezey at Hastings as a law student, and was admitted to practice in August, 1875, becoming a partner with Mr. Sweezey and so continuing until 1878. Upon the dissolution of this co-partnership he formed a like connection with his brother, Charles M. Knappen, which continued until 1883, when he associated with Christopher H. Van Arman as Knappen & Van Arman. Removing to Grand Rapids in 1888, he entered into association with William J. Stuart, forming the law firm of Stuart, Knappen & Van Arman, which conducted offices both at Grand Rapids and Hastings until Mr. Van Arman's death in 1890, soon after which the Hastings office was closed. The firm of Stuart & Knappen continued until 1893, when the latter became a member of the firm of Taggart, Knappen & Denison, which continued six years. In 1899 he entered into partnership with Mr. George P. Wanty, under the firm name of Wanty & Knappen, this relation continuing until Mr. Wanty's accession to the Federal bench, when he associated with Jacob Kleinhans, under the name of Knappen & Kleinhans.

His firm is one of the most prominent in Western Michigan, its practice being largely in the representation of more important business interests and in the heavier litigation in the Federal and higher State courts.

Politically, Mr. Knappen is a Republican, but not a politician. He was prosecuting attorney for Barry county from 1878 to 1882, U. S. Commissioner from 1880 to 1888, was three years a member of the Hastings Board of Education and its president for one year, and after locating at Grand Rapids was assistant prosecuting attorney from 1888 to 1891. He is a member of the National and State Bar Associations, of the Grand Rapids Board of Education and of the Board of Trade of that city. Fraternally and socially, he is a member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias societies, of the Psi Upsilon college fraternity, Sons of the American Revolution, Peninsular Club and Kent Country Club, and attends the Episcopal church.

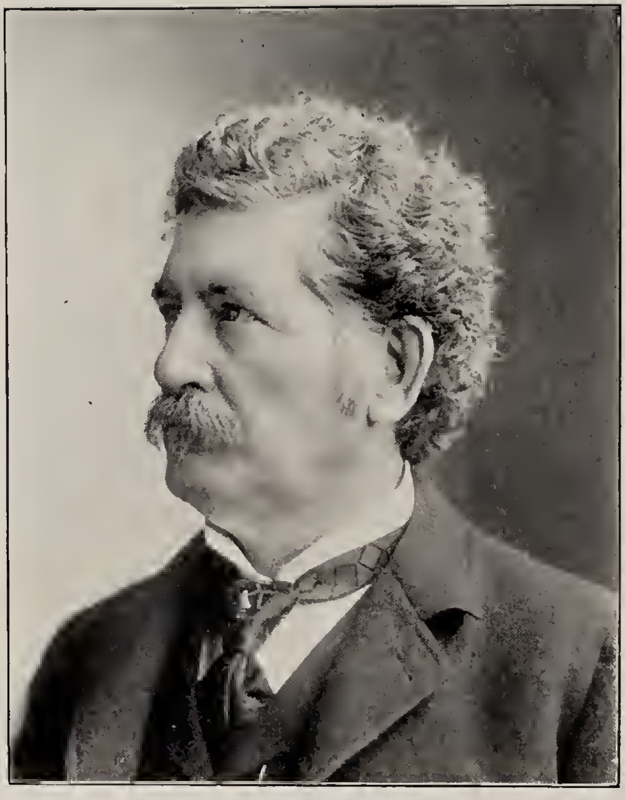
He was married in 1876 at Hastings to Miss Amelia I. Kenyon of that place. They have three children, Stuart E., practicing law with his father, Fred M., connected with the Grand Rapids Veneer Works, and Florence, a student at Vassar College.

PATRICK H. GILKEY.

GILKEY, PATRICK H. The father of Mr. Gilkey, John F., came from Chester, Vermont, and settled in Richland, Kalamazoo county, Mich., in 1830. His mother, Mary M. Lovell, a descendant of the Enos Lovell family, of Vermont, came soon after and with balance of family located at Climax, Kalamazoo county, Mich., where they were united in marriage and returned to Richland, Kalamazoo county, where Patrick H. was born, Nov. 15, 1843. The father was one of the large farmers and business men in his locality and the son had the best educational advantages that the locality then afforded, which were confined to the district school and four years at the Richland Seminary, which it may be presumed was little, if any, in advance of the average graded school of today. Before reaching his majority he took a course at the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. When twenty-one years of age, he struck out on his own account and was a farmer until 1878, a period of fourteen years. He then engaged in mercantile business at Richland village, with George M. Evers, under the firm name of Evers & Company, operating a general store and buying and selling grain and produce, also doing a private banking business. The first year's business proved lucrative and the firm then opened a branch concern at Prairieville. Later the firm became Parker & Gilkey, which continued until 1880, the firm also operating a general store at Climax, Mich. Since 1880 Mr. Gilkey has been alone in business or associated with other partners and is at the present time with J. R. Hogg, conducting a general store at Richland, and managing a four hundred acre farm near there.

For years Mr. Gilkey was the Republican leader in the part of the county in which he resides, but withdrew during the second Cleveland administration on account of its position on the tariff question. He was not formally identified with the Democratic party but disapproved of what he regarded as class legislation as advocated in the Republican platforms and carried out in the legislation by that party. He is well known throughout western Michigan as a writer in opposition to the so-called protective policy of the Republican party, having contributed many convincing articles on that subject and in the interests of the farmers. Being a large stockholder in protected industries, he, with his pen, took up the interest of the farmer, which brought replies from nearly every State in the Union. In 1896 he was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Third Congressional District, but withdrew in favor of Albert M. Todd, who was elected.

Mr. Gilkey has extended business connections other than farming and mercantile, both at home and further west. He is a stockholder in the following named enterprises: Borden Paper Co., Otsego, Kalamazoo National Bank, Kalamazoo Paper Co., Union Bank of Richland, Lovell State Bank, Monticello, Iowa; City Bank of Lowell, Mich.; National Bank of the Republic, Chicago, Ill. His lodge connections are Masonic including the Masonic degrees. Miss Della F. Parker of Richland became Mrs. Gilkey in 1869. They have a daughter and a son: Mary L., wife of Leon M. Jones, of Spokane, Wash., and Harold P., at home.



MARK SPENCER BREWER.

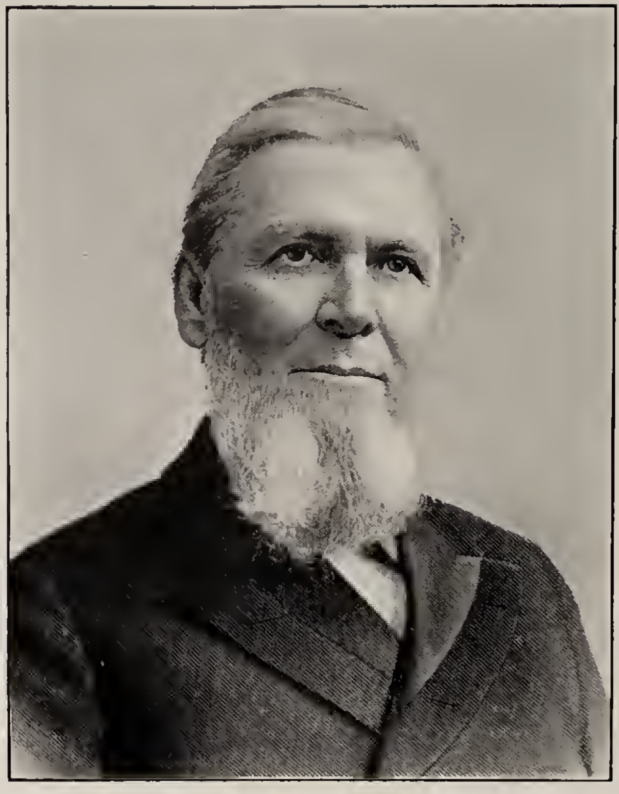
BREWER, MARK SPENCER. The poet has written "There is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we may." It is not venturing too much to say that Mr. Brewer's preference would have been for a quiet, domestic life, serving his neighbors and fellow-citizens uprightly, in a business and professional way. But the Fates seem to have decreed otherwise. Mr. Brewer seems to have been cut out for official service and the people of Michigan will be equally glad and proud that the pattern was not spoiled in the making. In spite of himself, Mr. Brewer has been kept almost continuously in the public service since he reached the age of manhood. Born in the township of Addison, Oakland county, Michigan, on October 22, 1837, he worked upon his father's farm until he was nineteen years of age, receiving his early education at the local schools and at the academies at Romeo and Oxford, before the development of the local high schools in Michigan. He studied law at Pontiac with the late Governor Moses Wisner and the late Judge M. E. Crofoot, and was admitted to the bar in 1864 at Pontiac, where he has since practiced his profession, except when employed in the public service. In 1866 he was elected Circuit Court Commissioner for Oakland county, and re-elected in 1868, and was at the same time city attorney of Pontiac. In 1872 he was elected to the State Senate and although one of the younger members, he held a leading position in that body, serving through the regular session of 1873 and the special session of 1874. In 1876 he was elected to Congress and was re-elected in 1878. He served four years as consul-general at Berlin, Germany, 1881-1885. In 1886 he again entered the Congressional race and was elected, and re-elected in 1888, declining a renomination in 1890. Mr. Brewer's career in Congress cannot here be sketched in detail. A Southern member had this to say of him in 1888: "I hear that Brewer is having a hard fight up in Michigan and that he is running against a big bank account. All I have to say is this, that as the Republicans are to have the next House anyway, the voters of his district will make a big mistake if they do not return him." In 1898 Mr. Brewer, without solicitation on his part, was appointed a member of the United States Civil Service Commission, the duties of which require his attendance at Washington, although his residence proper is still at Pontiac, Michigan. He was formerly a director of the Pontiac National Bank and was treasurer of the Building Commission having in charge the erection of the Eastern Michigan Asylum for the Insane. He was a delegate at large from Michigan to the National Republican Convention in 1896, and as a member of the Committee on Resolutions he helped frame the platform adopted at that convention. A local paper, when Mr. Brewer was candidate for Congress in 1886, said of him, "In Oakland county, where Mr. Brewer has lived from birth, he is held in the highest confidence and esteem by men of all political parties. He has been a staunch Republican and always deeply interested in the affairs of the country and his state. His record in Congress was such as to commend him to his constituents as he labored earnestly in their behalf." Mr. Brewer is a forcible, clear and logical public speaker, and has taken a prominent part upon the stump of Michigan and other states in every political campaign (save one, when he was abroad), since 1862. Mr. Brewer's present wife, to whom he was married December 26, 1889, was formerly Miss Louise B. Parker, daughter of Abiram Parker, president of the Commercial Bank of Pontiac. They have no children.

FISHER, SPENCER O. Hillsdale county although a strong Republican locality, yet produces some Democrats, of which Mr. Fisher is an example, with T. E. Tarsney, a former colleague in Congress. Mr. Fisher was born in Camden, Hillsdale county, February 3rd, 1843. His primary school training was supplemented by a year at Albion College and a like term at Hillsdale College. He began his business career, peddling milk, was next porter in a general store at $5 per week, then partner in same line and next a railroad contractor on the line between Hillsdale and Ypsilanti, in which he credited up some $30,000 to the good. This was practically his start in life and he bought pine lands near Bay City and built a sawmill and was thus the founder of Fisherville. While a resident of Hillsdale, though a young man of twenty-five, he served a term as alderman. Becoming a resident of West Bay City he has filled the positions of alderman and mayor and has been a member of the school board twenty- one years and president of the Sage library board, having been appointed by H. W. Sage, the founder of said library, six years and trustee sixteen years. As mayor and alderman he made a record by his efforts for retrenchment, aiming to get the city departments on a basis similar to that on which he conducted his own business. In 1884 Mr. Fisher was elected to Congress from the Tenth District, and was reelected in 1886, but defeated by about 100 votes for a third term in 1888, he not having been able, through illness, to make a thorough canvass of his district. Mr. Fisher applied business methods in his Congressional career, rather than oratory, although he has the faculty of presenting his views in a clear, concise manner when occasion calls. He has been spoken of as the best Congressman the Tenth District ever had. During his service he secured the erection of the new government building at Bay City and also the holding of terms of the United States Court there. In 1894 Mr. Fisher was the Democratic candidate for Governor, but was unsuccessful. Although having large banking interests and having been president of the State Bankers' Association, Mr. Fisher has been pronounced in favor of the so-called free silver doctrine. He is a stockholder and director in the Lumbermen's State Bank of West Bay City, which he organized and of which he was president for 25 years.

SPENCER O. FISHER.

Mr. Fisher was vice-president of the Michigan Sugar Beet Company its first year and in 1899 closed out his interest and organized in one day the West Bay City Sugar Company, capitalized at $200,000, of which he became president. The plant did not start until late in the fall of 1899, but the company produced that year 4,000,000 pounds of sugar. He was an active promoter of the first coal company at Sebewaing (of which he is secretary and a director), which has developed the growing coal mining interests of the Saginaw Valley. He is president and general manager of the Michigan Land & Lumber Company, and of the Morgan Lumber Company, owners of standing pine timber in the Georgian Bay District of Ontario, estimated to cut 150,000,000 feet of lumber.

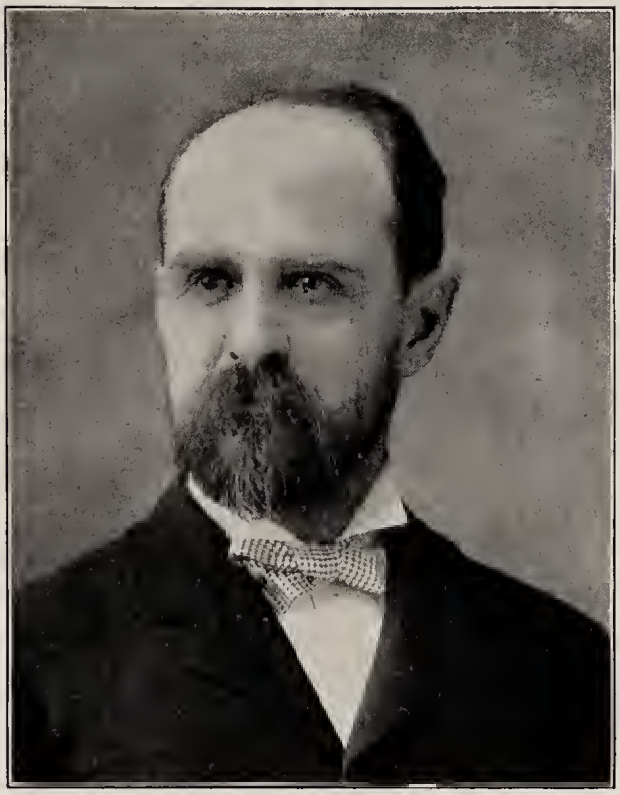
Mr. Fisher, with his family, attends the Presbyterian church. His wife, to whom he was married at Hillsdale, Mich., in 1867, was formerly Miss Kate H. Crane. Their family consists of three daughters, the eldest of whom, Grace, is the wife of Floyd A. Goodwin, proprietor of the Frazer House at Bay City. The other two daughters, Nellie and Kate, reside at home.



DANIEL HARVEY BALL.

BALL, DAN HARVEY. Although not Michigan born, Mr. Ball escaped being a native of this state by only a few months, having been born at Sempronius, N. Y., Jan. 15th, 1836, the family coming to Michigan in the spring of that year. They settled on a farm in the township of Webster, Washtenaw county, where the life of Dan H. was passed until his sixteenth year. The father died in 1852, the family removing to Albion to avail themselves of the better educational facilities there, than the country schools afforded. After a year at Albion College, Mr. Ball took up the profession of teacher, teaching during the winter months and doing farm work in summer for several years, the family in the meantime having returned to the farm in Webster. In 1856 he entered the literary department of the University, but lacking the necessary means to complete the course, he resumed the teacher's gown, teaching at Hamburg, Michigan, and for a year or two in Illinois. In 1860 he entered the law department of the University, but family and business considerations compelled him to change his plans the following spring. The family resources were invested in a half interest in a grocery and provision store at Marquette, under the management of a brother, and by the death of the brother, the necessity forced itself upon Mr. Ball to go there and assume the management, in order, if possible, to save the family interests. He bought out the other partner and after a year's hard work disposed of the business with a ledger balance showing but a small margin on the profit side. He had already made a beginning in law practice and it was his intention to open an office, but he was lured into the newspaper field. For two years he was part owner and editor of the Lake Superior News and later the Lake Superior Journal. He conducted his newspaper operations until 1864, when he sold out and commenced the practice of law. After two years at Marquette he removed to Houghton, which at that time seemed the more promising field. He there entered into a partnership with James B. Ross which continued until 1870, where a good practice was established, when Mr. Ball returned to Marquette, where he has since resided, with all the business that he could attend to. The present firm is Ball & Ball, the junior member being a son, James Everett Ball. The firm stands at the head of a profession in a district, the large mining interests of which demand the highest grade of legal ability. Mr. Ball was Register of the United States Land Office at Marquette from 1862 to 1865 and prosecuting attorney of Marquette county, 1864-5. Miss Emma E. Everett, daughter of Philo M. Everett, of Marquette, became Mrs. Ball May 2, 1863. They have five children, including the junior partner of the law firm. Emily M. is the wife of Attorney Clarence M. Smith at Redlands, Cal., and Mabel E. is the wife of Attorney Walter B. Hill, of East Liverpool, O.; George E. is second lieutenant, Twenty-first Infantry, U. S. A., at present engaged in the campaign in the Philippines, and Helen Grace is the wife of John G. Stone, a young lawyer of Grand Rapids, son of Judge Stone, of Marquette.

MASON, RICHARD. The city of Gladstone, the Lake Michigan port of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railway (called for short the "Soo Line"), was founded by Mr. Mason, whose energy and persistence finally succeeded in spite of many difficulties, in convincing those interested of the necessity for this link of their enterprise. The father of Mr. Mason came to America from England in 1828. He was a machinist by trade and was employed in the construction of the second steamboat built in this country, at some point on the Connecticut river. He came to Spring Lake, Michigan, in 1837, where he built the second sawmill at the mouth of the Grand River, the first having been built by the Rev. Mr. Ferry, whose name is historically associated with the locality. The mills were steam mills of about six-horse power. The younger Mason was born in a log cabin at Spring Lake, May 30, 1842, and his first schooling was in a log school house in a school taught by his aunt. The father having removed to Chicago in 1848, the son attended school there and in 1857 was sent to school at Evanston (near Chicago) and in 1858 to a business school in Chicago. The elder Mason having in 1852, bought what was known as the "Steam Mill" on Baie de Noquet (popularly Bay de Noc), the son began the business of life there, as a bookkeeper. In 1864 the father resumed business in Chicago with the son as a partner, closing out in 1868 by reason of the son's illness. The father died in 1870 and the son resumed the manufacture of lumber at the mill (then called Masonville) but closing out by reason of the panic in 1873, which made the work unprofitable. He then read law for several years but never applied for admission to the bar. When the Soo Line was built in 1887, Mr. Mason resumed the lumber business in connection with C. N. Davis of Chicago, at Saunders' Point, the site of the present city of Gladstone, continuing the manufacture until the panic of 1893 once more interrupted the business.


HON. RICHARD MASON.

As the founder of the young city of Gladstone, Mr. Mason was elected Mayor in 1892 and again in 1894. In November, 1894, he was elected a member of the State Senate, by a majority of some 2,500, in a district which by an adroit territorial arrangement, a previous Democratic legislature had thought to make solidly their way. He was re-elected in 1896 by about 1,000 better than his previous majority, notwithstanding the cry raised against him that he was a "corporation man" and an enemy of the people, because he demanded justice for the pioneer railroads of the Upper Peninsula as well as for everyone else. As a senator, Mr. Mason was not among the friends of the so-called Atkinson bill, which he regarded as radical and unconstitutional, a view which he believes the sincere men who favored that measure will in time come to share with him. He did, however, favor a commission similar to the present tax commission, charged with the duty of enquiring into the whole subject of taxation and reporting to a subsequent legislature. He also favored the repeal of special charters and placing all corporations under general laws. Senator Mason wishes particularly to be remembered as the author of the amendment to the tax laws which makes it impossible for a tax title shark to take a man's home on a tax title.

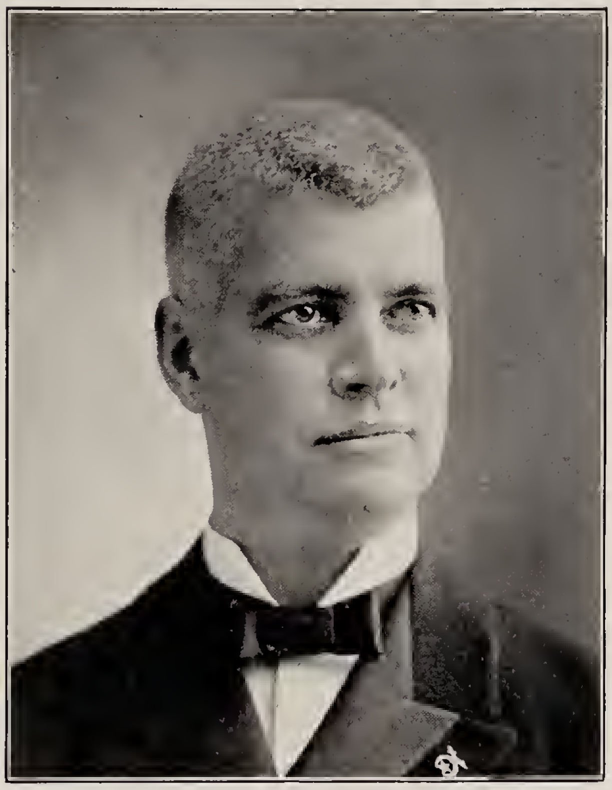
JAMES RUSSELL.

RUSSELL, JAMES. The first daily newspaper in the Upper Peninsula owes its paternity to Mr. James Russell. Born at Hartford, Wis., January 23rd, 1849, the son of Francis T. Russell, a farmer, his early education was received in the public schools of Hartford Village and at Mankato, Minn., to which his parents removed. Here he received his first introduction to the printer's art, beginning at the bottom round of the ladder, as an apprentice. He returned to his school work, however, passing through the High School at Mankato, and after teaching a couple of years, entered the State University at Madison, Wis. His star of destiny, however, seemed to point to the field of journalism, and in 1871 he left the University before graduating, to take a position on the Fond du Lac (Wis.) Journal, of which his uncle was part owner. In 1873, with T. F. Strong as partner, he purchased the paper, which under the new management started on a new career, trebling its business. Mr. Russell continued this connection until 1880, when he disposed of his interest and established the "North Star" at Marinette, Wis. But he was adapted to a broader field, and quite naturally the place did not suit him. He sold out the following June and went to Marquette to take charge of the Mining Journal, then a weekly and the oldest paper in the Upper Peninsula, having been established by A. P. Swineford, who was still its owner. Within a year Mr. Russell purchased an interest in the paper in connection with Mr. A. Hornstein and two years later the Daily Mining Journal was launched, with Mr. Russell as managing editor. In 1885 Mr. Swineford was appointed Governor of Alaska, and went to that territory to assume the duties of the office. In 1888 the Swineford interest was purchased by Mr. J. M. Longyear and the "Mining Journal Company, Limited," was formed to carry on the business, Mr. Russell continuing (as he still continues) in charge of the paper, during all these changes.

Mr. Russell held the office of postmaster at Marquette during the first Cleveland administration, and during his term the free delivery system was instituted there, it being the first city in the Upper Peninsula to be given the service. Until 1898 he had affiliated with the Democratic party, though not fully in sympathy with its policies, but he now ranks as a Republican, but one of pronounced independence in his views, and a vigorous opponent of machine rule and bossism. He was appointed Commissioner of Mineral Statistics by Gov. Pingree in April, 1899. While at Fond du Lac he was clerk in the Fond du Lac County Court. He is now serving as member and president of the Board of Light and Power Commissioners of Marquette, in charge of the city's lighting plant. He served as a member of the Water Board for seven years, during which the water system now in use was brought to its present state of perfection. He also served as Supervisor of his ward. His official record, therefore, runs through ward, city, county, state and national service.

Mr. Russell is connected with several fraternal organizations and is Exalted Ruler of Marquette Lodge, 405, B. P. O. E. (Elks).

Miss Katherine Riley, daughter of Mr. E. and Mrs. Bessie Riley, of Fond du Lac, became Mrs. Russell in 1878. Their children are Frank, now in charge of the repertorial work of the paper at Ishpeming and Negaunee, and Fannie, Edith and Mabel, at home.



LOU B. WINSOR.

WINSOR, LOU B. Having been an enthusiastic member of the Masonic fraternity, Mr. Winsor's record in that behalf commands the greater prominence. Now an attorney-at-law at Reed City, Mr. Winsor was born in Providence, R. I., January 24, 1858, came to Michigan in March, 1863, with his parents, who located in Hillsdale, graduated from Hillsdale College in June, 1877, went to the University of Michigan in the fall of 1877, taking a law course and graduating in 1879, then went to Port Austin, Mich., and entered the law office of Winsor & Snover as a clerk, remaining there until November, 1880, when he went to Reed City and formed a law partnership with Ransom Cooper under the firm name of Cooper & Winsor, which continued until 1888, since which time he has continued in business there alone. He held the office of City Attorney of Reed City from 1881 to 1892, twelve years; City Clerk, 1884 to 1892, nine years; Judge of Probate of Osceola county four years, from 1893 to '97. He was married at Reed City, September 16, 1886, to Miss Emma Adams, Carl Webb, an infant, being their only offspring. Mr. Winsor received the Blue Lodge Degrees (Masonic) in Reed City Lodge, No. 361, in the summer of 1881, was made a Royal Arch Mason February 22, 1882, in Big Rapids Chapter, No. 52, Royal and Select Master, February 26, 1889, in King Solomon Council, No. 25; Royal and Select Master at Big Rapids, Knights Templar and Knight of Malta, April 11th, 1882, in Pilgrim Commandery, No. 23, Big Rapids; Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, 32d Degree, February 12, 1885, in DeWitt Clinton Consistory at Grand Rapids; Noble of the Mystic Shrine, February 10, 1886, in Saladin Temple, Grand Rapids. He received the 33d Degree September 20, 1898, at Cincinnati, Ohio. He has been the recipient of the highest official honors that the fraternity can bestow. Having passed the chairs of the local bodies, he was in 1896 elected Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Michigan, and a year later, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. He was one of the charter members of Saladin Temple at Grand Rapids in 1886, was elected First Ceremonial Master and promoted each year up to the position of Potentate in 1893 and in 1900 was elected Imperial Potentate at Washington. Mr. Winsor's Masonic record is one of which any man may be proud and the honors which have come to him are due to his excessive zeal in the order. From the time of his first receiving light in Masonry he became an active and enthusiastic worker and his brethren, recognizing his abilities, were lavish in showering upon him all the official gifts in their power, and in every position to which he has been called he has displayed a remarkable ability that has constantly won for him deserved promotion.

Mr. Winsor traces his descent back over four hundred years, to Lord Edward Windsor of Windsor Castle, England, whose great grandson, Robert Windsor, was in 1520 honored by Henry VIII. His father, James W. Winsor, and mother, Ann Chilson, were residents of Providence, the father being in direct descent from Joshua Winsor (descended as above), who came from England in 1637 and settled in Providence. After coming to this country the "d" was left out of the name. Samuel Winsor, son of Joshua, married Mercy Williams, a daughter of Roger Williams, and Mr. Lou B. Winsor is seventh in descent from this union.

In connection with his legal business, Mr. Winsor conducts an insurance, real estate and loan office at Reed City.

ROBERT HUGH SHIELDS.

SHIELDS, ROBERT HUGH. Although the name of Mr. Shields has an Irish flavor, he is of Scotch parentage, his father, James Shields, having come to the Michigan Copper District in 1857, from Kilmarnock, Scotland. The son, Robert H., was born at Hancock, May 22nd, 1861. His early youth was passed at the local schools and when eleven years old he went to work washing copper at the Franklin Stamp Mill at $12 per month, being there employed for two years. He then resumed his school studies until he was eighteen, when he secured a first grade teacher's certificate and taught at the Ripley school for five years. During the summer vacations he attended the Valparaiso, Ind., Normal School, and was one summer at the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Detroit, from which he graduated in 1883. With this thorough equipment for a successful business career, he entered the field of journalism and established the "Copper Journal," of which he was editor and proprietor. He was also correspondent of the Marquette Mining Journal, being their first correspondent in the copper country. Afterwards he became clerk of the Centennial Copper Mining Company, and in 1892, while thus employed, he was elected County Clerk of Houghton county on the Republican ticket, entering upon the duties of the office January 1st, 1893. He was re-elected in 1894 and again in 1896, and during his term was tendered the position of clerk of the newly organized Arcadian Mine in Houghton county. Mr. Shields enjoys the distinction of having received the largest vote cast for any candidate in Houghton county, and upon his retirement from the office of County Clerk, the Republican county convention held in August, 1898, "in consideration of his long term of service to the county and of his efficient and faithful work" unanimously tendered to Mr. Shields a hearty vote of thanks. He served out his term as County Clerk, closing with January 1, 1899, when he at once entered upon his new duties, giving his whole time and attention in looking after the financial and office work of the above named company.

Mr. Shields' fraternal connections are Masonic, including the Knights Templar and Mystic Shrine Degrees, Knights of Pythias and Elks. Miss Carrie K. Merton, daughter of James Merton, of Calumet, became Mrs. Shields in 1893. They have three children, two daughters and a son—Marion, Dorothy and Nathan.

BURROWS, HON. JULIUS C. Mr. Burrows first came before the people of Michigan in a public way as a young lawyer at Kalamazoo in 1861. The breaking out of the war broke up his immediate plans as to practice and he raised a company, of which he became Captain, which was attached to the 17th Michigan Infantry. Reared in the atmosphere of the Western Reserve in Ohio, which was strongly anti-slavery in sentiment, Mr. Burrows the more readily enlisted in a struggle which by the logic of necessity (whether so recognized at the time or not) involved the opposites of freedom and slavery.

Mr. Burrows was born, of Connecticut parents, in Erie county, Pa., January 9th, 1837, the family removing in 1850 to Ashtabula county, Ohio. He was the youngest of a family of eight children, seven of whom were boys. He began the battle of life as a teacher at the age of sixteen. Later he attended the Kingsville Academy, cooking his own food and doing chores at the institution, to pay his tuition. In the fall of 1856 he was made principal of a female seminary at Madison, Ohio, and at the age of nineteen found a wife in the person of one of his pupils, Miss Jennie Hibbard. In the fall of 1858 he became principal of the Union School at Jefferson, Ashtabula county, and during his service there he took up the study of law, which had been his ambition, and was admitted to practice in 1859. In 1860 he came to Michigan with his wife and infant daughter and took charge of a seminary at Richland, Kalamazoo county, from whence he removed to the then village of Kalamazoo.

Capt. Burrows was summoned from the field in the fall of 1863 by the illness of his wife, who died in August, 1864. His voice and efforts were, however, effectively employed in home work in measures necessary in the prosecution of the war. He resumed the practice of law at Kalamazoo and was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1866 and again in 1868. He was a law partner with Henry F. Severans, now U. S. Circuit Judge, from 1868 to 1872, the firm being the leading one in Southwestern Michigan. In the last named year Mr. Burrows was elected to Congress and his subsequent history cannot be separated from that of the state and nation. He was defeated for re-election in 1874 and resumed his professional relations with Judge Severans. He was again elected in 1878 and 1880, but defeated by a narrow margin in 1882. He was again returned in 1884 and at each subsequent election up to and including 1894, making six consecutive elections, and in all nine terms in Congress, resigning his last term, however, to accept a seat in the U. S. Senate. At the legislative session of 1895 he was elected to the U. S. Senate in place of Senator Stockbridge, deceased, and again elected for the full term in 1899. During the intervals of his Congressional service Mr. Burrows was tendered several flattering appointments, which he declined.

HON. JULIUS C. BURROWS.

During his service in the lower house of Congress, Mr. Burrows was the acknowledged parliamentarian of the body and was frequently called temporarily to the chair, and twice elected speaker pro tem. His rank as a speaker, both on the stump and in the forum, is the distinguishing fact in his public life. His party has no more effective advocate in its political campaigns and in behalf of its partisan measures in Congress. It seems hardly necessary to say that Mr. Burrows' politics is of the stalwart Republican order. His religious connection is Congregational. In 1865 Mr. Burrows took a second wife in the person of Miss Francis S. Peck, daughter of Horace B. Peck, of Kalamazoo. No children have been born to this marriage.

JAMES WEBB LONG.

LONG, JAMES WEBB. Major Long is at present inspector and store keeper at the U. S. Signal Service headquarters at Washington, to which position he was appointed June 20th, 1898. If this position is a soft place, Major Long his certainly earned it by a varied and faithful service. The Longs were originally of Scotch-Irish descent. The grandfather of Major Long, Hon. John Long, was a member of Congress during the Jacksonian Presidency, 1827-35. His father was a graduate of the West Point Military Academy and was a lieutenant in the regular army. His mother, Phoebe Ann Fitch, was a descendant of the Fitch family of Connecticut. Major Long was born at Hillsborough, N. C., June 20th, 1840, and his early boyhood was passed at different points to which his father was assigned for duty. The father was stationed at Detroit in 1844 until his death in 1846, during which time the son attended school and later at Buffalo, N. Y., until 1853. He then returned to the home of his grandparents in North Carolina, when he graduated from the Ashboro Collegiate Institute in 1858. During his collegiate course he had experience in newspaper work and subsequently worked for a year in a store. In 1859 he became city editor of the Commercial Advertiser at Buffalo and accompanied the Prince of Wales party in their tour of the country. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the army (regular) August 5, 1861 and served during the Civil War, during the same time acting as correspondent of a Buffalo paper. He saw a varied military service. He was wounded three times at the battle of Gaines Mill, the most serious being a face wound, the effects of which incapacitated him for active service, although preferring this to detached service on which he was mostly engaged when able to do duty at all, up to the time of his resignation December 31st, 1870. During his service he rose to the rank of Major and was for a time in command of his regiment. In 1869 he was assigned to duty as Indian Agent at Detroit and in this capacity he perfected the selection of lands for the Indians of Michigan, thus throwing open to settlement and taxation vast tracts of land in Isabella, Oceana, Mason, Grand Traverse, Leelanaw and Chippewa counties.

After his retirement from the army, Major Long removed to Mount Pleasant, Mich., and engaged in the drug and newspaper business. He was for thirteen years publisher of the Mount Pleasant Times and also the Register at Farwell. His journalistic record has been recognized by his election as vice-president of the West Michigan Press Association and service on its executive committee. He is a well known writer, as well as musical composer. In 1885 he was assistant engrossing and enrolling clerk in the House of Representatives in Lansing.

In 1885 Major Long was appointed Adjutant of the Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids, by Governor Alger and removed to Grand Rapids, serving in that capacity until he retired in 1898, for political reasons. He is a charter member of G. A. R. Post No. 250, of Mount Pleasant and of the U. V. U. (Union Veterans' Union) No. 26, of Grand Rapids. He was department commander of the Michigan U. V. U., and first deputy national commander of the same organization for one term. He was married in 1867 to Miss Annie Graves, a daughter of Judge Lorenzo Graves, of Warsaw, Ky. They have one child living, a daughter, Miss Annie Fitch Long.

MORGANS, WILLIAM H. One of Pontiac's most successful and enterprising business men and one that has the confidence of not only the people of the place where he and his estimable family for the past twenty years have lived, but in nearly every city of importance in the Union is the name of William H. Morgans known and respected, both in a business and social way. His career has been one that anyone might feel proud of. Born of inventive ancestors, his mother's father being the inventor of the first scale beam ever used in New York City. "Will," as everyone calls him at home, was born in New York City Oct. 5, 1844, and begun his rudimental education, all he acquired, in public schools in New York City. His mechanical education he began at the age of eleven years as an apprentice to a sail maker. His loyalty to the Union took him away from his home at the age of sixteen, when he served in the First New York Independent Battalion, or better known as the "lost children." On his discharge he reenlisted in the Eighth New York Cavalry. He belonged to the third division of the Army of the Potomac and took part in the siege of Yorktown and was in at the surrender. From there under Gen. Foster in Gen. Keys' corps he was active in the siege of Melburn, North Carolina; from there to Hilton Head, South Carolina, and joined Gen. Hunter the following summer; under Gen. Gilmore participated in the siege and capture of Morris Island; the following winter, while holding rank of Sergeant was discharged and gained more honors by the bravery he displayed at Kenasaw Mountain and Atlanta with Gen. Sherman on his march to the sea; he was captured at Milledgeville, Georgia; was taken to Florence Prison, from there to Richmond, where he was paroled and was discharged in June '65. His public life has been commendable to the people who have supported him. He has represented the first ward as alderman two terms, been member of the fire department as assistant chief so many years that no one can remember. He has been one of the most efficient members of the board of public works. His business affairs have been conducted on the same lines. In 1880 he was made superintendent of the Medbury Gas Company and in 1896 was made, without any solicitation on his part, general manager, and he now by his efforts owns the same. He is a Republican in politics and his maiden order, Odd Fellows, followed with Masons and a member of the Oakland Chapter, No. 5, and Pontiac Commandery, No. 2. Is Major 4th Battalion of the Uniform Rank, K. of P.; is a Maccabee; Past Commander Dick Richardson Post, G. A. R.; has walked on the burning sands alongside of his brother Shriners, and is also a Knight of the Kohrassan; director State Home Acquatic Club and a member of the Episcopal church.

WILLIAM H. MORGANS.

No person could be more devoted to his family and his wife, the daughter of James A. Cole, of Detroit, has been his helpmate and assisted him through all his business career. Four children have blessed their union, "Morgie" Morgan, Mrs. Ed. Morrill of Chicago, Florence E., his secretary, and Annie A.

AMOS S. MUSSELMAN.

MUSSELMAN, AMOS S. Mr. Musselman is of that good, sturdy stock known as "Pennsylvania Dutch," whose ancestors flying from religious persecution some two hundred years ago took refuge in the land of William Penn. His parents, upon their marriage, settled upon a farm eight miles from Gettysburg, Pa., where Amos S. was born Oct. 19th, 1857.

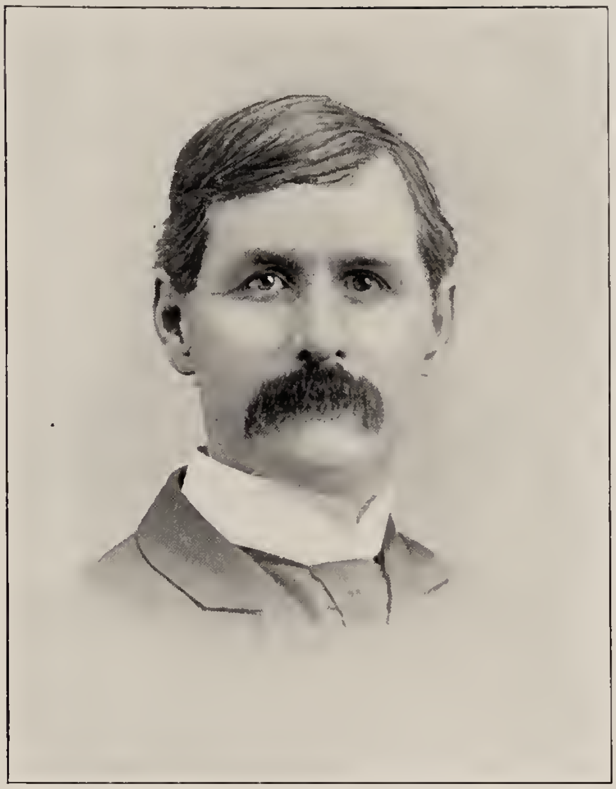
He attended common school until 15 years of age, then entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, where he pursued the classical course for three years. The death of his father compelled him to return home and assume management of the estate. After two years he resumed his studies at college. He had aspired to professional life, but the panic of 1873, sweeping away all his inheritance from the estate of his parents, which he had invested in an enterprise at York, Pa., his plans were perforce changed and he entered Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1875. He took the entire commercial course and was so proficient on graduating that he was engaged to teach in the banking and business departments of the institution. In October, 1876, he came to Grand Rapids and accepted a position with the firm of Graff & McSkimmin, jobbers of teas, coffees and spices, representing Mr. Peter Graff, whose entire time was engrossed by his milling interests. The firm subsequently purchased the wholesale grocery establishment of Samuel Fox & Co., and Mr. Musselman remained with the house until January, 1879, when he resigned to take the position of bookkeeper with Hibbard & Graff, at that time the leading flour millers of the city. On the failure of this firm in February, 1881, Mr. Musselman decided to embark in the wholesale grocery business and in June of that year the firm of Fox, Musselman & Loveridge, composed of James Fox, Amos S. Musselman and L. L. Loveridge, opened for business. This co-partnership continued for five years, when Mr. Musselman purchased the interests of his partners and formed a copartnership with Wm. Widdicomb, under the style of Amos S. Musselman & Co. Three years later the firm name was changed to Musselman & Widdicomb. In February, 1893, Mr. Widdicomb retired from the business and the firm was succeeded by a corporation with a paid in capital stock of $70,000, of which Mr. Musselman was the president and general manager.

Mr. Musselman is president of the Grand Rapids Board of Trade, of which he was a charter member. His other connections include banking, telephone and trust companies, manufacturing, membership in state and national wholesale grocers' associations, etc. He was president of the Lincoln Club for some time, president of the Kent County Sunday School Association and of the Grand Rapids Sunday School Union. As chairman of the committee on Statistics of the Board of Trade, he prepared the manufacturing statistics for the city for the general census of 1890. This duty was discharged so acceptably as to win for him the encomiums of the Census Department.

In religion Mr. Musselman is a Presbyterian and a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Grand Rapids. For four years he was an elder and trustee in Immanuel Presbyterian Church, of which he was practically the founder. He contributes one-tenth of his income to religious and charitable purposes. He is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Peninsular and Kent County Golf Clubs.

Such is the career, briefly told, of a gentleman whose qualities of mind and heart and whose judgment and perseverance have made him respected and successful to a degree which many an older man might envy.

DODDS, PETER FABIAN. If similarity of choice be deemed evidence, a tendency to the law as a profession would seem to run in the Dodds family, as Judge Dodds is one of four brothers to adopt the legal profession, the other three being F. H., in practice in Mount Pleasant; Wm. L., who died in 1894, and George E., a resident of Colorado. The parents, John and Catherine (Hoy) Dodds, were emigrants from Ireland, first settling in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where Peter F. was born January 4th, 1849. Coming to Michigan in 1866, they located in Isabella county, the future judge being then seventeen years of age. His education had been but primary, but when nineteen he began teaching a country school, being thus engaged most of the time until 1874, his actual service agregating 57 months. Being an earnest, ambitious young man, his leisure hours were devoted to study so that he was enabled to enter the State Normal School as an advanced student, graduating therefrom with the full English course in 1874. Not satisfied with the prestige which the diploma from that institution gave, he pursued higher collegiate studies under the tutelage of the faculty of Olivet College. He was a member of its graduating class in 1882, receiving the degree of A. B., which was followed later by the degree of A. M. His collegiate studies were pursued purely as a mental discipline, he having previously been admitted to the bar in active practice. His industry is shown by the fact that his legal studies were pursued concurrently with his educational work so that he was admitted to practice in Ithaca in 1875 and began his professional career under very favorable circumstances. Hon. Isaac A. Fancher was a practicing attorney at Mt. Pleasant and a leading member of the bar of Isabella county. He had been a member of the House of Representatives in 1873 and was elected to the State Senate in 1875, serving with distinction in both bodies. Recognizing the ability of Mr. Dodds, he proposed a partnership. Such a proposal coming from a man of Mr. Fancher's standing was equally complimentary and advantageous and was readily accepted. The connection brought Mr. Dodds into contact with a most desirable class of clients and at once gave him a standing before the public. On Mr. Fancher's removal to Detroit in 1880, F. H. Dodds took his place as a member of the firm. Though not an office seeker, Judge Dodds was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Isabella county in 1880, serving one term and making an enviable record, but declining re-election. In 1893 he was elected Judge of the Twenty-first Judicial Circuit, taking his place on the bench on the first of January following. No better testimony could be given as to the acceptable manner in which he discharged its duties than the fact of his re-election in 1899, for the further term of six years. He has been a member of the county board of School Examiners and has always taken a lively interest in the education of the rising generation. He is a pleasant and social gentleman and is much regarded in Masonic circles, in which he is prominent. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and Royal Arcanum. Soon after his admission to the bar he was married (April 20, 1876), to Miss Minnie E. Bouton, daughter of Henry S. and Cornelia Bouton, formerly of Homer, Calhoun county. They have one son, Fabian Bouton Dodds.


PETER FABIAN DODDS.

J. WIGHT GIDDINGS.

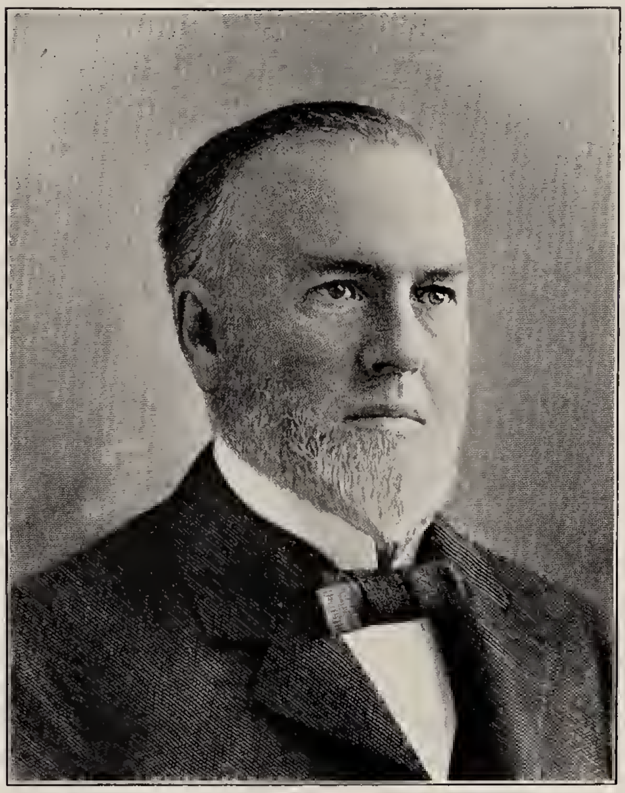
GIDDINGS, J. WIGHT. An ex-member of the Senate and ex-Lieutenant Governor of the State, Mr. Giddings at present fills the several roles of attorney-at-law, judge, and popular lecturer. He was born at Romeo, Sept. 27, 1858, and received his education there, up to the age of 17, when he took the freshman year at Oberlin College (Ohio), and in 1878 entered Amherst (Mass.) College for the classical course. He left college in his senior year, and in 1880 entered the legal department of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at Chicago. He went in as a student and read law, doing clerical work without salary in consideration of the advantages which the situation offered. He continued in this connection until 1882, when he removed to Cadillac, his present residence, and bought the Cadillac News, a Republican weekly paper, of which he was editor and proprietor until 1887, when he sold out the plant. He continued his law studies and was admitted to practice in 1886 before Judge S. S. Fallass, judge of the Twenty-eighth judicial circuit. After retiring from his newspaper enterprise he began the practice of law in company with S. J. Wall, of Cadillac, and with him built up an extensive practice in Northern Michigan. Two years later he was in partnership with E. E. Haskins, which continued until 1889, since which time he has been in practice alone. Mr. Giddings was elected a member of the State Senate in 1886 and re-elected in 1888. In 1892 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State, being second on the ticket with John T. Rich, who was then elected Governor for his first term. In 1896 he was elected Judge of the Recorder's Court of Cadillac for the term of six years. He has served on the Board of Education of Cadillac for seven years, and was chairman of the Republican State Convention in 1896.

Mr. Giddings is direct in descent from Robert Giddings, who came from England in 1637 and settled at Ipswich, Mass. His father was M. A. Giddings, his grandfather bearing the same name with himself. His mother, Caroline Beekman, was of the Van Beekman family of New York City.

He is a member of the Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, and was for a year Chancellor Commander of Cadillac Lodge, No. 46, of that order. He is also a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity of Amherst College. Miss Fidele Fitch, daughter of Hon. Ferris S. Fitch, of Ingham county, became Mrs. Giddings in 1883. Mr. Fitch was for many years a prominent Democratic politician in Central Michigan, was a member of the Legislature in 1853 and 1855, and was once a candidate for Governor.

Mr. Giddings has been on the lecture platform a number of seasons under the auspices of the Central Lyceum Bureau of Rochester, N. Y. Three of his subjects are "The Evolution of the Demagogue," "Uncle Sam's People," and "Cardinal and King," the latter giving a picturesque view of the life and prominent figures of the sixteenth century. His lectures are commended by fully an hundred testimonials from men of prominence, and by the press, of which the following from the chairman of the lecture committee, New Haven, Conn., is fairly representative: "Mr. Giddings returns to us this year in compliance with the unanimous desire of all who heard him last year. Scores of people, even in this much lectured city, declared it was the best lecture they ever heard."

FITZ GERALD, JOHN C. Jeremiah FitzGerald, father of John C., was a native of New York, although the name suggests a Norman descent. He served his country as a captain of volunteers in the war of 1812. The mother, Sylvia Strickland, was of Puritan stock. His parents resided in Huron county, Ohio, at the time of the birth of John C., in the year 1835, and removed to Michigan in his early infancy, settling on a farm in Springport, Jackson county. The son's early experiences were those of most farmer boys at the time. His labor was needed on the farm as soon as he was able to gather brush or ply the hoe, and the school facilities were meagre. These the young lad made the most of, studying his lessons by the light of the evening fire in winter. By perseverance and application he qualified himself for teaching and his first available resources were earned in that calling. With means thus secured he was enabled to pursue a course of study at Albion College. The profession of the law had been the magnet that inspired his early efforts, and upon leaving college he became a student in the office of Austin Blair of Jackson, who had for some years been a leading member of the bar in Central Michigan. Mr. FitzGerald was admitted to the bar in Jackson in 1858 and practiced there some two years, when he removed to Marshall, where he built up a large and lucrative practice. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Calhoun county in 1860 and re-elected in 1862 and in 1868 was elected a member of the State Senate, serving during that term, but declining a renomination. In 1873 he became a member of the law firm of Champlin, Butterfield & FitzGerald at Grand Rapids. His new location furnished a broader and more active field than the place he had left, and he at once took position among the leading members of the Grand Rapids bar, and has ever since retained the same. Upon the dissolution of the partnership above mentioned, Mr. FitzGerald was alone in practice until his son-in-law, Edmund D. Barry, became associated with him under the present firm name of FitzGerald & Barry. In 1884 Mr. FitzGerald was the Republican candidate for Congress in the fifth district, but was defeated by Charles C. Comstock under the Democratic-Greenback combination of that year, which cut the usually decisive Republican majority in the state down to some 3,300 votes. Miss Addie F. Taylor, daughter of Reuben and Harriet Taylor, of Albion, became Mrs. FitzGerald in 1859. Their only offspring is Addie B., wife of Edmund D. Barry, above mentioned. The memoranda from which the brief sketch was written says that the subject of it "wants no flattery." The truth is not flattery and the simple record of a good man's life is the highest eulogy. The biographer is not interdicted from saying that according to the memoranda before him, the lady whom Mr. FitzGerald chose for his wife has contributed largely to his business and professional success and to the rounding out of a character which commands universal respect and esteem.



JOHN C. FITZ GERALD.

HON. WILLIAM SUTHERLAND.

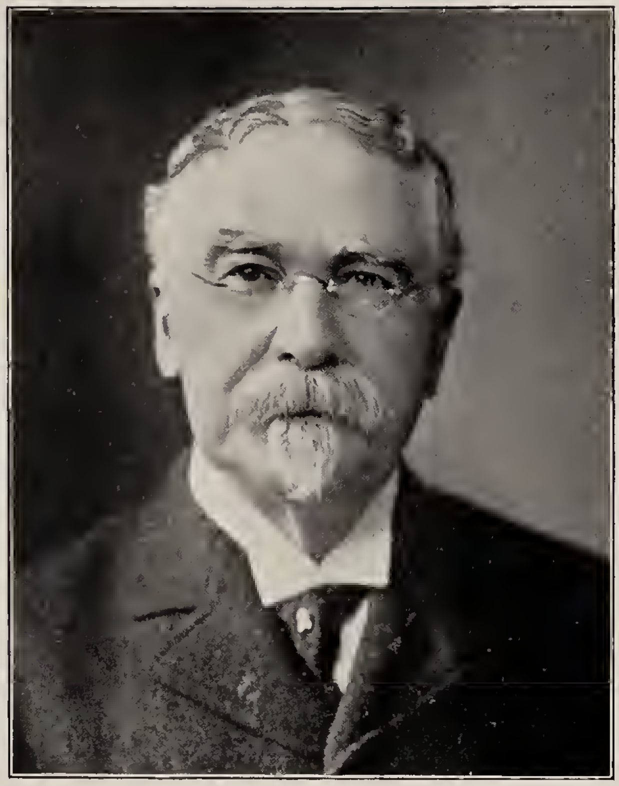
SUTHERLAND, HON. WILLIAM. Hon. William Sutherland, "the original Pingree man of Bay county, Michigan," was born on a farm in Kawkawlin, Bay county, March 8, 1863. He has lived there and been a farmer in that county all his life, and only in the past six years has he taken an active interest in politics. His education was acquired in the district schools of Kawkawlin, and later he attended the public school of Bay City. He comes from a family of Democrats, his father at one time being a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the state senate. When young Sutherland was about 13 years of age, though, circumstances changed at least one member of his family from the Democratic to the Republican party, and that member was young William. He attended a Democratic campaign meeting at that age, and lined up with the other boys in the rear of the hall to listen to the eloquence of the various speakers. Gradually the room filled with the elder people, and the boys were forced back against the wall, and at last, as the crowd grew in size they crowded the youngsters out of the room altogether. Nettled at this, young Sutherland forswore all allegiance to the political creed and politics of his parent and determined that when he became a voter he would become identified with the Republican party, which determination he has adhered to with rigid tenacity, his fidelity to the Republican party never having been questioned. He has worked for the party tooth and nail and has acted as Republican Senatorial Committeeman from the Twenty-fourth District for six years, and is at present chairman of the committee, and also chairman of the Township Committee of Monitor Township.

Mr. Sutherland still operates his farm, and deals in real estate. He has a keen eye for investments, and for some years has been buying and selling large tracts of timber in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, having had some experience as a lumberman in Upper Michigan when he was a young man and thus being acquainted with timber values.

Sutherland is a Scotch name, and one that has been prominent in the history of Scotland. The elder Sutherland came to this country from Scotland when he was a lad of nine, and located at Woodstock, Ontario, coming to Michigan in 1852 and settling in Kawkawlin. He was county commissioner of Bay county for five years and supervisor of Kawkawlin Township for eleven years, and for thirty-four years a school director in his county. The mother came from England when she was 12 years of age.

William Sutherland married Miss Ida Van Alstine, daughter of C. A. Van Alstine, at West Bay City, Michigan, August 28, 1885. He has four children, Mabel, aged 13 years; Ethel, aged 11 years; John, aged 9 years, and Taylor, aged 1 year.

Mr. Sutherland belongs to the Masonic Fraternity, the Elks, Foresters and Woodmen of the World. He was elected to House of 1889-1900 by a vote of 2,764, against John Washer, Democratic - People's - Union-Silver candidate, who received 2,468 votes. He is popular in Lansing, and recognized as an honest, plain-spoken man, anxious to further all measures for the benefit of the people of his district and state.



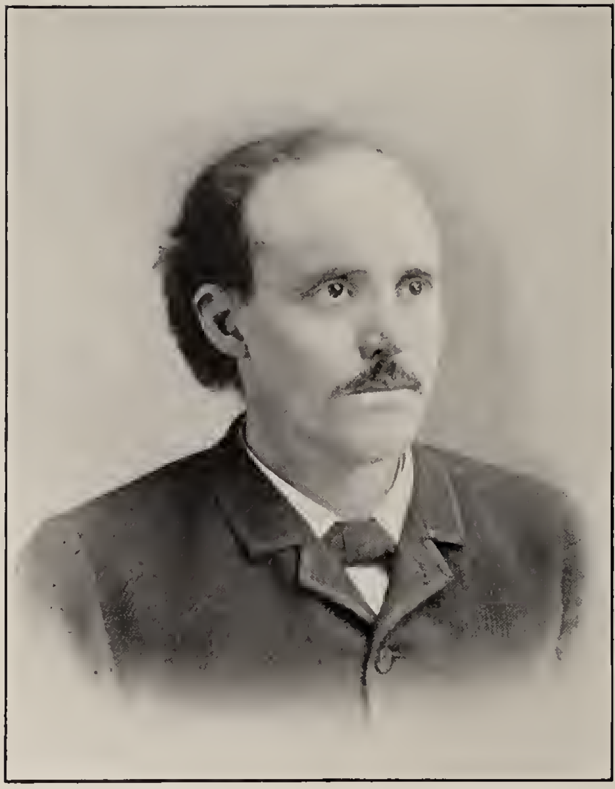
JAMES McMILLAN.

McMILLAN, JAMES. James McMillan, senior United States Senator from Michigan, was born of Scotch parents in Hamilton, Ontario, May 12, 1838. His father was a Presbyterian elder, and a man of thrift, enterprise and intelligence. He gave his son a grammar school education, supplemented by an apprenticeship in a hardware store, and when 17 years old started him for Detroit, with letters of introduction to business men there. The gift of handling men was born in James McMillan; he has always been able to work with others to accomplish results in such a way as to have all those associated with him participate in the rewards. He has gone through life helping others at the same time that he helped himself, and in hundreds of instances he has started young men in business or re-established men overtaken by misfortune. From clerk in a hardware store, he became purchasing agent for a railroad, then he handled the work of extending the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad to Grand Haven, and in the sixties he began building freight cars. From small beginnings this grew to be the largest industry in Detroit; and to this interest Mr. McMillan added the Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Company, the Detroit Dry Dock Company, several lake transportation companies, the building of the international bridge at Sault Ste. Marie and the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway across the Upper Peninsula, and various other enterprises. Engrossing as was his business, he was never at a loss for time to devote to public interests; and his gifts to public and private charities have always been proportionate to his means. His gifts to the State University, the Agricultural College, Albion College, and towards the establishment of Grace Hospital, have been notably large.

On the death of Zachariah Chandler, Mr. McMillan was called to the leadership of the Republican party in Michigan. His has been a leadership maintained by the repeated choice or calls of his party, which has recognized in him a man easy to work with, and one who tolerates the largest possible right to individual opinion among those who are striving for a common object.

On entering the United States Senate in 1889, Mr. McMillan left to his capable sons the more active management of business affairs, although never ceasing to take a keen personal interest in every branch of the numerous activities with which his name was associated. Given to action rather than speech, and quick to see the salient points of every plan proposed, Senator McMillan has come to be one of the recognized powers of the Senate. This is shown by the fact that for the past six years he has served continuously on those caucus committees that have the adjustment of party matters. When he had been in the Senate but two years he was called to succeed Senator Ingalls as chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, and with that earnest devotion to duty that characterizes all of his relations in life, he has already accomplished many improvements for the National Capital and has laid the foundations for many others. The government of the District being wholly in the hands of Congress, the District Committee of the Senate is the busiest continuously of any of the committees of that body. Less exacting as to time, but not as to the problems presented, are the Committees on Commerce, on Naval Affairs, and on Relations with Cuba, of which Senator McMillan also is a member.

In social life Senator and Mrs. McMillan occupy the position that cultivation, wealth and eminently social natures command. He was married in 1860 to Miss Mary Wetmore.



HON. ARCHIBALD JAMES SCOTT.

SCOTT, ARCHIBALD J. Archibald J. Scott was born in Canada and came to the States in infancy, and was raised in Watertown, Wis. At an early age he enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment and served to the close of the war. In 1866 he went to Hancock, Mich., where for a year or two he found employment in the saw mills of the locality. In 1867 he obtained employment in a drug store, and for two years was employed in the business in Houghton and Marquette counties. In 1869 he opened a drug store on his own account in Hancock, and has built up what is probably the largest and most profitable drug business in the Upper Peninsula.

Mr. Scott, or Archie Scott, as he is familiarly called throughout the Upper Peninsula, has always taken great interest in municipal affairs, particularly in matters pertaining to the fire department. The city of Hancock today has a fire department built up under his care, which in proportion to its size is second to none in the State. He is the chief of the department and has been for the past twenty-five years, and as long as he remains at the head of it, the people of Hancock feel that they will enjoy an immunity from disastrous fires or conflagrations. He has just resigned the presidency of the Upper Peninsula Fireman's Association, which is one of the largest and most successful associations of its kind in the western States. He is also captain of the Hancock hose team, and although he has passed the half century post in life he is still sprinting with his hose team in the tournaments.

In politics Mr. Scott is a Democrat, and although living in a Republican township has for twenty consecutive years been elected supervisor over his Republican opponent, and was for years the only Democrat holding a seat on the board of supervisors in the Republican stronghold of Houghton county. Besides being supervisor of the township and chief of the fire department he is also serving his fourth term as mayor of the city. Mr. Scott is very popular with the masses, and in every undertaking pertaining to public affairs he can rely upon the support of the people by a large majority with a certainty that his opponents have learned not to combat him.

In 1880 Mr. Scott was married to Sallie I. Clause, of Philadelphia. Five children have been born to them, Archie J., Walter C., Florence L., Lillian and Jean Stuart. The boys died in infancy.

ALLEN, CHARLES TRYON. The family of Allens of which Charles T. Allen is a representative were emigrants from Vermont to Saratoga county, New York (Winthrop Allen the head). His father, Ovid Allen, assisted in building the first salt sheds in Syracuse. The family moved from Clyde, Wayne county, N. Y., to Coldwater, Mich., in May, 1855. His father soon after assumed charge of the bridge and warehouse construction for the Michigan Southern railroad, which position he held for several years.

Charles T. Allen was born in the town of Galen, Wayne county, N. Y., June 23, 1847, and came to Coldwater with his parents in 1855. At 12 years of age he earned his first dollar piling wood for the railroad company and shoveling wheat in an elevator. Meantime he picked up the art of telegraphy and held positions during the civil war at Edgerton, Ohio, South Bend, Ind., Goshen, Ind., White Pigeon, Mich., and Elkhart, Ind. He quit railroading in 1865. During the winter of 1866 and 1867 he taught district school in No. 8, called Camfield Fesk's district, near Coldwater. He graduated in the scientific course from the Coldwater High School in 1867. Soon after he engaged with Lawyer Rose & Son, bankers, at Coldwater. After two years with the bank he left and took charge of his father's farm, three miles southwest of Coldwater, for one year. He was then invited to assist in starting the Southern Michigan National bank at Coldwater, as assistant cashier. He resigned this to take the cashiership of the Union City National Bank at Union City, Mich. This was in 1871. He held the position until 1883, and resigned to fill a similar position in the City Bank of Battle Creek. He resigned this position after two years and made an extended trip through the west, obtaining valuable experiences. In 1887 he engaged in the manufacturing business, which he has since followed very successfully.

CHARLES TRYON ALLEN.

In the spring of 1889 he bought out the controlling stock in the Battle Creek Machinery Company, which had been a losing concern for many years, and brought it up to a dividend paying concern. It is here that Mr. Allen showed his mechanical inventiveness, having practically made the first successful steam pump, and is considered the pioneer of all the steam pumps made in Battle Creek at this date. Mr. Allen appears to have inherited a special gift for organization and system, his organization of the steam pump business of Battle Creek having given to that city a world-wide renown in that particular line. He still continues to manage his business, being at this time engaged in promoting the interests of the Union Steam Pump Company as its manager.

The enterprises which he has handled have always been successful in the end, although far from it in the beginning, his factory being the only one in Battle Creek which turns its wheels daily, never shutting down during the panic of 1893.

Mr. Allen is a Republican in politics but has always avoided office. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In 1886 he married Miss Carrie F. Fray, and has one daughter, Beniti, who is in school.

JAMES CHAMPION ESLOW.

ESLOW, JAMES CHAMPION. The name Eslow was originally and remotely German, but as the family became English the name in England was spelled Islow. The time of their emigration to America is not definitely known. Champion Eslow, father of James C., was a blacksmith by trade and removed from Palmyra, N. Y., to Homer, Mich., about 1835, where he plied the two vocations of blacksmith and farmer. Milton Barney, then driving a stage between Homer and Detroit, suggested to Mr. Eslow that there was some money in handling plows, receiving them in parts and putting them together for use. Barney got the stock for him on time, and the profits on the venture enabled him to buy enough timber in the rough to build a house. This timber he "scored and hewed" during leisure time in the fall of 1836, and in December of that year he hired six teams and moved his house, material and family to Albion. He there bought a lot, and within a week had his house up and occupied. He built a blacksmith's shop on the rear of his lot and set up business, which he continued until 1848, when he sunk his small means in a mercantile venture. In 1852, with the son as a partner, the firm of C. & J. C. Eslow began the manufacture of wagons, etc., doing a successful business for 25 years. The father died January 19, 1880, the mother having died in August, 1871.

James Champion Eslow was born at Homer June 14, 1836. His early education was limited, and was acquired up to the age of 20 during intervals of work at Albion schools, with some time at Albion College. In 1862, while still a partner with his father, he branched out alone in the oil business, and later severing his business relations with his father, he dealt in lumber by retail, and established a wholesale trade in oils, cheese and salt meats, and acquired considerable real estate interests. In 1867 he built a hotel which he managed for four years in connection with his other business. In 1879 and '80, by reason of failing health, which had been evident for some years, he passed some months at sanitariums at Dansville, N. Y., and at Battle Creek. In 1885 he retired from active business, confining himself to real estate and insurance.

Mr. Eslow has been a Republican since, at the age of 18, he attended the first Republican convention "under the oaks" at Jackson, in 1854. He was a delegate to the state convention in Detroit, which nominated Gen. Alger for governor in 1884, and attended the Republican national convention at Minneapolis when Gen. Harrison was nominated for a second term in 1892. He is a director in the First National Bank of Albion, and is generally a real estate owner and capitalist, and is an ancient member of the Order of Oddfellows. Miss Lottie Pierce, daughter of William Pierce, of Burlington, near Albion, was a student at Albion College, from which she graduated June 13, 1860, and at 3 p. m. was married to J. C. Eslow. She became a member of the Alumni Association of the college, and on the evening of the same day became its president, remaining so until her death, August 27, 1871. Mr. Eslow has two sons—William C., connected with his father in business at Albion, and J. Arthur, a resident of Charlevoix, who is a contractor and has been in government employ in connection with works on the great lakes.

Mr. Eslow is desirous of tracing his ancestry and would be glad to hear from anyone bearing the name of Eslow or Islow. His mother's ancestors bore the name of Myers, their history running back to 1770. One of them, James Myers, was a contractor on the Erie canal, and later lieutenant-governor and a judge in Ohio. Another, Samuel Myers, as a member of the common council of Chicago, was the first to suggest raising the grade of the city with a view to drainage, and was thought to be crazy, but his crazy idea is now the salvation of the city.

EVERARD, HERBERT HENSON. Mr. Everard is a member of the firm of Ihling Bros. & Everard, wholesale stationers, blank book manufacturers and printers, of Kalamazoo. He was born in that city December 6, 1858. His father, John H. Everard, died at Kalamazoo in November, 1897. His mother, Henrietta McBride, is still living. His education was received in the public schools of Kalamazoo and in Kalamazoo College. While at school he felt an inspiration for the art and mystery of printing, procured an amateur outfit which he put up at home, mastered the primary art of handling the type without instruction and published an amateur monthly paper, setting the type and doing the printing himself. He became so interested in his juvenile enterprise and in the craft which was a part of it, that he had little relish for study, and at the age of seventeen he left college and secured immediate employment in the office of the Kalamazoo Daily Telegraph, where he remained a year and a half. In 1879, with his then knowledge of the business, he started in for himself under the name of H. H. Everard & Co., doing a general job printing and stationery business up to 1887. At that time he combined his interests with those of Ihling Bros., under the firm name as above, so that he has been continuously in the line of business to which he first felt the spirit moving him for twenty-three out of his forty two years of life, which may be fairly termed a case of natural selection. While Mr. Everard is a busy man, he has always found time to devote to the welfare and advancement of the city's interests, has been active in promoting business industries and has assisted in organizing many of these that have placed Kalamazoo in rank with other cities of the State as a manufacturing and business center. He is a director in the Kalamazoo National Bank and in the Bryant Paper Company of Kalamazoo, and has interests in several other commercial and industrial enterprises. He served two years, 1890-92, as a member of the Kalamazoo City Council and was five years a member of the School Board and two years its president. He is a 32 degree member of the Masonic fraternity, a Knights Templar, a member of the order of Elks, and of the Knights of Pythias.

HERBERT HENSON EVERARD.

Miss Althea Vande Walker, daughter of John Vande Walker, of Kalamazoo, became Mrs. Everard May 18, 1880. They have six children, Ethel, Alice, Henrietta, Eleanor, Robert H., and Mary Ellen, the first being sixteen years of age and the last an infant of but a few months.

JOHN M. C. SMITH.

SMITH, JOHN M. C. Mr. Smith is a son of the Emerald Isle, having been born at Greencastle, County Londonderry, Ireland, February 6, 1853. His parents, Richard and Barbara McMunn Smith, both of whom are still living, came to America when the son was two years old, locating in Plymouth, Ohio, where the early boyhood of the younger Smith was passed and where he enjoyed the usual school advantages. In 1867 the family removed to a farm in Benton township, Eaton county, Mich., where the son passed the succeeding five years of his life at farm work, attending school at Potterville during the winters. The family then (1872) removed to Charlotte, where the younger Smith employed his time at mason work during the summer for several seasons, attending the High School during the winters. In 1877 he entered the literary department of the University at Ann Arbor, remaining there two years. He subsequently studied law in the offices of Barbour & Rexford and C. J. O'Flynn at Detroit, and was admitted to practice there in October, 1883, since which time he has been in active practice in Charlotte, his home town.

His efforts, however, have not been wholly confined to his legal practice, as he has been an active promoter of all enterprises looking to the growth and advancement of the city of Charlotte, which in point of location is one of the most beautiful in central Michigan. He is president of the First National Bank of Charlotte, which was established in 1869 by Hon. E. S. Lacy, late Controller of the Currency of the United States, and now president of the Bankers' National Bank of Chicago.

Mr. Smith has always been a Republican in politics, is a member of all the fraternal orders and was twice elected Eminent Commander of Charlotte Commandery of Knights Templar.

Miss Lena Parkhurst, daughter of Major John D. Parkhurst, of Charlotte, became Mrs. Smith in 1888. Their children are Lucile, aged ten years, and Wm. P., three years.

HARISON, BEVERLY D., M. D. Born at Canton, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., Dr. Harison comes of sturdy old English and Colonial stock, being descended from Francis Harison, of Colonial days, who in turn was a son of Sir Richard Harison, of Hurst House, Hurst, Berkshire, England, and a member of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary to King Charles II. Francis Harison came to New York in 1708, and from him the subject of this sketch is directly descended. His father's family, having removed to Canada, Dr. Harison was educated at Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, and at Trinity College School, Port Hope, the "Rugby" and "Eton" of Canada, and later at Trinity College, Toronto, and Toronto University, from the latter of which he graduated in medicine in 1882. He then became assistant to Dr. James Thorburn, of Toronto, and later to Dr. Chas. H. Bonnell, of Bobcaygeon, Ont., with whom he remained three years. From 1885 to 1888 he was surgeon and physician to the Spanish River Lumber Company, at Spanish River, Ont., removing to Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., in 1888, where he has since been in practice. While Dr. Harison has made an enviable record as a physician, he has made a record with the several schools of practice in the State by his agency in procuring the passage of the Act by the Legislature designed to elevate the standard of the profession. Various efforts had been made at successive sessions of the Legislature to procure legislation on the subject, but without success. In 1899, however, the State Medical Society decided upon a further effort, and appointed a committee on medical legislation with Dr. Harison as chairman. He prepared the bill which was finally passed into law, after consultation with the representatives of the three schools, the regular, the homeopathic and the eclectic. The bill was known at the time as the Chandler Medical bill, from Representative Chandler, who introduced it in the House, but Dr. Harison gave it his personal attention and paid all the expenses in connection with its passage. The law establishes a State Board of Registration, before which every person must pass an examination before being allowed to practice medicine in the State, the object being to weed out the large number of so-called quacks, and those imperfectly educated. The Board of State Registration having become a fact, the efforts of Dr. Harison received merited recognition by his appointment as member and secretary thereof; he is also member and president of the Board of Trustees of the Upper Peninsula Hospital for the Insane at Newberry. He is also vice-president and chairman of the executive and member of the judiciary council of the Michigan State Medical Society, and is a member of the American Medical Association and ex-president of the Upper Peninsula Medical Society. He is health officer of the city of Sault Ste. Marie, is coroner of Chippewa county, and medical superintendent of the Sault Ste. Marie General Hospital, chief surgeon to the Michigan & Lake Superior Power Company, of Sault Ste. Marie, and local surgeon for several railroads, as well as consulting surgeon for many of the larger institutions of the State. Dr. Harison was married in 1889 to a daughter of Hon. Justice Lister, of the Court of Appeals of Ontario. Dr. and Mrs. Harison have but one child, a daughter.

BEVERLY D. HARISON, M. D.

HORATIO SAWYER EARLE.

EARLE, HORATIO SAWYER. Mr. Earle is a Detroiter but a native of Vermont, having been born at Mt. Holly, in that State, February 14, 1855. He is the youngest of a family of three sons and a daughter, offspring of Nelson C. and Eliza A. (Sawyer) Earle. He traces his genealogy back to the Earles in England, who were prominent among the agitators in demanding from Charles II. the "Subjects Writ of Right," second only to Magna Charta, leading to the permanent establishment of the right to the writ of habeas corpus. He is eighth in descent from Ralph and Joan Earle, who landed near Providence, R. I., about 1636, after a two years' sojourn in Holland. Mr. Earle followed the farm until twenty-one years of age, his education having been that of the district school, with a course at Black River Academy, at Ludlow, Vt. Later he attended a night drafting school, which he alleges drafted him out of the harder lines of labor into comparatively easy life. He learned the trade of an iron moulder and had charge of foundries at Bradford, Vt., and Chicopee Falls, Mass. This practical knowledge, coupled with his knowledge of drafting, led him into a line of invention, and he has patents that are very productive. In 1886 he started out as a commercial traveler for a Massachusetts house. He came to Detroit in 1889 and has sold the entire product of an edge tool manufactory in the State of Maine, who manufacture goods invented and patented by him, with large quantities of other lines of hardware, always working on commission. He has been in active business in Detroit, two years as head of the Earle & Scranton Company, Limited, and two years with the Earle Cycle Company, Limited, being associated in these enterprises with other citizens. The first was a success and was sold out to Port Huron parties. The other was a "gift enterprise," in that the money invested was given away. As the fruit of his various inventions and business enterprises he has accumulated quite a little of this world's goods.

Mr. Earle sets not a little by his record in the moral realm. A few years ago he indited the motto: "A happy man is he that causes others to happy be," and then swore that sentiment should govern his future acts toward his fellowmen. He early came to disfavor severity in dealing with children, believing that their will power should be cultivated rather than broken, and that they should not be punished for little transgressions until they should promise never to do the like again or plead sorry. He is a member of the Methodist Church, but not of the ascetic order, but one that loves all Nature and can see the goodness of the Creator in all good things. He belongs to Ashlar Lodge (Masonic) of Detroit, Peninsular Chapter and Damascus Commandery K. T. Also to Michigan Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F. He is Chief Consul of the Michigan Division League of American Wheelmen. Is a Republican in politics, although voting independently where the fitness of men is concerned. He has always been a student of economic subjects and has never lost his sympathy with the farmer and laborer, and this is one of the reasons that has led him to take hold during the past few years of the labor, highway and convict labor problems. He has been a leading promoter of the good roads movement in Michigan. In the several relations of life he has always preferred to lead rather than to follow the lead of others. He is an attractive speaker and began speaking in lyceums when a boy of sixteen.

Mr. Earle has been twice married, Agnes L., daughter of Leonard H. and Jane Lincoln, of Plymouth, Vt., to whom he was married in 1874 (died 1878), was the mother of two children, Georgie Anna, died in infancy, and Romeo H., a student in the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery. His second marriage was in 1882 to Anna M., daughter of George A. and Eliza J. Keyes, of Chicopee Falls, Mass. Their one son, George L., is a student in the Detroit High School.

GLAVIN, HON. JOHN MAURICE. John Maurice Glavin, of New Buffalo, Mich., is a native of the County of Limerick, Ireland, where he was born March 25, 1833. He came to this country in 1848, making up his mind to leave Ireland while waiting in Dublin to bid one of his sisters and her family good-bye. At the last moment he declined to part with them, and came over on the same vessel. His first year in America was spent in Chicago, Ill., and later he went to Indiana to help in the construction of the Goshen Air Line Railroad. He came to Michigan and located as a citizen of Berrien county in 1857.

John M. Glavin, as a boy, was quiet and studious. His education was commenced in the common school near his native town, and in Dublin, and when he came to this country he took advantage of the fine educational opportunities presented by American institutions and studied for a time in the University of Notre Dame, Indiana. Mathematics was his favorite study and he early acquired a proficiency in that branch of learning.

This gave him a good understanding of the business in which he made such a success, that of a railroad contractor, for he was able to figure closely and see his way to a profitable ending of any undertaking in which he was about to embark.

He became a construction engineer, working first on the Goshen Air Line and later on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad. He was for a time constructing engineer on what is now the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, and later on the Port Huron & Northwestern Railroad, and then on the St. Joe Valley Railroad. He held large contracts for the construction of these roads. In 1870 Mr. Glavin went to Washington and with the help of Senator Chandler and Representative Stoghton, secured an appropriation of $60,000 for the construction of a harbor at New Buffalo. This was afterwards dropped from the appropriation list, but with a perseverance that has characterized his whole life, Mr. Glavin in 1880 again visited the national capitol and not only had the New Buffalo harbor appropriation added to the list again, but had $10,000 more tacked on to it. Mr. Glavin owns a beautiful farm near New Buffalo and gives most of his time in operating it. He raises a fine quality of fruit and general produce.

HON. JOHN MAURICE GLAVIN.

He was supervisor of Chickaming township, Berrien county, from 1861 to 1865, and elected to the Legislature of 1866 by the largest majority ever given in his district. He was county surveyor of Berrien county, 1877-1884; supervisor of New Buffalo, 1880, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1894, 1895 and 1896, during which latter term he was on the committee of construction that built the Berrien County Court House at St. Joe.

Mr. Glavin married Miss Helen Scanlon, daughter of Dennis and Marguerite Scanlon, Sept. 5, 1856. Their children are Mary H., Helen, Emma, Eva, John, Grace, Thomas and Frederick Glavin. John is chief clerk and cashier in the M. C. depot at South Bend, Ind.

On his mother's side Mr. Glavin traces his ancestry to the noted O'Keefe family, from which the mother of the great Irish liberator, Daniel O'Connor, sprang.

DR. WILLIAM JAMES DUFF.

DUFF, DR. WILLIAM JAMES. Dr. William James Duff, a respected citizen of Port Huron, Michigan, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1856. His public school education was received in that city, in Detroit and in Port Huron, Michigan, being later supplemented by a course in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated.

Dr. Duff was president for two terms of the board of health in Port Huron and elected to the State Legislature on the Republican ticket, sessions of 1899-1900.

When the recent rupture with Spain occurred, Dr. Duff, who had for some time been a member of the Michigan National Guard, and at different times was first and second lieutenant and captain of Company F, Third Michigan N. G., enlisted as a private soldier in Co. F, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteer Infantry, when his company was mustered into the United States service.

Although he was ill most of the time that his regiment was in Cuba, he managed to keep out of the hospital and attend to his duties as a soldier, but the campaign in the alternate sun and rain of our new possessions caused him to lose weight rapidly so that although he weighed 176 pounds when he went away he came home weighing 101 pounds. He was confined to his bed from Sept. 4 to Nov. 28, after his return from Cuba, during which time he was elected to the legislature, thus escaping any severe campaign work in the political battlefield.

This was a pleasant relief, for his regiment (the Thirty-third Michigan) had seen active service in the heat of the Santiago campaign, and he was not in a talkative condition, and unfit for the warmth of a political fight. So popular was the candidate offered by the Republican party that the Democrats refused to put up any man against him, so every vote cast was for Dr. Duff.

While the regiment was in Cuba, all of the surgeons, through sickness and other causes, were detached from duty, leaving the regiment wholly without medical attendance, so in addition to his regular duties as a non-commissioned officer, to which rank he had been promoted, Dr. Duff volunteered to care for the men, and won for himself the esteem and love of every man in the regiment.

The news of this reaching St. Clair county, in appreciation of his services the citizens presented Dr. Duff with a diamond studded gold medal of appropriate emblematic character inscribed, "To Corporal William J. Duff, M. D., from the citizens of Port Huron, in appreciation of his professional devotion to the members of Co. F, 33rd Mich. Vol. Inf., during the Santiago campaign of 1898."

Dr. Duff married Mrs. Minnie Finney, daughter of Mr. Ross, of Hamilton, Ontario, at Sedalia, Missouri, June 1, 1899.

Dr. Duff was recommended by the brigade surgeon of his brigade to the United States medical department, on account of his distinguished services, and could doubtless have a commission in the regular service if he were willing to accept it. He enjoys an extensive practice in Port Huron, is a member of the Congregational church of that city, belongs to the Masons, Elks and Maccabee lodges in Port Huron.

VAN RIPER, JACOB J. The little kingdom of Holland is the country that furnished the prefix Van to the family name, as other countries have their peculiar patronymic. Mr. Van Riper's paternal ancestry, therefore, is traced to Holland, a country to which the west is so largely indebted for its ideas of civil and religious liberty and its devotion to education. His ancestors, half a dozen generations back, were early settlers in New York while under the Dutch sovereignty and known as New Amsterdam. His father, John Van Riper, was born in New Jersey in 1811 and was the inventor of a power loom for weaving ingrain carpets His mother was Leah Zabriskie, of Paterson, N. J., her father having been a political refugee from Poland. Mr. Van Riper was born at Haverstraw, Rockland county, N. Y., March 8, 1838. His early education was received in the public schools of New York City, being, however, of a catchy or broken character after his twelfth year. At this age he began to work in a carpet factory at $4 per week, alternating his work with school attendance for four years. He then became clerk in a dry goods store in New York, during his school vacations, devoting his evenings to study. In the fall of 1855 he became a student at Charlottsville Institute, at Charlottsville, N. Y., and in 1860 began reading Blackstone and decided to make law his profession. His father's family having removed to LaGrange, Cass county, Michigan, and his father having built a woolen mill there, desired the son's assistance. The latter therefore left school in 1857 and entered the mill as bookkeeper and general assistant, improving the two winters of 1858 and '59 by teaching. In the fall of 1860 he entered the Law Department of the University, remaining through the college year, and in 1861 was engaged in reading law in the office of James M. Spencer at Dowagiac. When the internal revenue system was organized as a necessity of the then existing war, Mr. Van Riper was appointed deputy collector of the Fourth Michigan District, and held the position for five years, and was soon after appointed assistant assessor of internal revenue for the same district for the term of three years. He was admitted to the bar before Judge Nathaniel Bacon, at Cassopolis, in 1863, and opened an office at Dowagiac, but removed to Buchanan in 1870, and in 1887 removed to Niles. He was in active practice at his several places of residence from the time of his admission to the bar in 1863 until he assumed the duties of judge of probate of Berrien county, January 1, 1893, a period of over thirty years. Since his election as judge of probate his practice has been confined to the necessary attention to the business of old clients.

JACOB J. VAN RIPER.

Judge Van Riper was among the younger members of the Constitutional Convention of 1867 and was prosecuting attorney for Berrien county two terms, 1877-80. In 1880 he was elected attorney-general of the state and re-elected in 1882. In 1880, also, he was appointed by Gov. Croswell a regent of the University, to fill a vacancy, serving in that office six years. He is a member of the State Association of Probate Judges, a member of the Masonic Fraternity of the Royal Arch Degree and of the United Workmen. Mrs. Van Riper, to whom he was married in 1858, at Penn township, in Cass county, was formerly Miss Emma E. Bronner, daughter of Jacob Bronner, of York Mills, N. Y. Their children are: Luella, wife of A. A. Worthington, an attorney at Buchanan; Cassius M., attorney and register of probate at St. Joseph, and Adah, at home.

HON. LAWTON THOMAS HEMANS.

HEMANS, HON. LAWTON THOMAS. Hon. Lawton T. Hemans, mayor of Mason, Michigan, was first elected to that office in 1891, when he was the youngest mayor in the state. In 1892 he was again nominated to that office; but in the fight for municipal ownership of the electric lighting plant of the city he was defeated. In 1897 the young Democrat was elected an alderman for the second ward of his city and in the spring of 1899 he was again elected mayor, in which position he is now serving. He is only 35 years of age, having been born on the 4th day of November, 1864, at the village of Collamer, Onondaga county, New York, where his father carried on the trade of a blacksmith. When he was 11 months old his family removed to the township of Oneida, Eaton county, this state, where the father took up the business of farming. Three years later the father resuming his trade, the family came to the city of Mason; later moving to a large farm which the father had previously purchased, in the township of Onondaga, he soon learned to know the life of a farmer's son. Working on the farm during the busy planting and harvest season and attending the district school was the recurring routine until his sixteenth year, when he entered the public schools at Eaton Rapids. Here his experience was the experience of the average farmer boy. Working for his board; walking the eight miles to his home of a Friday night to spend Saturday and Sunday with his parents and to luxuriate in the home cooking and then walk back again of a Sunday night or Monday morning. In June, 1884, he graduated from the High School and from thence until the fall of 1887 his time was occupied as a teacher in the district schools of Aurelius township during the winter months and as a hand upon the farm during the summer. In 1886 he began to read law. Judge Huntington, of Mason, kindly gave him access to his library, from which he obtained books for perusal when not otherwise employed. In the fall of 1887 he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan. At the close of his course there he was elected one of the Circuit Court commissioners of Ingham county and opened an office at Mason. In the spring of 1889 he formed a copartnership with John M. Corbin, of Eaton Rapids, and under the firm name of Corbin & Hemans this firm continued until the spring of 1890. Mr. Hemans then returned to Mason, where he purchased the library of Huntington & Henderson, which had been the leading legal firm of Mason, and has practiced his profession in that city ever since.

Mr. Hemans married Miss Minnie P. Hill, daughter of William J. Hill, at Onondaga, Michigan, in 1889. They have one son, Charles Sidney. Mr. Hemans is a member of Lansing Lodge, B. P. O. E. John H. Hemans, the father of Lawton T., came to America in his childhood, from Banwell, Somersetshire, England. His wife's maiden name was Lovinia Sherwood.

Mayor Hemans has proven himself an excellent executive and his terms in the office he now holds have been greatly beneficial to the city. He is young, energetic and a strong believer in progressiveness.

JOHN DONOVAN.

DONOVAN, JOHN. Mr. Donovan boasts an Irish parentage, his father, Patrick Donovan, having come to America at the age of 19 from Cork, Ireland. His mother was Julia Scully, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The son was born at Hamilton, Ontario, May 26, 1843, the parents removing to Youngstown, N. Y., during his infancy and settling in the village. Upon attaining school age, he attended the public schools until he was 15, when he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a general mason, to one John Carter, who agreed that he would make the better mason if he began at the bottom and learned everything, and to make his practice consistent with his teaching, young Donovan was instructed in the art of carrying mortar and brick, breaking stone and mixing mortar, at a compensation of 17 cents per day. His father, who was a carpenter by trade, left the farm and resumed work at his trade. From 1860 to 1870 the elder Donovan was employed on the government works at Fort Niagara, at Youngstown, N. Y., and was superintendent of general work, and from 1863 to 1865 the son was a sub-foreman, completing his trade there. Work was dull in 1865, and in October the younger Donovan came to Michigan, locating first at Holly, where he worked that season, and then removed to Fenton. After the first two winters of his Michigan experiences he returned to Youngstown and became a teacher in the public school there. He remained at Fenton until 1870, doing contract work in that part of the state, and then moved to Flint, to become superintendent of the High School building. He continued his occupation of contractor and builder here until 1879, but diversified his labors by teaching three years, 1876-79, in the parochial school at Flint. In 1879 he removed to West Bay City and built the Lumberman's Bank building, and a year later moved to Bay City, where he has since been an extensive contractor and builder, having built some of the more prominent blocks in that city, the Crapo, Phoenix, Rose, Ridotto, and the St. James Church. Mr. Donovan is interested, as a stockholder, in the Michigan Sugar Company of Bay City, and is a large holder of real estate and owner of several business blocks in the city. He is a member of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and of the Knights of Columbus. He came to the Roman Catholic faith by inheritance and adheres to it from conviction. Miss Sarah Isham, of Kennedy, N. Y., became Mrs. Donovan on November 11, 1873. They have no children.

Mr. Donovan was elected to the lower house of the legislature in 1894 and enjoyed the distinction of being the only Democrat in that body at the session of 1895. The vicissitudes of politics are illustrated by the fact that from having controlled the legislature in 1891, the Democrats had but a single representative there, four years later. The novelty of the situation in which Mr. Donovan was placed gave him special prominence, but no member of the body stood higher in the estimation of his associates than did he. While he had nothing to ask politically, his wish had only to be made known regarding any matter of legislation to secure for it the most respectful and favorable consideration.

ALFRED JAMES DOHERTY.

DOHERTY, ALFRED JAMES. There is a clear suggestion of a Celtic origin in the name that heads this sketch, and some experiences in the early life of Mr. Doherty show him possessed of a large percentage of the spirit of independence and self-reliance that is characteristic of the Irish people. His grandfather, John Doherty, was for years captain of an ocean line steamer, and came to America from the north of Ireland. His father, Michael Doherty, was associated with the Chesebrew-Bissell Company, lumber dealers on the East river, in New York City, where Alfred J. was born May 1, 1856, and where his early boyhood was passed, alternating the ordinary home duties with school attendance. Later the family removed to Belfast, New York, where the father engaged in farming. Alfred J. there attended the Genesee Valley Seminary, from which he graduated in 1874. He started out for himself in 1876 and his star led him to Clare, Michigan, the possessor of a capital of $10. He found work in a sawmill, where he worked in all departments, from piling lumber to scaling logs. In the fall of 1878 he became clerk in a dry goods store and a year later was granted a state teacher's certificate, and in connection with Dennis E. Alward, had charge of the public schools of Clare during the then ensuing three years, and while teaching opened an insurance office. In 1881 he started a hardware store on a small scale and has conducted a prosperous business in that line ever since. In 1892 he became interested in the Clare Woodenware Company, of which he was general manager. He has built several business blocks and the new brick opera house at Clare, and owns a farm of 640 acres in Vernon township, near Clare, on which he spends his summers, and being a farmer as well as a man of affairs, he has held the position of president of the Farmer's Institute of Clare county. He is president of the Clare Electric Light Company and local manager for the Michigan Bell Telephone Company. His society connections are the Knights of Pythias and Elks.

In politics Mr. Doherty has always been a staunch Republican, energetically furthering the interests of his party and never failing in liberal contributions of time and money to every campaign. As chairman of the Republican committee of Clare county and in other positions of trust he has displayed abilities which, in his case, as always, win success.

In 1876 Mr. Doherty was married to Miss Alice B. Gleason at Belfast, New York. Two sons, Floyd and Frank, are associated with their father in his business affairs, the daughter Lida is a student at Albion College, and the youngest son, Fred, is a schoolboy at home.

CHAMBERLAIN, WILLIAM. The Chamberlains were first represented in America by Jacob Chamberlain, who was a resident of Roxbury, Massachusetts, about 1690. From him sprang Samuel, thence Moses, and again Moses, father of the present William Chamberlain, the latter having been born at Pembroke, N. H., Feb. 7th, 1834. The Chamberlains after Jacob were residents successively of Roxbury, Chelsea and Hopkinton, Mass., and Loudon, N. H. The mother of Mr. Chamberlain was Mary Foster, of Canterbury, N. Y., a direct descendant of Reginald Foster, who settled at Ipswich, Mass., in 1636. Mr. Chamberlain, with some early schooling at Concord and some experience in selling newspapers, came with his parents to New Buffalo, Michigan, when he was nine years of age. Two years later (1845), the parents purchased a tract of land of 800 acres, in what is now the township of Three Oaks, in Berrien county. At the age of eleven, the son carried the mail on horseback from New Buffalo to Michigan City, and one year drove a horse on the towpath. In 1847 a school was opened near the Chamberlain residence, which the son attended during the winter months. The family library was largely contained within the lids of the Bible, from which it was the son's duty and pleasure to read every morning. He was a good reader and became well posted in the sacred volume. From the age of eighteen until twenty-eight his vocation was that of farming. In 1864 he moved to the village of Three Oaks and became partner in a general store, handling also grain, wool, and general produce. The business firms were successively Chamberlain, McKee & Co., Chamberlain & Co., Chamberlain & Churchill, Chamberlain & Hatfield, and Chamberlain, Warren & Hatfield, banking also having been a feature of the business from 1864 to 1890.

Few men have filled so many official positions and filled them so well as Mr. Chamberlain has done. He has held every township office in his township, except Justice of the Peace and Treasurer. He was one of the County Superintendents of the Poor, 1861-80, and postmaster at Three Oaks, 1870-72. He was elected to the lower house of the Legislature in 1872 and again in 1874, and in 1876 and again in 1878 was elected to the Senate and was president pro tem of that body in 1879. In 1881 he was appointed a member of the commission to prepare a revision of the tax laws. He was a member of the Board of Control of the State Prison, 1885-91, and on April 6th, 1893 was appointed warden of the prison, and is known throughout the United States as the model executive officer of penal institutions. He is a member of the National Prison Congress and of the National Conference of Corrections and Charities, was a member and president of the State Association of Superintendents of the Poor, was for twelve years a member of the executive committee of the State Agricultural Society and was for two years its president. Mr. Chamberlain has been a promoter of business enterprises at Three Oaks, especially the Warren Featherbone Whip Co., and the Warren-Featherbone Corset Co. He is a member of and assisted in organizing the First Congregational Church at Three Oaks, and was superintendent of the first Sunday school in the village. He cast his first vote for Governor Bingham in 1854 and has been a Republican ever since and is a member of the Michigan Club. Miss Caroline S. Chamberlain of Canterbury, N. H., became Mrs. Chamberlain in 1857. The family consists of four married daughters and two sons.

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN.

WILLIAM FABIAN McKNIGHT.

McKNIGHT, WILLIAM FABIAN. One of the best known of the energetic attorneys of western Michigan, and one who has established himself in a very extensive practice, is Wm. F. McKnight of Grand Rapids, whose voice has been heard in the court rooms, upon the stump and at numerous other gatherings in all parts of the state. Essentially a self made man, his career is one well worthy of emulation and because of his ability, energy and ambitious devotion to his profession, his subsequent career will be watched with a keen interest.

William F. McKnight was born upon the old family homestead in Cascade township, in Kent county, on July 23, 1863. His early days were spent in hard work upon the farm and his evenings in study. His early education was obtained at the country schools and at the age of seventeen he was himself the holder of a teachers' certificate and a teacher in a country school. In the fall of 1880 he entered upon a four years' course in the college at Valparaiso, Ind., from which he received a degree. During the last two years in College, his summers were occupied with the country superintendent of schools at Valparaiso in summer school work, holding teachers' reviews. In 1884-5 he was superintendent of schools at Kankakee, Ill., and during all this time he was fitting himself for the profession of law. Entering the law department of the University of Michigan he was graduated in '87, and after a short period in the office of Turner & Carroll in Grand Rapids, he opened an office for himself. Six months later he entered into the firm of Godwin, Adsit & McKnight, which continued until the death of Mr. Godwin and the election of Mr. Adsit as circuit judge and of Mr. McKnight as prosecuting attorney of Kent county. His next legal connection was with Thomas F. McGarry and Congressman M. H. Ford, under the firm name of McGarry, McKnight & Ford. Upon the death of Mr. Ford in '92, Judge Allen B. Morse, formerly chief justice of the Michigan supreme court and later United States consul at Glasgow, succeeded to the firm and remained until his departure for his foreign service. In '97 L. Frank McKnight became his associate and this firm continued for three years, when James McAllister entered the partnership under the firm name of McKnight & McAllister.

In politics Mr. McKnight is well known to the Michigan Democracy, having been an honored and active worker in party conventions and councils, county, state and national. He was permanent chairman of the state convention in '92, and a delegate and active participant in the national convention in Chicago in '96, which nominated Mr. Bryan for the presidency, and also witnessed his second nomination at Kansas City. He has been repeatedly mentioned for higher political honors.

By years of tireless work, early and late, which a vigorous constitution and native energy has enabled him to perform, and by a consequent success in his profession, Mr. McKnight is now interested in a number of business enterprises in his home city. His social connections are high, and in addition to membership in the clubs of Grand Rapids, he belongs to a number of secret societies.

CHANDLER, HON. WILLIAM. Hon. William Chandler, of Sault Ste. Marie, is a native of Michigan, having been born in Raisin, Lenawee county, April 27, 1846. His parents were Hicksite Quakers, his father, Thomas Chandler, who came to this state in 1828, having been an Abolitionist and one of those kindly men who helped in the underground railroad system, by means of which many slaves were conducted to freedom. Young Chandler's early life was spent on a farm and his education was received at the Raisin Valley Seminary, a Quaker institution near his home. In 1862 he left home and went to Indianapolis to learn a trade, but before he had served his apprenticeship he was in the wholesale paper business on his own account and as this business brought him in contact with the newspaper fraternity, the year 1870 found him publishing a Republican paper in Muncie, Indiana. He returned to Michigan in 1872 and became editor of the newly established Adrian Press, and when the paper became Democratic he joined the Adrian Times and remained with that paper until 1875, when he established the Cheboygan Tribune. In 1877 he was appointed by Gov. Croswell collector of tolls of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, and in 1878 he established the Sault Ste. Marie News. When the canal passed into the control of the United States, in 1881, he was made superintendent, which position he held until 1885, when he resigned to give his entire attention to his various business enterprises.

Mr. Chandler organized the Sault Savings Bank in 1886 and became its first cashier and manager. He was instrumental in the organization of one of the earliest electric light plants in the country, which has made the Sault one of the best lighted cities in the United States. In 1892 he organized the Chandler-Dunbar Water Power Co., and he is now managing both plants. In 1875-76 he conceived the idea of improving the navigation of the inland lakes between Cheboygan and Petoskey, and the famous "Inland Route" is the result. He is president of the company and has been one of the chief promoters of the projected St. Ignace & Sault Ste. Marie railroad.

Mr. Chandler in 1886 married Miss Cata Oren, daughter of Charles and Sarah Oren, formerly of Clinton county, Ohio. They have two children, Thomas, aged 13 years, and Paulina, aged 9. Mr. Chandler is a staunch Republican, and was a member of the Republican State Central Committee in 1876.

HON. WILLIAM CHANDLER.

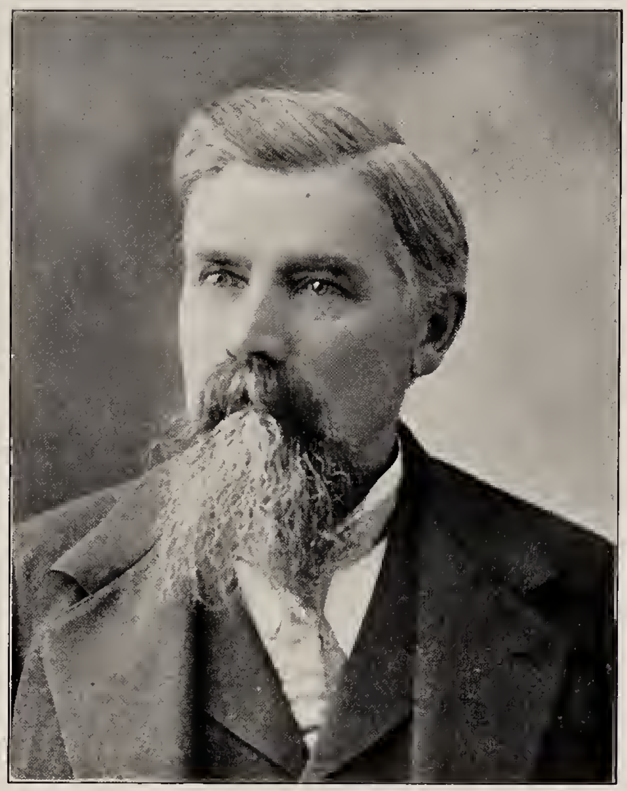
In 1885 Mr. Chandler disposed of his newspaper interests and retired from the newspaper business, as well as the active participation in political affairs. Although repeatedly urged to do so, it was not until 1898, when he was nominated as a candidate for the legislature, that he consented to accept a political position. As a member of the lower house, his abilities as a legislator were soon recognized and he was given charge of two of the most important pieces of legislation of the session. The "Chandler Medical Bill," which became a law in spite of the fiercest opposition of the clandestine medical practitioners, made his name known throughout the state and beyond. The passage of the state tax commission law, which is carrying into effect the platform of the Republican party, pledging equal taxation, was due to Mr. Chandler's careful and adroit management. With a single exception, every bill, both local and public, that he fathered, became laws.

There have been few business enterprises, especially those of a public nature, in Sault Ste. Marie, during Mr. Chandler's residence there, that do not bear the impress of his efforts, advice and counsel, and it is through these that he will be longest remembered.

EDMUND C. MORRIS.

MORRIS, EDMUND C. Mr. Morris was one of a family of twelve children and early began the struggle of life, which, having its many ups and downs, has helped to make his life the success he has attained. His parents, Elisha E. and Margaret (Baker) Morris lived on a farm in Niagara county, New York, where Edmund C. was born, February 18, 1847. His early years were divided between farm work in summer and the district school in winter. When less than 16 years old (1862) he tried to enlist as a soldier in the civil war but was rejected. Later on, however, he was accepted as of sufficient age, and enlisted in the 151st N. Y. Infantry. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania and Monocacy Junction, and many others. At Monocacy Junction he was wounded and left on the field, and after walking forty miles to a hospital, it was six days before his wounded arm was dressed. He had just rejoined his regiment when Lee surrendered. After his discharge from the army in 1866 he tried his fortune in the Canadian oil fields and in partnership with his brother he took a contract for putting down a test well, but failing to get oil, they disposed of their contract to other parties, paid up all indebtedness and left the oil country. He then became clerk in a store in Lockport at a salary of $100 for the first year, but his faithfulness being appreciated, he was constantly advanced in salary and position. In 1870 he came to Michigan and became a salesman in a hardware store at Big Rapids, remaining there two years. He then worked for his brother at the lumber business in Montcalm county. In 1872 he secured a half interest in a mill at Maple Valley, in partnership with L. H. Colwell, Mr. Morris putting in no capital, except his knowledge of the business, of which he had entire charge. At the end of eighteen months he closed out the deal with $11,000 to the good for himself. The next eight years he carried on a prosperous dry goods trade at Greenville, when he sold out and built a sawmill at Belvidere, near Lakeview, and was heavily interested in timber lands and lumber. A disastrous decline in the price of lumber compelled him to close out everything at a sacrifice, leaving him some $2,300. With this capital and his former good standing with the wholesale trade, he was able to procure a full stock, and again opened up in the dry goods trade at Big Rapids, doing business alone until 1893, when A. A. Crane became a partner. Mr. Morris has ever had the interest of Big Rapids at heart from his first locating there and has become prominent in many lines outside of dry goods. He is president of The Citizens' Bank, which he helped to organize in 1897, being the only bank in the city. He is also president of The Parlor Furnace Co. (manufacturers of heating stoves and furnaces), president and principal stockholder in The Crapo Toll Road Co., director and treasurer in The Big Rapids Permanent Building & Loan Association, director and treasurer in The Big Rapids Board of Trade, and a director in The Crescent Furniture Co. He has always been a Republican and is a member of the Republican State Central Committee. He has been tendered nominations by his party at different times but has always declined, his only official position being as a member of the school board, which he has held for the past five years. He has the higher Masonic degrees (Knights Templar and Mystic Shrine), and is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He was married in 1875 at Greenville to Miss Minnie A. Crane, daughter of Rufus C. Crane, of Greenville, now at Big Rapids. Of their three children, Lucille is a graduate of the State University and a teacher in the public schools at Escanaba. Wilifred is a graduate of the Big Rapids High School, and Frank C. (15 years old) is still at home.

MICHELSON, NELS. This name is unmistakably Norse, and comes direct from Denmark, Mr. Michelson having been born in that country November 25, 1840. He attended the government schools until fifteen years of age, when he was bound out to a farmer, under whom he served three years, receiving for the first year $5 and the second year $10 for his services, besides his board. He worked as a farm hand until 1864, when he entered the Danish army in the war between Denmark and Prussia, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Debbel, March 17, 1864. The Prussians put the prisoners to work, first making powder bags, but they made such long stitches that the bags would not hold powder, and not liking that style of work, the Prussians set them to wheeling sand for the fortifications. When the war closed he returned home and worked as a farm hand until 1866, when he came to America. Cholera broke out on shipboard and the vessel was held two months in quarantine at New York, over 200 of the passengers dying of the disease. The detention left him penniless and he went direct to his brothers at Racine, Wis. Remaining there only a short time, he went to Manistee, Mich., and went to work in a lumber camp at $1 per day. He worked here two years as swamper, driving team, etc. He then bought a team and took contracts, hauling supplies to lumber camps. In 1869 he joined with R. Hanson, they having together some $1,500, buying an outfit and taking a contract for getting out logs. Hard luck of various sorts, culminating with the failure of a bank at Manistee with $1,000 of their money, left them stranded at the end of two years. They started again on credit, with better success, and after a year began buying small tracts of pine land, the timber on which they cut and sold, increasing their operations each year, and after a time joining with E. N. Salling, of Manistee, Mich., the co-partnership of Salling, Hanson & Co., of Grayling, Mich., was formed. In 1889 the Michelson & Hanson Lumber Company was organized with Mr. Michelson as President, and in 1892 a large mill was erected at Lewiston, Mich. The two concerns, the Michelson & Hanson Lumber Company and Salling, Hanson & Co. own over 50,000 acres of standing timber in Northern Michigan, and have cut some 60,000 acres. In 1895 Mr. Michelson purchased some 7,000 acres of land in Roscommon county, near Houghton Lake, which he is making into a stock farm, having at present nearly 600 head of cattle, to which he has recently added 200 sheep as the nucleus of a sheep herd. He is president of the Crawford County Exchange Bank of Grayling, has beet sugar interests at Bay City and is a director in the J. A. Jamieson Lumber Company of St. Ignace, Mich. Mr. Michelson's society connections are Masonic, including the higher degrees, is a member of the National and State Lumbermen's Associations, and of the Michigan (Republican) Club. He was married at Racine, Wis., in the year 1870 to Miss Margrethe Jenson, daughter of Lars Jenson. Their children are: Bessie, wife of E. E. Hartwick, lumber dealer at Mason, Mich.; Frank L., with Salling, Hanson & Co., of Grayling; Axel, a student at the Michigan Mining School of Houghton; Olaf N., assistant cashier Crawford County Exchange Bank, Grayling, and Frederick, at home. Mr. Michelson's present residence is at Grayling.



NELS MICHELSON.

EDWARD H. GREEN.

GREEN, EDWARD H. Mr. Green earned the title of Major by service in the Civil War. He is a native of Lancaster county, Pa., born Oct. 31, 1834. His father, Joseph Green, was a native of Rhode Island and of Puritan stock. His mother, Susan Sloat, was born and passed her life in Lancaster county. The son's education was rounded out at the State Normal School at Millersville, Pa., upon leaving which he became a teacher, in which profession he was engaged when the Civil War burst upon the country in 1861. He enlisted in the first three months' call, re-enlisted for three years, and subsequently again enlisted for service during the war, his regiments being the Tenth and One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania, attached to the Fifth Army Corps, when General Grant took personal command of the Army of the Potomac. He was wounded at the Battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862, and after lying six days on the field, was picked up with others and conveyed to Lincoln Hospital, Washington, where he was confined four months. Upon rejoining his regiment he was promoted (Jan. 21, 1863,) from sergeant to second lieutenant, and seven days later to first lieutenant, and November 23rd, 1863, was commissioned a captain. At the battle of Spottsylvania, May 21, 1864, he was made prisoner and was held as such for nine months, successively in Libby Prison at Richmond, at Macon and Savannah, Georgia, and Charleston, S. C., and other points, and was paroled near Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1865. He was made a major by brevet March 13, for meritorious services during the war and was mustered out of the service at its close, July 13, 1865.

In 1866 Maj. Green entered the law department of the University at Ann Arbor and graduated therefrom with the class of 1868. His ideal star had beckoned him to the west, but his practical monitor led him to northern Michigan, where, under the advice of Judge Ramsdell of Traverse City, he cast his lot in Charlevoix, where he has since resided. He filled the offices of Prosecuting Attorney and Circuit Court Commissioner of Charlevoix on its organization in 1869 (the former until 1873), was twice elected to the Legislature (1872 and 1874), and served two terms as County Treasurer. He is in politics a Republican, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, including the Knights Templar, and an Episcopalian in his religious connection. He is a member of the G. A. R. and of the military order of the Loyal Legion, and his war memories are dear to him. He has been commander of the Grand Traverse Soldiers' and Sailors' Association. When he located at Charlevoix he had $50, of which he paid $25 toward the purchase of two town lots, on which he subsequently built an office and home. His first week was cheered by a client and a retainer of $20. He was the first editor of the Charlevoix Sentinel. The "Charlevoix Summer Home" at Charlevoix, which calls to that place five to six thousand people each summer, owes its establishment and growth largely to Maj. Green's efforts.

Maj. Green has been twice married. Miss Luena A. Mathews of Ann Arbor, to whom he was married in 1868, and who died in 1886, bore him five children, Fred M., Margaret, Irma, Edna and Guy. The two first named are engaged in professional work, the first as a mechanical engineer and the second as a teacher in vocal and instrumental music. The others are pursuing professional studies. In 1888 Mrs. Genevra (Barnes) Guyles, of Manitowoc, Wis., became Mrs. Green.

SAVIDGE, WILLIAM. Mr. Savidge is a resident of Spring Lake, Ottawa county, at which place he was born Sept. 30, 1863. His father, Hunter Savidge, was a native of Pennsylvania, his parents having come from New Jersey, and being of English extraction. Hunter Savidge was the fifth of thirteen children. After some business experiences in Illinois he came to Spring Lake (then known as Mill Point) in the spring of 1856, to buy lumber, and there organized the firm of Young, Savidge & Montague, the firm engaging in lumber manufacture. Its failure left Mr. Savidge to take care of its indebtedness from his personal means, which he did. In 1858 he became associated with Dwight Cutler in the lumber business, resulting in the incorporation in 1874 of the Cutler & Savidge Lumber Company, capitalized at $500,000. Of this company Mr. Savidge was president until his death in 1881. During his lifetime Mr. Savidge was the moving spirit in his locality. He was one of the organizers of the Ottawa County Boom Company and a director in the Grand River Boom Company and in the Grand Haven National Bank. He built the Spring Lake House, and was active in the municipal and social affairs of the place. The wife of Mr. Savidge was formerly Miss Sarah C. Patten, of Grand Rapids, to whom he was married in 1857, and who is still living. Aside from the son William, Mr. and Mrs. Savidge were the parents of George P. and a daughter, Esther, now the wife of N. Robbins, Jr., of Grand Haven. Mr. Savidge built a fine residence at Spring Lake in 1871, and there his widow and children now reside.

WILLIAM SAVIDGE.

William Savidge succeeded to his father's place in the Cutler-Savidge Lumber Company, becoming its vice-president. He graduated from the literary department of the University in the class of 1884 and subsequently spent one year in the law department at Harvard. His history up to the present time connects itself mainly with the large business interests with which he is associated. The firm of Cutler & Savidge, of which Mr. S. is a member, have a large lumber mill at Cutler, Ontario, which turns out 150,000 feet of lumber per day, and own timber rights covering 72,000 acres in the province. Mr. Savidge is a director in the Grand Haven National Bank and the Challenge Corn Planter Co., of Grand Haven, and the Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Company. He was elected a member of the State Senate on the Republican ticket in 1896, serving during the session of 1897 and 1898. From 1894 to 1896 he served on the Republican State Central Committee as member from the Fifth Congressional District. He was president of the Alumni Association of the University in 1892. He is a member of the order of Elks, of the Michigan (Republican) Club, of the Chicago Yacht Club and of the Alpha Delta Phi (literary) and is not married.

ERNEST NELSON SALLING.

SALLING, ERNEST NELSON. Mr. Salling is a native of Denmark, having been born in Viborg, March 15, 1843. His father, Christian A. Salling, for many years was a contractor at Viborg. His mother, Else C. Dyerberg, died in 1880 at the age of seventy-four years. There were nine children in the family, of whom three were boys, Ernest being the youngest. Until his thirteenth year he attended the common schools of his native place, when he became a clerk in his brother's store, where he remained until 1862. In May, 1862, Mr. Salling, bent on seeking his fortune in the New World, left his home and sailed for America. After a short stay in New York he came west and found employment in a dry goods store in Chicago, as clerk. He then went to Detroit and shortly afterward made his way to Manistee, arriving there April 3, 1863. His first employment was in the mill of Michael Engelmann, in whose store the following September he went to work as clerk. In the spring of 1864 he was promoted to the position of outside foreman at the Engelmann mill, in which capacity he served two years. Until 1868 he continued in the employ of Mr. Engelmann, in the winter months as superintendent of the lumber camps and in the summer as outside foreman at the mill. From 1868 till 1871 he had charge of the Engelmann vessel property, which included five steamers carrying passengers and freight.

In 1867 Mr. Salling became a partner with Mr. R. Hansen under the firm name of R. Hansen & Co., in the buying and selling of pine lands, which was continued until 1878. In 1871 in conjunction with Mr. Engelmann, he purchased the Waterman & Wing saw mill, in Maxwelltown, which they operated under the firm name of Engelmann & Salling. A year later Mr. S. Babcock purchased an interest and the firm name was changed to Engelmann, Babcock & Salling. In 1879 Mr. Salling disposed of his business interests and returned to Denmark, where he spent a year visiting his old home, and in traveling on the continent. On his return to Manistee he became a partner in the firm of Salling, Hansen & Co., organized for carrying on a general lumbering and logging business. The interests of this firm include valuable holdings in pine lands in Crawford, Kalkaska, Montmorency and Presque Isle counties. Mr. Salling's individual interests in timber lands extend from Manistee county to Lake and Mason counties in the Upper Peninsula, and to the State of Washington. He is owner of valuable real estate in Manistee, including a number of business blocks, one of which bears his name.

Mr. Salling is a member of the Congregational Church of Manistee and in politics is a Republican, but never held any office. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, having taken the Knights Templar, Scottish Rite and Mystic Shrine degrees. On October 25, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Marion L. Johnston, of Mackinac Island, who died August 26, 1882, leaving a family of five children, one son and four daughters. The daughters are all married, and the wives of prosperous business men. On April 2, 1884, he was married to Miss Lotta A. Wheeler, daughter of the late Abram Wheeler, of Joliet, Ill. One of the pioneers of Northern Michigan, when Manistee was scarcely more than a rough lumber camp, and with no equipment save that of rugged determination and willingness to work, Mr. Salling has risen to a place among the prominent and wealthy lumbermen of the State.

LARKE, HON. FREDERIC DENNY. While the people of Michigan are considering the matter of a bi-centennary memorial commemorative of the establishment of the first civil government under Cadillac, a brief record of some of those who have led the way in developing some of the lesser civil divisions of the state seems appropriate. In this rank Mr. Larke deserves to be placed as the founder and organizer of the county of Presque Isle. Mr. Larke was born in Warwickshire, England, September 7, 1845. His father, Richard Denny Larke, graduated from and was attached to Guys Hospital in London, and is still practicing as consulting physician. It was his desire that the son should follow the same profession, and his education was mapped out by a regular course of hospital practice and study with that end in view, but the medical profession did not appeal to him as his ambition was to secure a commission in the British army. In this he failed and in 1865 he left home and came to Quebec. A year after his arrival in the new world he joined a party of traders at St. Paul, and in company with them penetrated the wild territory west of Hudson's Bay. Here he remained for nearly a year, trading with the friendly disposed Indians and securing a large stock of valuable furs, but some of the more northerly Indians, in the interest of other fur trading parties, became unfriendly and his party was forced southward. Selling out his interest in the venture, Mr. Larke went to Detroit and engaged with a government party in the lake coast survey.

The next year presented the opportunity of his life, through which he has made his impress upon northern Michigan. He was engaged to locate land for the Molitor-Rogers Company in Presque Isle county, and it was while in their employ that he selected the site and laid out the village of Rogers City.

He returned to Detroit (winter 1868-9), and prepared for the settlement of this new territory. Early in the spring he piloted a large party of German and Polish emigrants north into Presque Isle county. Here he worked with them to locate a town, cutting down the first tree upon the spot selected for the site of Rogers City, and cutting holes in the ice in order to get soundings and build a dock for vessels.

In 1876 he established the first newspaper in Presque Isle County, the Presque Isle County Advance, in which he still owns one-half interest.

HON. FREDERICK DENNY LARKE.

Mr. Larke's services have been recognized by the people of Presque Isle county, and he has held almost every office in the gift of the people. He was county clerk for 14 years, and supervisor eight years. He is a Republican and has been chairman of the county committee since it first sent delegates to the State convention. He is a Roman Catholic in religion. His present business is dealing in hardwood lumber, cedar and hemlock bark, and real estate, in connection with which he has also a drug and general store. Mr. Larke built the telephone line between Alpena and Rogers City, which was purchased by the Michigan-Bell Company in 1893. He is the postmaster at Rogers City. In 1875 Mr. Larke married Miss Augusta Streich at Rogers City. They have eight children, six sons, Frederick, on the force of the Presque Isle Advance, Basil, Roland, Laurence, Cyril and Marmaduke, and two daughters, Blanche (now Mrs. John Jay Burns) and Isabel.

Mr. Larke is directly descended from Sir Anthony Denny, Earl of Norwich, whom Shakespeare makes one of his dramatis personæ in his play of King Henry VIII., and who history records as being the only one of the courtiers of that uxorious and irascible tyrant who dared inform him of his approaching fate. Mr. Larke has today some valuable heirlooms, being presents given by King Henry to the ancestor above named.

UBALD R. LORANGER.

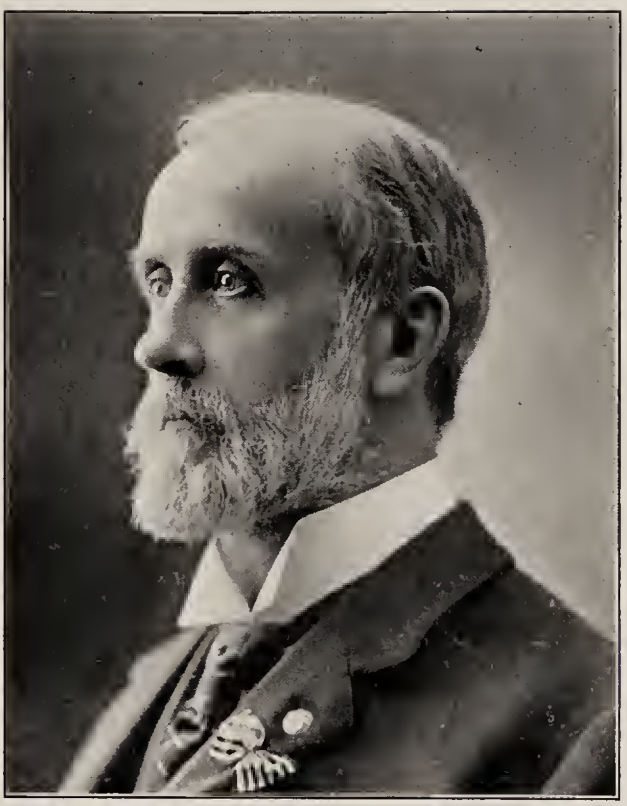
LORANGER, UBALD R. The subject of this sketch sprang from one of the oldest French families of Canada, who came from France in 1640, settling at the now town of Three Rivers, near Montreal. His father, Joshua F. Loranger, was a business man at L'Avenir, a small town in the province of Quebec, where the son was born May 11th, 1863. His mother's maiden name was Hermine Daigle. The parents moved to Muskegon, Mich., in 1866, the father engaging in the mercantile business, and subsequently in lumbering. He went down with the panic of 1873, and in 1875 the family moved to Bay City, the son having some school advantages both at Muskegon and at Bay City. In 1876 he engaged as cash boy in the dry goods store of Cook & Co., at $2.50 per week, in the morning peddling the Detroit Evening News in West Bay City, finally becoming agent for the paper at that place, improving his evenings by attending night school. He remained with Cook & Co. five years, having been promoted to the position of clerk. The family having in the meantime returned to Canada, the father later held a position in the internal revenue service at Montreal. In 1881 the son joined his parents at Montreal, where he spent six years in studying French, the classics, and in preparing for the University. He returned to Michigan in the fall of 1885, and entered the law department of the University, taking at the same time the course in political science, graduating with the class of 1887. In June, 1887, he located at Bay City, and in July of that year formed a co-partnership with Hon. Archibald McDonell, which continued for two years, the receipts from the practice affording a comfortable living, with a small balance to the good. Since October, 1889, he has practiced alone.

Mr. Loranger has always been a Republican, making his early debut in politics during the Blaine campaign of 1884, when he stumped Bay county in behalf of the party. In 1893 he was appointed city attorney of Bay City, serving in that position two terms; and in 1897 he served temporarily as assistant prosecuting attorney of Bay county. He has been active in partisan work—was three years chairman of the Republican City Committee, was a delegate to several Republican State Conventions and in 1896 chairman of the Bay County delegation. He was a Pingree hustler at that gathering, and represented the 10th district on the committee to whom the matter of the contesting delegations from St. Clair county was referred.

He has been twice married, first in 1889 to Miss Bettie A. Dayton, of Lansing, who died May 17, 1891, leaving an infant daughter, Bettie D. In October, 1895, Miss Marie Frank, daughter of Ernst Frank, of Bay City, became Mrs. Loranger. They have two children, Hubert R. and Marie N.

OSBORN, JAMES WHITCHILL. James W. Osborn, now an attorney of Kalamazoo, was born in Sherman, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Feb. 10, 1843. His father was a tanner at that place, under whom the son learned the trade most thoroughly, at the same time attending the local schools. When eighteen years of age he went to Franklin, Pa., and took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in April, 1864, and at once entered into partnership with Hon. S. P. McCalmont, of that place, with whom he remained for twenty years. In December, 1884, the health of Mrs. Osborn, to whom he was married in May, 1874, was such that they concluded to come west, which they did, locating at Kalamazoo. Mr. Osborn began practice there, and in 1887 became senior in the present firm of Osborn & Mills. Mr. Osborn is a Republican in politics, but has done very little active partisan work other than to give the party his hearty support. His official service is limited to two terms as Mayor of Kalamazoo, 1894-5. He is a 33rd degree Mason, a Knights Templar and a member of the Consistory and of the Mystic Shrine. He is largely identified with the material interests of Kalamazoo, having extensive real estate, banking and other manufacturing interests, being vice-president of the First National Bank and a director of the C. H. Dutton Company and the Upjohn Pill & Granule Company of Kalamazoo, and is president of the Charlevoix Summer House Association of Charlevoix. Mr. and Mrs. Osborn have one daughter and one son. Edith M. is at home and Donald C. a law student at Ann Arbor. The father of Mrs. Osborn, Caleb Cornell, formerly of Plattsburg, N. Y., died in Clinton, N. Y., in 1850.

The family of Mr. Osborn has contributed its portion toward the dramatic and martial history of the country. His great grandfather, with his family, together with two other families (Harris and Platt) lived on Long Island in the time of the Revolutionary War, when the British took possession. They were given twenty-four hours in which to take the oath of allegiance to King George, or to leave the island. They left, going together to Glen Falls, N. Y., where they built a block house which they occupied. The elder male members of the three families then joined the Continental Army, leaving their new home in charge of two of the younger men. After peace was declared, Mr. Osborn's grandfather, David Osborn, married one of the Harris girls, and in course of time his father married a daughter of the Platts, so that the blood of the three exiled Long Island families is united in the subject of the present sketch. Mr. Osborn's father, Platt Smith Osborn, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and at its close settled in Chautauqua county, N. Y. His mother, Mary Ann Platt, was a daughter of Nehemiah Platt, of Erie county, Pa., and died at Sherman, N. Y., in 1845, where his father also died April 30, 1881. Mr. Osborn had three brothers in the Civil War. David C. (Rev.) was in the hospital corps, Platt S. was a private in the New York State troops, and Harris B. first enlisted as a private in the volunteer service, but having previously studied medicine, passed an examination, was promoted to assistant surgeon, and after the fall of Vicksburg was made post surgeon of the hospital there.


JAMES WITCHILL OSBORN.

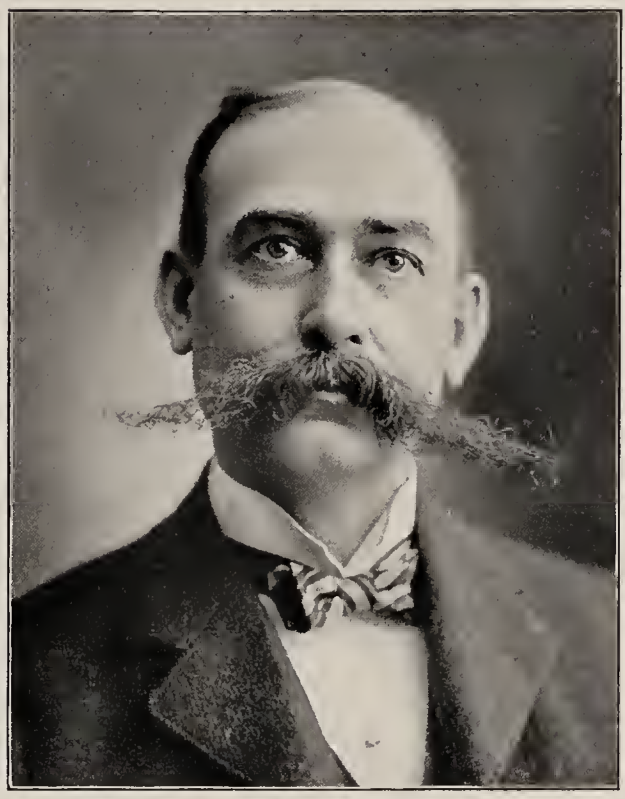
DR. JOSEPH MARSHALL.

MARSHALL, DR. JOSEPH. Dr. Marshall, now of Durand, is beyond doubt one of the most thoroughly equipped practitioners in Michigan. His first scientific training was received in the office of Dr. F. M. Garlick at Armada, Macomb county, with whom he studied one year. He then took a four years' course in the Detroit Medical College, graduating therefrom in 1878. He then went to Gaines, Mich., and established a practice there which he pursued successfully until 1892, when he turned his practice over to a successor and went to Chicago, where he took two post-graduate courses in the hospital there. He then established a practice at Durand, which he followed steadily for five years, when he went to New York and took a full post-graduate course in the New York Post-graduate Medical School, when he resumed his practice at Durand, which he has continued successfully up to the present time.

Somewhat after the method of the play of Troilus and Cressida, this sketch of Dr. Marshall skips his earlier career, "beginning in the middle," as the prologue has it, and that must be amended. He was born in the township of Warwick, Ontario, June 22, 1848, his parents removing to Port Huron, Mich., when he was quite young. Farm work and the district school occupied his time until 1864, when like many another Michigan boy, he went to the front to fight the battles of the Union, having enlisted as a private in the Thirtieth Michigan Infantry. At the close of the war in 1865 he returned to Armada and took the advanced course in the High School there, after which he entered upon the study of medicine as stated foregoing.

Dr. Marshall is of mixed Irish and Scotch blood, but more Irish than Scotch. His father, Thomas G. Marshall, was a native of Ireland, and died in 1898 near Mattawa, Ontario. His mother, Isabella Carr, was a native of Scotland, her father, however, having been Irish. She died in Port Huron in 1855. Mrs. Marshall, to whom Dr. M. was married June 14, 1879, was formerly Miss Hester Ogden, daughter of Pendleton Ogden, of Armada, who came with his parents from London, England, in 1819 and first settled in the State of New York. He died in Saginaw in August, 1864. The mother of Mrs. Marshall died in Armada in 1891. Dr. and Mrs. Marshall have one daughter, Nellie H., aged nineteen, and living at home. Mrs. Marshall is a cousin to Ann Eliza Young, formerly one of the "sealed" wives of Brigham Young, and who for some years was known as a lecturer throughout the United States against Mormonism. Mrs. Young was a daughter of the late Chauncey Webb, formerly of the State of Illinois. She was married a short time since to A. L. Dunning, of Manistee, Mich.

Dr. Marshall is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, including the Knights Templar and the Mystic Shrine, and also of the Elks. He was Surgeon-General of the Union Veterans' Union, Department of Michigan, 1893.



ELBERT S. ROOS.

ROOS, ELBERT S. The name of Mr. Roos implies a Holland descent, which is traced to an ancestral family, settling near what is now New York City, about the year 1600. Mr. Roos' father was a farmer at New Hurley, N. Y., where the son was born October 26, 1850. Leaving the primary schools at the age of seventeen he took a preparatory course at Fort Edward, N. Y., paying his expenses with money earned by work as a farm hand. He then entered Union College at Schenectady, his only resources being such as he was enabled to earn by teaching and working nights and Saturdays at whatever presented itself, keeping his expenses down to the minimum by clubbing with other students. His circumstances compelled him to leave college at the end of his junior year, but with a considerable degree of progress in the Latin and scientific courses. After leaving college he resumed teaching, but in the summer of 1873 he decided to go west, and landed in Kalamazoo with $40 in his pocket. He very soon secured a position in the office of Arthur Brown, then a prominent lawyer of Kalamazoo, and later U. S. Senator from Utah, at $2 per week for services, with the privilege of reading law. The second year he was salaried at $1,500, and the third year at $2,000. He was admitted to the bar November 12, 1875, before Judge Josiah E. Hawes, at Kalamazoo, and on April 1st, 1878, became junior in the law firm of Brown, Howard & Roos. Mr. Brown withdrew from the firm on his removal to Utah, in 1879, when the firm became Howard & Roos, which continued until January 1st, 1898, when by an admission of the son of the senior partner, it became Howard, Roos & Howard. Mr. Roos has made a specialty of corporation law and has an extensive practice throughout the United States in that department.

Mr. Roos has extended business connections aside from his law practice. He is a director in the Kalamazoo National Bank, a director, secretary and treasurer of the Dunklee Celery & Preserving Company of Kalamazoo and South Haven, secretary and treasurer of the Kalamazoo Ice Company, a director and vice-president of the Kalamazoo Corset Company, secretary and treasurer of the Kalamazoo Railway Supply Company, director in the Henderson-Ames Company, the Kalamazoo Box Company and a large stockholder in the Kalamazoo Sugar Beet Company, attorney for and stockholder in the Bardeen Paper Company of Otsego, director in the South Side Improvement Company of Kalamazoo, and general counsel for the Round Oak Stove Works of Dowagiac. He organized the Kalamazoo Corset Company (mentioned foregoing) in 1894, first with a capital of $75,000, which has since been increased to $100,000. The plant was formerly located at Three Oaks and was removed to Kalamazoo in 1894, and today gives employment to 450 people. Mr. Roos is a member of the Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and the Psi Upsilon (Literary), and also of the Michigan Club, which defines his politics as Republican. Although he never smelt powder in actual warfare, he became a member of Company C, Second Regiment, Michigan National Guard, of Kalamazoo, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1882 and adjutant of the regiment in 1883. He was never married.

WALTER I. LILLIE.

LILLIE, WALTER I. Mr. Lillie's father, Joel B. Lillie, was a farmer in Talmade Township, Ottawa county, where Mr. Lillie was born October 9, 1856. His mother, Sarah C. Augur, was a sister of the late Gen. C. C. Augur, of Worthington, D. T. His early history was that of most Michigan farm boys—attending the local school, and when old enough to work enjoying school advantages only during the winter months. His father had contracts for getting out timber and logs for the Grand Haven and Muskegon sawmills, and when old enough to drive a team the son assisted him in this work. When he was twenty-one years of age his father offered him forty acres of land if he would stay at home and work the farm, but he had made up his mind to aspire to something higher, something at least in which there was less of manual drudgery. A more advanced education being a necessity he entered the Agricultural College at Lansing, from which he graduated in 1881. Upon leaving college, Mr. Lillie began teaching a district school near Grand Haven, and at the same time took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar before Judge Daniel J. Arnold, at Grand Haven, in 1884, and entered upon the practice of the profession there, which he has since pursued with a degree of success of which he has no cause to complain. A Republican in politics, Mr. Lillie springs from Democratic stock, his father and other relatives having been prominent in local Democratic circles. He was elected Circuit Court Commissioner of Ottawa county in 1884, and in 1886 was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and again in 1888. He has served several terms as city attorney of Grand Haven, and was again appointed to that place in May, 1900. He is interested as a stockholder in and officer of the Bliss Furniture Company of Grand Haven. His society connections are United Workmen and Maccabees. He was married in 1886 to Miss Ella H. McGrath, daughter of Michael McGrath, of Dennison, Ottawa county. They have four children, Harold I., Leo C., W. Ivan and Hugh E., all at home.

PALMER, AMBROSE E. Whether the idea holds in all cases that educated men make the best farmers, it is well supported in the case of Mr. Palmer. He was born at Pleasantville, Westchester county, N. Y., August 5, 1849, and had the local school advantages up to the age of 14. He then attended Willbraham Academy, at Willbraham, Mass., remaining there nearly three years in preparation for college. He graduated from Wesleyan College, at Middletown, Conn., in 1869, and subsequently took a special chemical course there, but on account of poor health he could not follow that profession. He taught school during his college course, to pay his way, except the last term, when he borrowed money enough to carry him through. Finding no opening in the east for a young man of his qualifications, he acted upon Horace Greeley's advice and came west. He first went to Milwaukee, where he remained a few months and then came to Michigan. His first job was acting as foreman of a gang of hands engaged in building a saw mill at Torch Lake, Antrim county. From this he entered the general store and lumber office of J. H. Silkman, of that place, and soon became manager of the mercantile department, continuing in this employ until the spring of 1876, when he removed to Kalkaska, which has since been his home, and started in the mercantile business on his own account. The place at that time had a population of only 90 persons, all told, and Mr. Palmer was one of the first to plant a business house there. He conducted a prosperous business for ten years, when he withdrew from its active management, the business, however, being still continued under the firm name of Palmer & Hobbs. Since 1886 Mr. Palmer has devoted himself to farming and is one of the most successful farmers in northern Michigan, having a dairy farm of 640 acres and a herd of 60 Jersey cows. He is identified with the associate work of the farmers, having been a delegate from Michigan to the Farmers' National Congress at Boston in 1899 and to the same body at its meeting at Denver in 1900. Has been a member of the State Agricultural Society for years and for years a member of the executive committee of the Michigan State Grange and is a member also of the State Dairymen's Association.

AMBROSE E. PALMER.

Mr. Palmer has been identified with the growth of Kalkaska from a hamlet of 90 persons to a village of 1,500, and has had personal relations with nearly all the manufacturing interests of the place. He has also contributed to its social and civil life, having served as supervisor several times and being at present chairman of the Kalkaska county road commission and was for six years a member of the local school board. He is in politics a Republican and has been chairman of the county committee of that party for ten years and was a delegate alternate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1892. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of Ivanhoe Commandery, Knights Templar, of Petoskey. His parents, Stephen and Sarah (Hobby) Palmer, were in direct descent from Harvey Palmer, first of Hadham, Mass. Miss Hattie Knight, daughter of Richard Knight, of Atwood, Mich., became Mrs. Palmer in 1875. Their two older children, Wilbur and Jessie K., are students at the Agricultural College. The two younger, Everett and Eva, are attending local schools.

EMORY TOWNSEND.

TOWNSEND, EMORY. The father of the subject of the present sketch, Ransom Townsend, has been a well known resident of Washtenaw county for 65 years. Born in Genesee county, N. Y., in 1828, he came with his parents to Michigan in 1835, they locating in the township of Superior. In 1848 he married Juliaette Leland, daughter of Hon. Joshua G. Leland, of the town of Northfield, same county. Mr. Leland enjoyed the distinction of being the only Whig elected to the Legislature from Washtenaw county (then having six members elected on general ticket), in 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend are still living in Superior, upon the same farm where he first settled 65 years ago.

Emory Townsend was born October 18th, 1858. He passed from the local schools at home to the high school at Ann Arbor and thence to the University, taking courses in both literary and law departments, teaching to defray his expenses in the University. Completing his education at the University in 1883, he spent nearly two years in the west and south, mining a portion of said period.

He located in Saginaw in 1885, began the practice of law and at once took front rank as a successful attorney and has won for himself an enviable position, both as a lawyer, a citizen and a man of business. While he is engaged in a general practice, his more special lines are real estate, corporation and probate law.

In 1894 he was elected to the State Senate on the Republican ticket from the Saginaw district, by a majority of 865, being the only Republican returned from that district in 12 preceding years. Since the close of his terms all his successors have been Democrats, leaving Mr. Townsend the distinction of being the only Republican senator from Saginaw district in 18 years. He withdrew from politics at the close of his senatorial term, devoting himself to his law practice and such other lines of business as by natural selection came in the way of a successful attorney. He has frequently been solicited to stand as the candidate of his party for official positions, including member of Congress, circuit judge and mayor of his city, but has uniformly declined all such nominations.

Mr. Townsend has extensive lodge connections, being a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Maccabees, Foresters, Modern Woodmen of America, and other societies. He is past high priest of Saginaw Valley Chapter, No. 31, Royal Arch Masons. He enjoys a marked popularity and distinction in the Independent Order of Foresters, having been high counselor and high vice-chief ranger of Michigan; in 1895 he was elected a delegate and attended the International Supreme Court meeting of said order held in London, England, and while in attendance there took a prominent part in the deliberations of said meeting. He has been both local and state counsel of the order of the Modern Woodmen of America; and for the last three years he has been chairman of the national board of auditors of that society. At the National Convention in Dubuque in 1897 there were three auditors to be chosen, and of the five candidates, Mr. Townsend received 203 votes out of a total of 231. At the National Convention in Kansas City in 1899 there were five auditors to be chosen, and of the ten candidates, Mr. Townsend received 297 votes out of a total of 351. By reason of his fraternal affiliations and general affability, Mr. Townsend enjoys a very extensive and desirable acquaintance throughout the United States, which has brought him much legal work; an indefatigable worker, doing an almost incredible amount of work accurately and with dispatch has contributed largely to place him in the very prominent legal and social position that he now occupies.

Miss Anna L. Fairman, of Plymouth, became Mrs. Townsend October 20, 1885. Their children are: Katherine H., Juliaette L. and Richard Emory, aged respectively nine, six and three years.

SHARPE, HON. NELSON. Hon. Nelson Sharpe, of West Branch, Ogemaw county, judge of the Thirty-fourth judicial circuit, although born in Canada, is of American ancestry, his paternal ancestors having been for several generations residents of St. Lawrence county, N. Y. They were of Scotch and Irish extraction. His parents were Nelson and Eunice (McColl) Sharpe. The son was born on a farm in Northumberland county, Ontario, October 25, 1858. His early education was received in the district school, from which he was enabled to secure a second grade teacher's certificate at the age of 16. He secured a district school the same year and was a successful teacher for five years. His early inclination was toward the medical profession, but by reason of his association with a young lawyer he decided to take up the study of law. In 1879 he took a preparatory course and the same fall entered Albert College, at Belleville, taking a literary course for two years. To be admitted to practice it was necessary for him to spend five years in a law office, or if a graduate, three years, and on the advice of friends he concluded to spend the entire time of preparation in an office, and entered that of Clute & Williams, of Belleville. He remained there a year and then went into the office of John W. Kerr, of Coburg, as student and assistant, receiving for his service $25 per month the first year and $35 per month the second year. In 1885 he went to West Branch, where a brother had preceded him, and soon become impressed with the fact that Michigan offered better opportunities than those to be found every day in Canada. He went into the office of Markey & Hall, of West Branch, then the leading law firm in that part of the state, and three months later (May, 1885) was examined and admitted to practice before Judge J. B. Tuttle, at Tawas City. He opened an office but became interested with his brother in a newspaper enterprise, the West Branch Times, and divided his attention between law and literature, interspersed with some practical lessons in running a country newspaper, involving the work of editor, reporter, advertising solicitor, pressman, etc., and at the end of three years, his law practice, by the side of other well known attorneys, having become remunerative, he withdrew from active newspaper work, though retaining his interest until 1890.

HON. NELSON SHARPE.

Mr. Sharpe was president of the village of West Branch in 1889, was president of the school board two years and chairman of the Republican county committee six years. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1890 and re-elected in 1892, serving until he was appointed judge of the newly formed Thirty-fourth judicial circuit, in 1893. He was elected to the seat at the November election in 1894 and re-elected without opposition for the full term at the spring election in 1899. Judge Sharpe is a Republican in politics, is a member of the Michigan Club, of the Masonic fraternity, including the Knights Templar, of the Oddfellows and Knights of Pythias. His wife, to whom he was married in 1884, was formerly Miss Francis Lean, daughter of Wm. Lean, of Grafton, Ont. They have two sons, Leo N. and Donald B.

GEN. GEORGE A. HART.

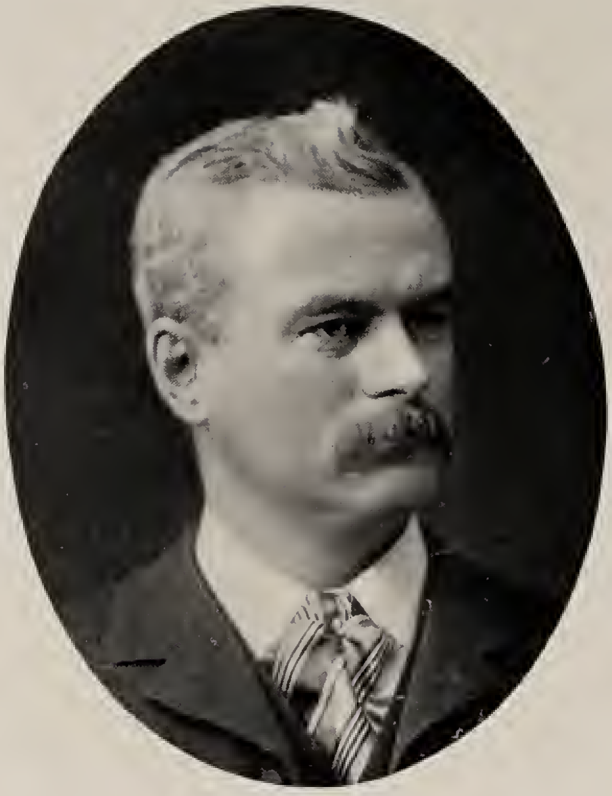
HART, GEORGE A., GEN. Gen. Hart, of Manistee, was born in Lapeer, Mich. His great-grandfather, Deacon Stephen Hart, was a native of Essex county, England, and located at Newton, Mass. Oliver B. Hart, grandfather of George A., removed to Lapeer in 1837, and with him came his son Joseph B., the father of Gen. Hart. Gen. Hart received his early education in the public schools of Lapeer, but at the age of fourteen he left to enter the army, taking a place in the commissary and quartermaster's department of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, commanded by Col. Alger. In the spring of 1863 he enlisted in the ranks and participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, fifty-four in all. At the close of the war he went west with the Custer Cavalry Brigade and during two years was engaged in fifteen Indian skirmishes. In March, 1866, Mr. Hart received his discharge from the army at Salt Lake City, and immediately went to work for Wells, Fargo & Co., with whom he remained until the fall of 1867, when he returned to Lapeer. Until 1870 he engaged in farming, then selling his farm to go to Fenton, where he engaged in the furnishing goods business. He closed out at Fenton in 1872 with resources barely sufficient to meet liabilities, and accepted an offered position in the store of John Egan at Manistee at $50 per month, reaching there without a cent. In 1876 he started in the real estate business in a small way, mostly commission sales, and has built up an extensive business which at the present time comprises land, timber, loans and abstracts of title. He is of the firm of Wallace & Hart, insurance, and Hart & Swigert, real estate; is president and general manager of the Manistee, Filer City & Eastlake Electric Railway, a director in the First National Bank and is an extensive owner of city and farm property. Upon the election of Gen. Alger to the office of governor, Mr. Hart was appointed to the position of quartermaster-general of the state troops, a position which he filled with credit to himself, and for the duties of which he manifested marked ability. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Traverse City Insane Asylum, 1892-96, but resigned on the election of Mr. Pingree as governor. Gen. Hart, while an ardent Republican in politics, has never sought public office, although his name has been mentioned in connection with nominations to offices of importance, including those of governor and secretary of state. Gen. Hart has been prominent in affairs connected with the G. A. R. and was a delegate to the national convention of 1888. He was aide on the staff of Gen. Alger when department commander of the Michigan G. A. R., and likewise on the staff of Col. A. T. Bliss. He has served two terms as president of the Soldiers and Sailors' Association of Northwestern Michigan, and during 1894-95 served the city as mayor, being the only Republican ever elected to that office up to that time. Gen. Hart has been twice married, first in 1868, to Miss Ella J. Hammond, daughter of John R. Hammond, of Lapeer, who died in 1878, leaving one daughter, Amy A., now the wife of Geo. W. Swigert, of Manistee. His second marriage was in 1880, to Miss Mattie Dexter, daughter of Samuel Dexter, of Manistee. To this marriage have been born Sabra, Pearl M., Grace F. and Golden A., all at home.

WAIT, FRANK WADSWORTH. Mr. Wait is a native, and "to the manner born," having first seen the light at the village of Sturgis, December 22, 1858. His father, Jonathan G. Wait, was a man of marked personality and came to Sturgis from Livingstone county, New York, where he was a furniture manufacturer and railroad contractor. He built the first furniture manufacturing plant in Sturgis. He was also a journalist in later life, having published the Sturgis Journal for about a dozen years (1858-1870). He was a member of the legislature (representative) in 1851, before the Republican party was formed, and was senator three terms (1863-7), during the war and reconstruction days, and was a Republican of the Zach. Chandler type. He died in 1893. Mrs. Wait was, before her marriage, Susan S. Buck, daughter of George Buck, who built the first house in Sturgis, about the year 1828. She still lives in vigorous health, at the age of 78.

Frank W. Wait went from the local schools of Sturgis to Hillsdale College, where he closed his educational career in 1876. He then spent nine years as a traveling salesman in the western states, for the output of his father's furniture manufactory, for which he built up a good trade. In 1885 he succeeded his father in the business, which had a successful run until burned out in 1888, with a total loss. He rebuilt and replaced the plant in 1889 and continued the business until the fall of 1896, when he withdrew to devote his energies to contracting and manufacturing hardwood lumber, ties and timbers. He also owns and operates a general farm of some 700 acres near Sturgis, making the raising of peppermint, spearant and wormwood for their essential oils a specialty. Also raising cattle, sheep and poultry of all kinds. He has always been a promoter of different manufacturing interests in Sturgis.

FRANK WADSWORTH WAIT.

While Mr. Wait does not mix business with politics, he seems to have a sufficiency of motive power to push both along, though on different tracks, and they both go, when he is the propelling force. And politics, in this connection, means not alone party politics, but a general interest in and attention to public affairs. His Republicanism is no less pronounced than was that of his father, and he has attended every state convention of his party for the past twenty years. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at St. Louis in 1876, and a member of the committee on permanent organization. He has been a member of the Republican state central committee for twelve years, and is the ranking member in point of length of service and has been on the executive committee of the State League of Republican Clubs since the organization, and has been treasurer for the past six years. He is also a member of the Michigan Club. In 1889 he was appointed by the attorney-general of the United States a special attorney for the Court of Claims, which holds its sessions in Washington. He was appointed by Gov. Rich a member of the board of guardians of the Industrial School for Girls, at Adrian, in 1895, resigning in 1897, not being able to give it sufficient time. Mr. Wait is no less a society man than a politician, his connections being Masonic, Oddfellows, Maccabees, United Workmen and Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Wait, before her marriage January 13, 1883, was Miss Ellen M. Fishback, daughter of Rev. A. J. Fishback. Two daughters comprise the family, Isabelle M. and Helen G. Wait.



LYMAN HAKES McCALL.

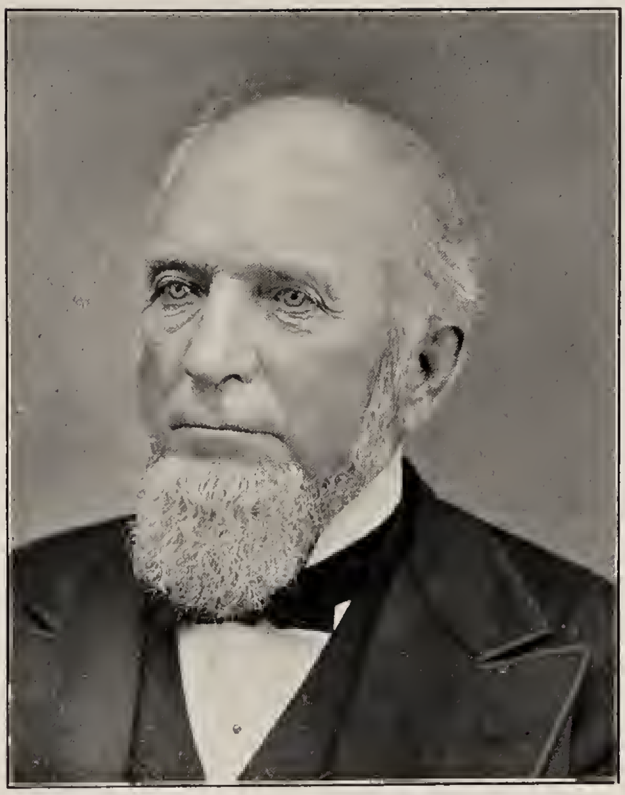
McCALL, LYMAN HAKES. Mr. McCall is of Irish extraction, his father, Joseph G. McCall, having been born in County Armagh, Ireland. The father came to America with his family when young, early in the 1840 decade, settling in the state of New York. He found in some portions of this state a condition of "landlordism" similar to that which existed in Ireland. Under the Dutch sovereignty, titles to immense areas of the soil had been acquired from the Indians by the Holland Company and some of the favored ones became possessed of large tracts which they held in perpetuity. These lands were not sold to the settlers but were leased for long terms at a rental which, in many cases, was little more than nominal. The settlers, however, in course of time, began to chafe under the arrangement, feeling that they had paid in rent much more than the original value of the land. Hence arose what was called the "anti-rent war" in some of the counties. It assumed menacing proportions at one time and became an element in New York politics. It involved much of lawlessness and violence, as civil disturbances usually do, in which some barns were said to have been burned, from which the anti-renters and their partisans were characterized by their opponents as "Barnburners," and this term was applied to those who represented the more popular or ultra democratical element in our politics, not alone in New York but elsewhere, especially in Michigan. The elder McCall through the association of ideas naturally enough sympathized with the anti-rent sentiment and was identified with it. The mother of our Mr. McCall, whose maiden name was Caroline Hakes, was a New York lady. Joseph G. McCall died June 25, 1900. The mother is still living.

Lyman Hakes McCall was born in Delaware county, N. Y., August 31, 1860, where he lived with his parents until 1870, when the family moved to Petersburg, Va. The son attended the local schools in New York and subsequently at Petersburg. In 1878 he entered Olivet (Mich.) College, graduating therefrom in 1880. Coming to Charlotte, his present residence, he studied law in the office of Edward A. Foote and was admitted to the bar before Judge F. A. Hooker in July, 1883. He became a partner with his former preceptor (Foote) which continued four years. He then became associated professionally with F. A. Dean, so continuing until 1890, since which time he has been alone in practice.

In politics Mr. McCall has always been a staunch Republican. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Eaton county in 1892, serving one term, and has been city attorney of Charlotte several times. In 1898 he was elected a member of the Legislature and during the session of 1899 was chairman of the House committee on private corporations and a member of the important committees on railroads and insurance. Miss Jennie M. Fouts, daughter of Dr. Jesse T. Fouts, became Mrs. McCall in November, 1885. They have two children, Harry T. and Hattie, aged respectively thirteen and eleven years.

HANNAH, HON. PERRY. The name of Mr. Hannah is synonymous with the Grand Traverse region and with Traverse City, where he resides. He was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, Sept. 22, 1824, the second son of Elihu L. and Anna (McCann) Hannah, the father a native of Connecticut and the mother of Pennsylvania, both being remotely of Scotch descent. They were farmers, and on the death of the mother in 1827 the father came to Port Huron, and afterwards removed to St. Clair, where he died in 1862. The son remained in Pennsylvania until he was 13 years old, enjoying the school advantages there, when he joined his father in Michigan, assisting him in lumbering and rafting operations, in which he was engaged. From his eighteenth to his twenty-first year he was in the employ of John Wells, in the dry goods trade, at Port Huron. In 1846 he went to Chicago and was in the employ of lumber firms there for some four years, when through the aid of his then employer, Jacob Beidler, he became senior in the firm of Hannah, Lay & Co., composed of himself, A. T. Lay and James Morgan, of which William Morgan, after a time, became a special partner. The firm of Hannah, Lay & Co. forms an inseparable part of northern Michigan. The firm built a mill and began manufacturing lumber in a small way at a point on Grand Traverse Bay that has since become Traverse City, in 1851. From their small beginnings, handling pine only, the capacity of the firm reached 20,000,000 feet annually, including both pine and hardwood, before the sale of the mills and timber lands to John Torrent, of Muskegon, in 1887. During the earlier years of their manufacturing, Mr. Hannah alternated with his partner, Mr. Lay, six months turn about, between Chicago and their mills, but in 1855 Mr. Hannah became permanently a resident of Traverse City.

The beautiful town of Traverse City, with its nearly 10,000 of population, may be said to be almost an outgrowth of the firm of Hannah, Lay & Co. The firm have other extended commercial interests, aside from the lumber manufacture, from which they have retired. They conduct a large mercantile establishment, employing sixty men, with sales reaching nearly $500,000 annually. They have a large flouring mill with a capacity of 150 barrels per day. They own the Chamber of Commerce Building in Chicago, valued at $3,000,000. Up to 1892, when the Traverse City State Bank was organized, the firm did the entire banking business of the locality.


HON. PERRY HANNAH.

Of Mr. Hannah's personal efforts in promoting the welfare of his town, his fellow citizens will bear testimony. He was president of the city council on its organization and for many years afterwards, and has been for nearly thirty years a member of its school board. Politically, Mr. Hannah is a Republican. In 1857 he represented his county in the lower house of the legislature. In 1864 he was one of the electors who cast the vote of the state for President Lincoln for his second term. He is president of the Traverse City State Bank, of the Hannah & Lay Mercantile Company, of the Chamber of Commerce Safety Vault Co. of Chicago, and a director in the Traverse City Railroad Company.

Miss Annie Flinn, of New York city, became Mrs. Hannah in 1852. She died in 1898, leaving two daughters and a son; Hattie A., wife of J. F. Keeney, of Chicago; Julius T., cashier of the bank at Traverse City, and Claribel, at home.

THOMAS BIRKETT.

BIRKETT, THOMAS. Mr. Birkett was born in the parish of Isel, Cumberland county, England, January 10, 1833, where his parents, Thomas and Eleanor (McLean) Birkett resided. His education was received at the parish school. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a miller. Five years later he came to America, first locating at Dresden, Yates county, N. Y., where he remained one year. In 1853 he came to Michigan, reaching the village of Dexter in August of that year, with less than five dollars in his pocket.

He obtained a situation as third miller in the Dover Mills (Dover is a hamlet five miles north of Dexter on the Huron river) then owned by D. D. Sloan & Co., shortly afterward being made foreman. He bought Mr. Sloan's half interest in 1861—on the death of that gentleman—later buying the other half interest.

In 1867 he bought the Hudson Mills, situated one mile farther down the river. He operated these mills until 1882, when he organized the Birkett Manufacturing Co. for the purpose of manufacturing wood pulp, selling the two mills to that company and retiring from the active management, but retaining one-third of the stock.

In 1888 the Dexter Mills came into his hands by assisting a friend. At the same time he bought the Peninsular mills, both of which he still owns, and more recently bought the Pinckney mills. In 1885 he built a pulp mill at Petoskey, Mich., on Bear Creek, one of the best water powers in the state, since changed to a woodenware manufactory.

In 1893 Mr. Birkett assisted in organizing the Dexter Savings Bank, capitalized at $20,000.00, of which he has been president since its organization. He is interested in pine lands in Alabama and Mississippi. He lives on a farm five miles north of Dexter, located on the banks of the Huron river and Portage lake. For many years a postoffice was kept at his place, known as "Birkett." He was postmaster for over twenty years, but now gets his mail at Dexter.

He has recently purchased the homestead of the late Judge S. W. Dexter, with its fine old mansion. Judge Dexter gave his name to the village, and his residence, standing on an eminence a little to the west, has been for years a prominent landmark.

Portage lake also suggests another reminiscence. About sixty years ago one G. R. Lillibridge, who owned the land now comprising part of Mr. Birkett's farm, "discovered" a mineral spring, platted a "city" which he called "New Saratoga," which name can be found on some of the early maps of the state. A small one-story building which he called the "White Cottage" composed the "city." He was sixty years too soon, as the place is now getting to be quite a resort—and the visionary scheme of Lillibridge may some day become a reality.

May 1st, 1855, Mr. Birkett married Mrs. S. A. Grundon (nee Wood) daughter of James Wood, Manchester, England. Their only child, Eleanor J., is the wife of the Hon. H. W. Newkirk, present Judge of Probate of Washtenaw county. Mrs. Birkett died in 1892.

RAMSDELL, JONATHAN GANNETT. No name is better known in Michigan than is that which heads this sketch. Judge Ramsdell is of New England stock by his father, Gannett Ramsdell, and his mother, Anna Perin, both natives of Massachusetts. They settled in Plymouth, Michigan, in 1827, and the son, J. G., the third of four sons, was born there January 10, 1830. His early life was divided between work on the farm and attendance at school. He entered the village academy of Northville and the academy at Plymouth, from which he went to Albion College. On returning home he learned the trade of a moulder and finisher. He then took a course in a commercial college, and after graduating became bookkeeper for a Cincinnati commission house, and later in banking houses in Detroit and Adrian. While at Adrian he commenced the study of law with the late Congressman, Hon. Fernando C. Baeman. Close study and confinement, however, undermined his health, and he spent a winter in the lumber woods, cutting and skidding logs. In the spring he helped run the river and through the summer was tail sawyer. The next winter he acted as head sawyer, and in the following spring, having regained his health, resumed the study of law with Judge Longyear, of Lansing. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar and was the same year appointed circuit court commissioner for Ingham county, by Gov. Bingham. He was school inspector and chairman of the board in the township of Lansing, and was elected first city clerk, holding the office one month, when he resigned upon his appointment as clerk of the Supreme Court at Lansing. This position he held until 1861, when he resigned to enter the Agricultural College as special lecturer on commercial customs and commercial law and double entry bookkeeping. On the completion of that course he removed to Traverse City. Mr. Ramsdell had married February 3rd, 1861, Mrs. Clara A. Phillips, of Lansing, and in the fall of 1861 they came on horseback down the lake shore to Frankfort and across the trail (there were no roads in northern Michigan then) to what is now Traverse City, arriving there in October of that year. A tract of land was bought adjoining what is now the city of Traverse City, and which under Judge Ramsdell's cultivation has since developed into the famous Ramsdell fruit farm.

JONATHAN GANNETT RAMSDELL.

On the organization of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit Mr. Ramsdell was elected Circuit Judge, and was re-elected at the next succeeding election. On the expiration of the second term he declined a renomination, and entered into practice. At the next judicial election he was again elected Circuit Judge and was again re-elected.

Judge Ramsdell has been president of the Grand Traverse Union Agricultural Society, of the State Pomological Society, and of the West Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Society, of which latter he was a director; commissioner for Michigan to the American Pomological Society at Chicago in 1875, and at Boston in 1879, and a member of the Columbian Fair Committee for Michigan Fruits. For many years he has been chairman of the executive committee of the State Grange. He was originally an Abolitionist and subsequently a Republican, but became known as a Silver Republican in 1896, when he was the Democratic-Combination candidate for Congress in his district, and was chairman of the Michigan delegation to the Silver Republican convention at Kansas City in 1900. Under the new order of things he is politically classified as a Democrat, and was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the Democratic convention held in Detroit, July 25, 1900.

HORACE TUPPER, M. D.

TUPPER, HORACE, M. D. Dr. Tupper came to his profession by inheritance, his father, Archilius Tupper, having been a physician at Pine Plains, Columbia county, N. Y., near which place the son was born October 2, 1830. His mother, Leah Strever, was of the same locality (Columbia county). He studied with his father until twenty years old, when he went to Buffalo and entered Dr. Frank Hamilton's office as a student. He had full access to the "Sisters' General Hospital," remaining there through the whole term of Prof. Hameton's charge of the surgical side of the hospital. He then entered the Edwards Street Female Hospital in Buffalo, where he combined study and practice for two years. When the War of the Rebellion broke out he attached himself to the Fourteenth Regulars and was soon changed to the Second Brigade, Sixth Division, and was assigned to service in the batteries of the Sixth Division, Army of the Tennessee, as surgeon, with the rank of major. He remained with his battery until reaching Corinth, Miss., and saw service at the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Farmington, Corinth, and a number of minor engagements. He became interested with Samuel Bolton in building a salt block in connection with a sawmill that they purchased. The plan of the salt block was to use exhaust steam from the mill. Also to use the slabs and sawdust to make live steam to keep up the required amount of heat to crystalize the salt. The plan proved successful and was quickly adopted by others, and is still used by the salt blocks in the valley.

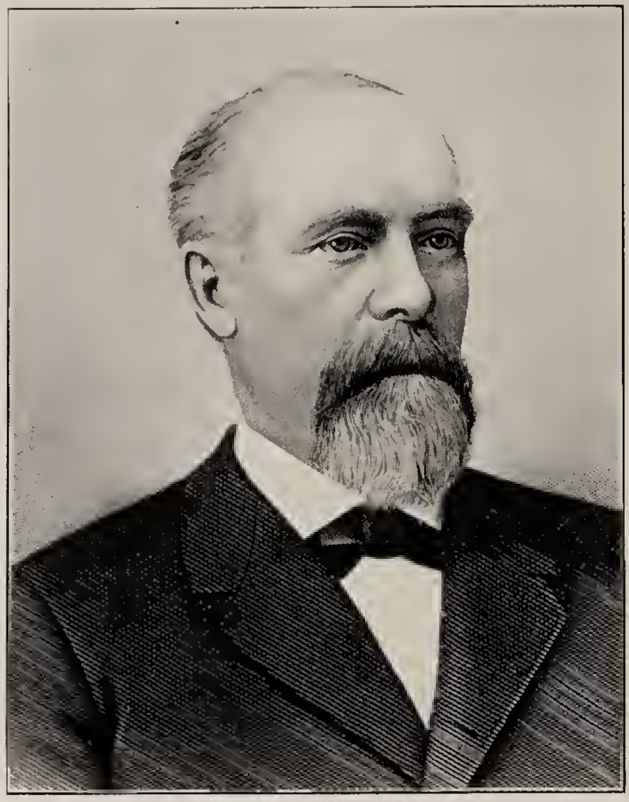
The doctor soon found that he was the only surgeon in the locality, and his services were in great demand at the then village of Bay City and nearby points. In fact, he was the only surgeon in that part of the valley for fifteen years, and up to the present time he is very busy in his professional work. The doctor is a member of the G. A. R. and has been commander of H. P. Merrill Post of Bay City. Miss Elizabeth Trinder, an English lady, daughter of Wm. Trinder, of Chadwington, Oxfordshire, England, became Mrs. Tupper, at Buffalo, December 24, 1862. Their one son, Horace, Jr., is an attorney at Bay City.

In politics the doctor is a Republican, worked energetically for the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. He never could be induced to accept any political office.

DEMPSEY, JAMES. Mr. Dempsey was born in Roscommon county, Ireland, April 10, 1832. His father was a farmer who emigrated to this country in 1847, settling at Scranton, Pa., where he died in 1857; his first wife, the mother of James, having died in Ireland. A young man of 22, James Dempsey went to Manistee in August, 1854, with no equipment but his own brain and brawn. The next winter he went to the woods in the logging camps of the Canfield Brothers, a year later taking charge of one of their camps, and during summer delivering logs at the mill booms. He continued in their service until 1871. In 1869 he formed a partnership with A. E. Cartier and they together undertook the work of booming and assorting the logs on the Manistee river, which at that time aggregated about 1,000,000 feet per year. In 1873 the firm of Dempsey & Cartier bought the Green & Milmoe property on Manistee lake and for ten years engaged in the manufacture of lumber, in 1883 incorporating the business under the name of the Manistee Lumber Company, of which Mr. Dempsey was made president, Mr. Cartier and Wm. Wente being the other two stockholders originally, although several other parties have since become interested in the plant. The capital stock is $402,500, all of which is paid in. The concern has been very successful in all of its operations and has acquired valuable mill holdings and timber lands, making it one of the most substantial institutions of this character in the state. This company has recently acquired the ownership of the Eureka mill and salt block. The two plants of the company cover about fifty acres of ground, and the company has a dockage on Manistee lake, of about a mile and a half, including slips. The capacity of the company's dock is about 12,000,000 feet, the entire output of the mills being shipped by water. The Manistee mill has a capacity of 30,000,000 feet of lumber and 10,000,000 lath annually, and the Eureka mill a daily capacity of 120,000 feet of lumber, 30,000 lath, 20,000 staves and 900 barrels of salt. One hundred men are employed in the Manistee plant and 180 in the Eureka. The timber lands of the company are situated in Kalkaska and Crawford counties and represent about six years cut. The company has constructed a narrow guage railroad, incorporated under the name of the Crawford & Manistee River Railroad, thirteen miles in length. While the foregoing statistics are not, strictly speaking, a part of Mr. Dempsey's personal biography, they are inseparable from it. In addition to his large holdings in Michigan, Mr. Dempsey owns about 10,000 acres of long leaf yellow pine timber in the Pearl River section of the Mississippi, also about 25,000 acres of timber lands in the state of Washington.

JAMES DEMPSEY.

Politically, Mr. Dempsey is a Democrat of the gold standard faith. He was postmaster at Manistee under President Buchanan and under the first Cleveland regime, and served one term as mayor of the city of Manistee, but has generally declined public office. His religious connection is Roman Catholic. Miss Mary Mullen, daughter of Michael Mullen of Racine, Wis., became Mrs. Dempsey June 30, 1861. Twelve children have been the fruit of the union, eleven of whom are living. Lawrence T. and James W., superintendent and cashier respectively of the Manistee Lumber Co.; John, civil engineer in the employ of the United States government in Central America; Louis, lumberman at Williams, Arizona; Frank, bookkeeper at the Manistee Lumber Co.; Nellie, wife of John F. Clancy, Racine, Wis.; Cecelia, wife of James W. Duncan, Milwaukee, Wis.; Emma, Henrietta, Neal and Estelle, at home.



ANTOINE E. CARTIER.

CARTIER, ANTOINE E. Mr. Cartier is at present a resident of Ludington. He is of French-Canadian origin, the name being prominent in political circles in the province of Quebec. He was born at Three Rivers, Canada, May 16, 1836. His parents, John Baptiste and Rozelle (Counquene) Cartier, were farmers. He had school privileges only during winters by a walk of three miles from home, and at 12 years of age became a farmer boy at meagre wages. When 18 years old he took a contract getting out square timber on the Ottawa river, for the Quebec market. In the fall of 1854, giving his parents $50 of his small resources, reserving $75 for himself, he went to Chicago and the next year took a sailboat to Manistee. He here went to work in a sawmill operated by Joseph Smith, where he worked two years, taking Smith's note for his pay, and when Smith failed, his note failed with him. He then went to work for D. L. Filer, working in his mill during the summer and as foreman of logging camps in winter, being thus employed four years. In July, 1862, he struck out on his own account, looking up and estimating standing timber, and made $16,000 that year. In 1863, in connection with James Dempsey, he took a five-year contract sorting and delivering the logs that came down the Manistee river, continuing in this work fifteen years and employing fifty men and two tugs, and while so engaged he organized the Manistee Tug Co. In 1877 Cartier and Dempsey took a five-year contract from the boom company at Ludington, and Mr. Cartier's removal to that place followed. In 1879 he bought Dempsey's interest at Ludington, and in connection with Frank Filer, started the Cartier & Filer Lumber Co., which was sold in 1882 to the present Butters & Peters Lumber Co. In 1882 Mr. Cartier purchased a one-third interest in the Goodsell & Allen Lumber Co., of Ludington, and the next year bought out his partners and organized the Cartier Lumber Co. The plant was burned in 1894 but rebuilt the same year. It employs 125 hands and turns out 15,000,000 to 18,000,000 feet of lumber per year.

The energy, industry, probity and business acumen with which Mr. Cartier started out in life as his only capital, are now represented by holdings of which he is equally unwilling to boast or to complain. He is president of the Cartier Lumber Co. of Ludington, a director in the Manistee Lumber Co. of Manistee, of which he was vice-president for a number of years, vice-president of the Northern Michigan Transportation Co., a steamboat line operating between Chicago, Ill., and Cheboygan, Mich., and president of the Cartier Enameling Co. of Ludington, making turned and enameled wooden appliances. Mr. Cartier is a Democrat, politically, and served as alderman and mayor of Ludington, two years in each office, and while at Manistee served also two years as alderman. His religious connections are Roman Catholic, and he is a member of the order of Elks. Miss Liza Ayers, of Vermont state, became Mrs. Cartier in 1859. They have eight children: Rose, wife of C. W. Spear, Westfield, Mass.; Louis A., in the towing business at Ashland, Wis.; Warren A., secretary-treasurer Cartier Lumber Co., Ludington; Ida S., wife of W. S. Taylor, Brunswick, Ga.; George R., vice-president Cartier Lumber Co., Ludington; Dezera E., grocer, Ashland, Wis.; Wm. E., mining expert, Chicago, Ill.; Chas. E., manager Cartier Enameling Co., Ludington.

BAART, REV. PETER A. Rev. Peter A. Baart, S. T. L., LL. D., at present is rector of St. Mary's Catholic church, in Marshall. He is probably the best known Roman Catholic priest in Michigan. He was born at Coldwater July 28, 1858. After attending public and private schools, he was sent to St. Vincent's College, Latrobe, Pa., at an early age and afterward to Mt. St. Mary's, at Cincinnati, in both of which colleges he took the class prizes year after year, finishing his philosophical course with highest honors. After nearly completing his theological course in Cincinnati, he went to St. Mary's University in Baltimore, where, after two years, in 1880, he obtained the degree of licentiate of sacred theology. While still a deacon (too young for the priesthood), he acted as secretary, temporarily, to Bishop Borgess, of Detroit. He was ordained to the priesthood June 29, 1881, and made assistant of Holy Trinity Church in Detroit. Eight months later he went to Marshall, at the urgent request of Bishop Borgess and took charge of a parish then badly disorganized. His untiring zeal and hard labor, coupled with an unswerving will and a tact that harmonizes discordant elements in a quiet way, built up St. Mary's parish spiritually and materially, so that now it boasts of one of the handsomest churches and parish properties in the state.

Dr. Baart is an authority on church law, several important matters having been referred to him from Rome for report or settlement, and he is likewise consulted by bishops and priests from all parts of the United States. He has written a number of works besides contributing to encyclopedias, magazines and newspapers, including a synopsis of Catholic belief for general circulation. In 1886 he prepared a history of all the Catholic orphan asylums and charitable institutions in the United States. His works, "The Roman Court," a treatise on the Cardinals and Sacred Congregations, and his "Legal Formulary," embracing forms and a synopsis of law for diocesan and parish work, received special commendation from the Pope of Rome. In 1899 he prepared a paper on "Church and State in the United States" for the Australasian Catholic Congress held in Sydney, and in 1900 a paper on the "Tenure of Catholic Property in the United States" for the International Congress of Scientists held in Munich, Bavaria. Dr. Baart was a member and secretary of the diocesan school board and the first fiscal procurator, or legal officer, of Detroit diocese. In 1890 Bishop Foley declared him one of the four irremovable rectors of the diocese and he was also chosen one of the examiners of the clergy. In 1900 the board of trustees and the faculty of Notre Dame University unanimously conferred upon Rev. Dr. Baart the degree of Doctor of Laws. Rev. Dr. Baart, while liberal-minded, is still quite conservative. He is not an extremist, but politic and a good business man. As a public speaker he is clear, logical and concise. Socially, he is very entertaining and there is a merry twinkle in his eyes, which tells of his good nature, while his face suggests the student and the leader. He is recognized as one of the most liberal and public-spirited citizens of Marshall, being always ready to assist in movements for the public good. On his return home from Europe some years ago he was given the most imposing public reception ever tendered a resident of Marshall, all classes of citizens, non-Catholic as well as Catholic, turning out to welcome him.

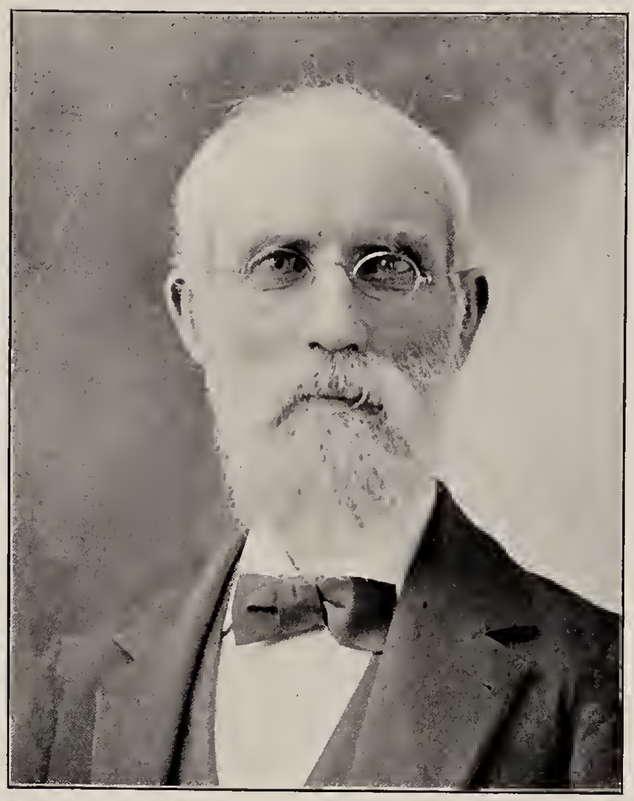
REV. PETER A. BAART.

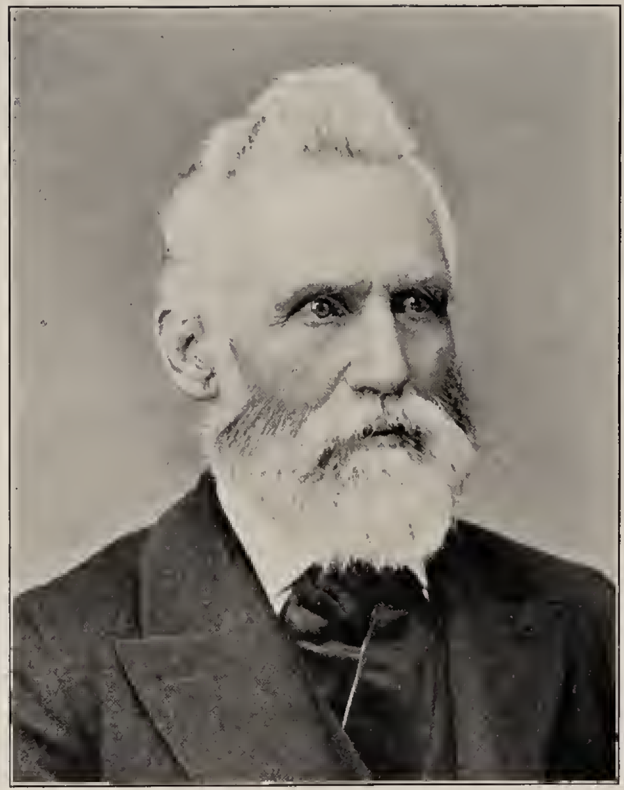
CHARLES T. HILLS.

HILLS, CHARLES T. Mr. Hills is a retired business man of Muskegon. He was born at Bennington, Vermont, Nov. 14, 1821, the son of Turner and Adelia (Hubbel) Hills. In 1834 the family removed to Pittstown, N. Y., and in 1838 to Grand Rapids, Mich. Charles T. attended the district schools at Bennington until 13 years of age, when he secured a clerkship in a store at Troy, N. Y., and on the removal of the family to Michigan, accompanied them there. In December, 1838, the family removed to Konkle's Mill, in Alpine township, in Kent county, and in the spring of 1839 bought forty acres of government land on which they erected a two-room shanty, of which they took possession in November, 1840, their nearest neighbor being three miles distant. The father died in 1842 and the care of the family devolved largely upon the son, who built a house about 1846 into which the family removed. The first introduction of Charles T. to the lumber industry was in riving shingles, which were then all made by hand, the fruit of his labor contributing towards the support of the family. In May, 1852, Charles, with a younger brother, went to Muskegon and building a shanty on Black creek, engaged in shingle weaving. In September, 1853, Charles engaged as clerk with the sawmill firm of Ryerson & Morris, and continued with them until 1859, when he took charge of the books of the firm. In 1865 he became a partner in the newly-formed firm of Ryerson, Hills & Co., and in connection with Mr. Getty, another partner, had the management of the then large and increasing business, and in 1887 the active management fell entirely into his hands, the other partners having removed to Chicago. Mr. Hills was for more than forty years the ruling spirit in an immense business, the various changes in which and improvements in plant it would be impracticable to trace in this connection.

In his earlier life Mr. Hills held the office of supervisor of Alpine township and in 1876 was elected treasurer of Muskegon county, which are the only public offices he ever held. From 1876 to 1887 he was president of the Muskegon National Bank. He was one of the incorporators of the Oceana County Savings Bank at Hart, and was largely interested in the Muskegon Booming Co., of which he was for many years president, serving also in other official capacities. It goes without saying that he has at all times borne an important part in all enterprises tending to the material, social and moral advancement of Muskegon. This is exemplified in his having built and donated to the Masonic fraternity of Muskegon a temple costing $50,000, which was dedicated Sept. 12, 1900, being the second largest in Michigan. He is an enthusiastic Mason and has published a leaflet giving in brief his Masonic record. He has the higher degrees in the various orders of Masonry and has filled the chairs in most of the local bodies, and was for fourteen consecutive years eminent commander of the Muskegon Commandery, 1868-81, and was elected to a fifteenth term in 1886. Mr. Hills has been twice married. By his first wife, Miss Jane M. Wheeler, of Waukegan, Ill., to whom he was married in 1854, he had six children, two of whom only are living, C. Hubbell, private secretary to his father, and Julia L., wife of T. D. Whitney, of Chicago. Mrs. Hills died in 1876, and in 1878 Mr. Hills married Miss Margaret McIntyre, of Kewaunee, Ill.

McDONELL, ARCHIBALD. The grandfather of Mr. McDonell came from Inverness, Scotland, in 1810, and settled in Nova Scotia, and during the ocean voyage, a son, father of the present, was born. A branch of the family were, however, earlier settlers in Canada. Archibald McDonell was born at St. Andrews, Nova Scotia, January 1, 1833. After passing the grammar school at his home, he followed teaching for several years, but decided to locate in the United States, and choose the law as his profession. He came to Michigan and took the then two-year law course at the University, graduating in 1861. He located at what is now Bay City, then a village of about 700 people, and called Lower Saginaw. He was for three months a partner with A. C. Maxwell (still a resident there and late circuit judge) and was subsequently for eleven years a partner with the late Judge Theo. C. Grier, and later with George P. Cobb. For eight years immediately prior to September, 1899, he was a partner of DeVere Hall, the firm name being McDonell & Hall. His present partner is James E. Duffy, a graduate of Michigan University, the firm being McDonell & Duffy. During his thirty-nine years' residence in Bay City, he has seen the population of about 700 grow to over 35,000 with a town of 15,000 across the Saginaw river, and a corresponding increase in the other towns of the valley, so that his city may be said to have grown up under his personal observation, which is largely true also of the neighborhood towns. In his early life he was engaged in business enterprises and his resources have never failed to reward his capacity for business. He has for many years had liberal investments in banking, real estate and in a mercantile house in Bay City, the McDonell Hardware Co., of which his sons by a first marriage are managers. Mr. McDonell is a Democrat in politics and while not having sought public office, he has served at different times as Circuit Court commissioner and was for two terms mayor of the city, his service in this office covering the centennial year 1876. He was one of the first trustees of the Bay City public library and is still a trustee, a continuous service of twenty-six years. He is president of the McDonell Hardware Co., chairman of the Crapo Building Co., director and attorney of the Bay City bank and vice-president of the Michigan Mining & Coal Co., operating in the valley. He was a member of the Democratic state central committee 1874-76, a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1896 and candidate for elector-at-large that year. He has operated a farm of about 176 acres near Bay City for thirty-five years, his having been among the first cleared farms in Bay county. He is a member of the Elks. Mr. McDonell was married in Bay City in 1863 to Miss Mary J. Day, daughter of Joel L. Day, of St. Lawrence county, N. Y. She died in February, 1896. In July, 1898, Mrs. Henry P. Parsons, of Ann Arbor, became Mrs. McDonell. He has five daughters, Mary, Louise, Jessie and Genevieve, who were educated in the Sacred Heart Convent, and Winnifred, who is attending the Bay City public school. They are all at home, save when absent at school.


ARCHIBALD McDONELL.



HENRY DAVID CAMPBELL.

CAMPBELL, HENRY DAVID. It goes without saying that a Campbell springs from a Scotch ancestry. David Campbell came from Scotland in 1628 and settled in New Hampshire, and from him Henry David is descended. The parents of Henry D., Robert A. and Harriet E. (Hitchcock) Campbell were farmers near Hogansburgh, Franklin county, N. Y., where Henry D. was born March 11, 1831. He attended the local schools, but when large enough to work, only during the winter months. During the last two winters at school he acted as assistant teacher, the school being a large one (nearly 100 pupils), and Campbell being one of the older boys, taught several classes. He remained with his father until he was of age, without fixed compensation. The last year the father gave the use of the farm to him and his brother, giving them all they could make from it for the year, and they each cleared $600. Henry D. then became clerk in a store for two or three years and in 1852 came west in quest of a position and whatever the fates might have in store for him. At Chicago he met a friend who was going to Traverse City to work for the well-known firm of Hannah, Lay & Co., and together they embarked on the first propeller that stopped at Traverse City, then but a small lumber hamlet. Finding that Mr. Campbell had business experience, the firm gave him a position and after the first season he was put in charge of their inside work as cashier. He continued in their employ for eight years, when he left to devote his whole time to a stage line in which he was interested, centering at Traverse City and running to Big Rapids and Cheboygan, and was thus employed until 1874. In 1873 he built the Campbell House at Traverse City (now the Park Place Hotel), which he managed until 1878, when he sold out on account of the ill-health of his wife. In 1881, under a franchise from the then village of Traverse City, he built and installed a water works plant, one of the most modern in Michigan, having twelve miles of mains, which he sold to the city in May, 1900. In 1889 he built the electric lighting plant, which he sold in May, 1900, to the Boardman River Electric Light & Power Co. Freed from other activity, Mr. Campbell is content to call himself a farmer, in the declining years of a useful and well-spent life.

Mr. Campbell has served as Judge of Probate of Grand Traverse county for twelve years. He was County Treasurer 1857-9, when the county embraced the whole northwestern part of the lower peninsula. He required three weeks to make the journey to Lansing to settle his accounts, and being the first County Treasurer he had to make several trips in the interests of the new county, and its largely extended territory. Mr. Campbell is a Republican in politics and a member of the Masonic fraternity, including the Knights Templar. Miss Catherine A. Carmichael, who from her name may also be supposed to be of Scotch descent, became Mrs. Campbell at Traverse City in 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have four sons and a daughter, Donald F., an electrician, Flora A., wife of W. J. Hobbs, Willard H., electrical engineer, David R., farmer (Grawn), and Wallie G., with the city electric light department, all of Traverse City.

WADE, CHARLES FREDERICK. Mr. Wade is one of the comparatively few in our American life who find a field worthy of their activities at home. Born at Jonesville, Mich., May 9, 1860, he has been prospered and honored in the place of his birth, and has contributed in a corresponding degree to its growth and prosperity. The father of Mr. Wade is the well-known secretary of the State University at Ann Arbor, James H. Wade. His mother was Elizabeth A. Sibbald, of Jonesville. Mr. Wade graduated from the Jonesville schools in 1880 and at once entered upon active life as bookkeeper in the general store of John A. Sibbald & Co., of Jonesville. Two years later he was made cashier of Grosvenor & Co.'s Exchange Bank of the same place, holding this position for eighteen years. Early in the fall of 1898 the pushing element of Jonesville began agitating the establishment of a Portland cement works in the town. The project took definite proportions early in 1899, and the company was formally organized as the Omega Portland Cement Co. in February of that year. Mr. Wade took an active interest in the project from the first, severing his connection with the bank in order to give it his undivided attention. He was one of a committee of six that placed the stock of $300,000, all of which was subscribed. The company, as organized, was officered as follows: President, Frank M. Stewart, Hillsdale; vice-president, Israel Wickes, Jonesville; secretary and treasurer, Charles F. Wade, Jonesville; chemical superintendent, Prof. E. D. Campbell, of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; mechanical superintendent, Geo. H. Sharpe, of Jonesville. The company began building operations in July, 1899, putting up what is known as a five-rotary plant, with a capacity of 625 barrels in 24 hours, containing machinery strictly up to date in every particular, as attested by the best judges. The buildings are of brick, with steel roofs. The site comprises two hundred acres of marl land with 40 acres additional, on which the company is erecting cottages and a large boarding house for employes. The plant is reached by the company's own siding, which taps the main line of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, and the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Lansing branch, three and one-half miles from Jonesville. The company has extensive storage rooms, the controlling thought being to store their product until it is in the best condition for market. The company will employ about one hundred men.

CHARLES FREDERICK WADE.

Mr. Wade has served the municipality of Jonesville as a member of the village council for several terms, and as president of the village one term. In the last-named capacity he bent every energy toward the building of the water works and electric light plant and the construction of the cement walks and improvements generally. He is a stockholder in the Grosvenor Savings Bank and is connected in the real estate business with Hon. E. O. Grosvenor, who has for half a century been one of the foremost men of southern Michigan, and has held many responsible public trusts, including those of state treasurer and lieutenant-governor. Mr. Wade is a member of the order of the Knights of Pythias and the United Workmen. Miss Minnie A. Curtiss, daughter of William S. Curtiss, of Jonesville, became Mrs. Wade October 20, 1882. They have no children.

THOMAS HUME.

HUME, THOMAS. Mr. Hume was born in County Down, Ireland, June 15, 1848. His parents, William and Mary Ann (Bailie) Hume, were farmers, and reared a family of eight children, of whom four were sons, Thomas being the oldest son and second child. He attended the Royal Belfast Academical Institution at Belfast, and when fourteen years of age was apprenticed to a wholesale and retail hardware and grocery merchant named John Stevenson, at Dungannon, for six years, with no salary other than his subsistence. At the end of two years he was put into the office as cashier, and later was made buyer and stock keeper. After serving his six years he served the same house two years more at salaries of $250 and $350 per year respectively. Finding no business opening at home, in May, 1870, he took passage for America, and landed at Quebec on the seventeenth of the same month. Having some relatives at Marshall, Michigan, he headed for that point, and under their advice that men were in demand at Muskegon, he went there, where he has since resided. He found employment there as tallyman for George R. Selkirk, and in the fall went into the woods and engaged in scaling logs for O. P. Pillsbury & Co. The following summer he engaged with Montague & Hamilton, lumber inspectors of Muskegon, as an inspector, and remained with them until the fall of 1872. He then entered the employ of Hackley & McGordon as bookkeeper, in which service he remained nearly nine years, or until June, 1881. He then purchased the interest of Mr. McGordon in the firms of Hackley & McGordon and C. H. Hackley & Co. The firm of Hackley & Hume succeeded the first named firm, and on the death of Porter Hackley, of C. H. Hackley & Co., the business of both firms was consolidated under the name of Hackley & Hume and has so continued up to the present time. Their interests embrace 300,000 acres of southern timber lands in the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, in addition to their home plant. They are large stockholders in the Itasca Lumber Company and the H. C. Akeley Lumber Company, both of Minneapolis. Mr. Hume has held various offices in both companies, and is at present vice-president of the Itasca Lumber Company and treasurer of the H. C. Akeley Lumber Company He is secretary and treasurer of the Amazon Knitting Company, treasurer of the Chase-Hackley Piano Company, the Standard Malleable Iron Company and of the Alaska Refrigerator Company, president of the Sergeant Manufacturing Company, vice-president of the Shaw Electric Crane Company, of the National Lumberman's Bank, and of the Hackley National Bank, all of Muskegon.

Miss Margaret A. Banks, daughter of Maj. Banks, of Marshall, became Mrs. Hume January 22nd, 1873. To them have been born seven children—Margaret B., born December 11, 1873; Helen M., August 29, 1875; Annie E., March 29, 1877; George Alexander, July 20, 1881; Florence V., November 11, 1884; Constance, November 25, 1886, and Thomas Hackley Hume, July 2, 1888. As may be judged from Mr. Hume's extensive business connections, he has acquired a worldly fortune that may be described as fairly independent, the fruit of his native energy, his early business training, clear perceptions in business ventures, and above all, fidelity to his earlier trusts and upright and honorable dealing in his later enterprises.

HACKLEY, CHARLES H. The name of Charles H. Hackley is impressed in so many forms upon the city of Muskegon that the name of the man and the place are inseparable. Mr. Hackley was born at Michigan City, Ind., Jan. 3, 1837. At the age of fifteen he left school to assist his father, who was a contractor, engaged in railroad and plank road building, and at the age of seventeen was given a foreman's position in charge of a gang of men. The executive ability thus early manifested was but prophetic of what was to come after in a multiplied ratio. In April, 1856, Mr. Hackley came to Muskegon and entered the employ of Durkee, Truesdell & Co., lumber manufacturers, as a common laborer, but was soon promoted to the position of scaler and further advanced to that of foreman of all lumber hamlet. Finding that Mr. Campbell 1858 he became the firm's bookkeeper. In the spring of 1859 he laid the foundation for one of those magnificent fortunes that have in so many cases rewarded the enterprise of those engaged in the lumber industry in Michigan. As a member of the firm of J. H. Hackley & Co., including his father, J. H. Hackley, and Gideon Truesdell, he was the active spirit in its work. They purchased the lumber plant of Pomeroy & Holmes, of Muskegon, and in 1860 the Wing Mill property. On the death of Mr. Hackley's father, in 1874, and the subsequent death of two brothers, who had been associated in the business, the firm was reorganized as C. H. Hackley & Co., with James McGordon as partner, which continued until the death of the latter fourteen years later (1880), when his interests were acquired by Thomas Hume, since which time the firm has been Hackley & Hume. The firm has extensive timber land and lumbering interests in Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, and Mr. Hackley holds the position of president or director in a dozen or more manufacturing and banking institutions.

Mr. Hackley's enduring monument, however, will consist not in what he holds, but in what he has given away for public and benevolent uses, of which the city of Muskegon will bear testimony as follows: Hackley Public Library, $125,000, endowed the same for $75,000; Hackley Square, $45,000; Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, $27,000, endowed the same for $10,000; Hackley Manual Training School, $105,000 for building and equipment, also annual contribution for its support, $12,000, and $100,000 for endowments; statues of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Farragut, $28,000; a total of $527,000, not to mention many minor benevolences.

CHARLES H. HACKLEY.

Mr. Hackley is a Republican and was a delegate to the Minneapolis convention in 1892 and the St. Louis convention in 1896. He has served as county treasurer of Muskegon county, as a member of the common council and board of public works of Muskegon city, and for a number of years as a member of the school board, and was its president in 1892. At the spring election in 1895 he was elected a regent of the University, but did not serve, having simply qualified and resigned on the second day of the term, Jan. 2, 1896.

In 1864 Mr. Hackley was united in marriage to Miss Julia E. Moore, of Centreville, N. Y., who now shares not only the good fortune of her husband, but also enjoys with him its beneficent disposal. Mr. and Mrs. Hackley have no children. Mr. Hackley is in direct descent from Peter Hackley, who lived at New London, Conn., in 1693.

RASMUS HANSON.

HANSON, RASMUS, of the firm of Salling, Hanson & Co., Grayling, Mich., was born at Vester Kipping, Falster, Denmark, Oct. 14, 1846. He attended the common schools until he was 14 years old, and was then confirmed in the Lutheran church. He worked on his father's farm until the fall of 1863, when the war broke out between Denmark and the German confederacy, when, in connection with another party, he started out as an army sutler, but circumstances were unfavorable, and the venture yielded no profits. He returned to his father's farm, but found farm life too slow for his energies, and he finally agreed with his father to emigrate to America. He left home May 3, 1865, and landed in New York the 15th. He decided to make for the interior, and located at Racine, Wis., where he hired out on a farm and worked four months. He then went to Manistee, Mich., where he met Mr. B. Sweet on the wharf and hired out at $20 per month. In a very short time he worked himself up to the position of foreman for the firm, for whom he continued to work until 1867. Having accumulated a little money, he became associated with Ernest N. Salling in buying timber and lumbering it and selling the logs, and also getting out logs for other parties. In the fall of 1871 he sold out to Engelman, Babcock & Salling, and was engaged as woods' manager by this firm, with whom he continued for two years. In the meantime he had associated himself with Nels Michelson in jobbing and logging, and after leaving the employ of the former firm he organized the firm of Michelson, Hanson & Co., which in 1873 was merged in the new firm of R. Hanson & Co. This firm continued to operate until the spring of 1878, when the name was changed to Salling, Hanson & Co., Mr. Salling having joined the new firm. This firm began operations at Grayling, putting logs into the Manistee river and selling them to parties at Manistee. In 1882 the firm commenced to manufacture lumber of its own, and bought out a small sawmill, which, in 1899, was superseded by a new mill with a capacity of 20,000,000 a year. In 1892 a band mill and planing mill were added. The firm own a large amount of pine, and have hardwood timber covering about 60,000 acres. In 1900 the firm began the erection of a hardwood mill at Johannesburg, a place which the company has just started. Mr. Hanson is also a member of the Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co., of Lewiston, Mich., having mills at Lewiston and at Sallings. He is a director of this company and general manager of his own company. He also helped to organize the Michigan Sugar Company, the first sugar company organized in Michigan, and also the Bay City Sugar Co., in both of which he is a director, and is interested in the Crawford County Exchange Bank and other commercial and financial enterprises.

Mr. Hanson is a Republican, but disagrees with the party as to the treatment of the new possessions. He was an alternate to the Minneapolis convention in 1892 and a member of the Michigan Electoral College in 1896. He was elected the first county treasurer of Crawford county in 1880 and received the entire vote of his township. He has been a member of the local school board for 15 years, is a 32nd degree Mason, and is a member of the National and State Lumbermen's Associations, of the Michigan Club, the Hoo Hoos, etc.

Mr. Hanson was married Sept. 17, 1867, to Miss Margrethe Hanson, and their five children are: Matilda, wife of H. A. Bauman, cashier of bank; Margrethe, at home; Thorwald, manager of the company's business at Johannesburg; Espern, manager of mercantile business at Johannesburg, and Oscar, now employed as clerk in his father's store.

NEWKIRK, DR. CHARLES T. Dr. Newkirk's paternal ancestors were from Germany, first settling in the region of the Catskill Mountains, N. Y. His grandfather, Peter Newkirk, removed to Canada and was an active partisan of Mackenzie in the rebellion of '37-8. His father, Reverend Moses Newkirk, was born at Simcoe, Ontario, where the son was also born December 10, 1842. His mother, Catherine Topping, was of Irish parentage. Dr. Newkirk had early educational advantages, was a graduate of the University of Toronto, and in 1863 was graduated as doctor of medicine from Victoria College of that city. He practiced for a short time in Canada and then with his family went to Buenos Ayres, S. A. Devoting some nine months to the study of the language, he received an appointment as "Doctor of the Province of Corrientes," and was also made surgeon of the Argentine Hospital, but resigned after four months to enter the service of the Brazilian army as first surgeon of a division, with the rank of Major. After four years' service, at the close of the Brazil-Paraguyan war, he opened a drug store in connection with the practice of his profession, at Assumption, Paraguay. His wife's health failing, he started on his return to the north, but as the yellow fever was then raging at Buenos Ayres, sending his family on to their destination, he remained there. His professional services were accepted by the government, and he remained there, fighting the disease for four months, or until the epidemic had exhausted itself, the virulence of which may be judged by the fact that the record showed 26,000 deaths in 35 days. His services were highly applauded by the local press. Coming north in the fall of 1871, after visiting New York and Chicago, he decided to settle in Bay City. His knowledge of the Spanish language and his experience in army and yellow fever practice, pointed him out as most fit for service in the Spanish-American war, and yielding to the solicitations both of his friends and the government he accepted an appointment and left for Santiago July 12, 1898, and entered the yellow fever hospital there. After a few weeks' service, he was advanced to the position of brigade surgeon with the rank of Major, on the recommendation of General Shafter and the department surgeon. He remained at his post until his services were no longer needed, doing service in the hospitals in and around Santiago and Siboney, despite greatly impaired health, and returned to Bay City in October. Dr. Newkirk is a large contributor to American Medical literature. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the State Medical Society, has served as vice-president of the latter, and was one of the organizers of the Bay County Society. He served 10 years as county physician of Bay County and is local surgeon for several railroads. He was 12 years a member of the Board of Education and part of the time its president. Is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and a Republican in politics. Miss Mary J. Anderson became Mrs. Newkirk at Simcoe, September 10, 1863. Her father, John Anderson, late of Cleveland, O., was from Ireland and was a partisan of Mackenzie in the Canadian Rebellion of '37-8. Dr. and Mrs. Newkirk have two children—Dolores, a graduate of the Leggett School in Detroit and of Vassar College, now living in New York, and Harry N., surgeon for the American Steel Wire Co., of Chicago, with works at Ironwood, Mich.

DR. CHARLES T. NEWKIRK.

HENRY W. CAREY.

CAREY, HENRY W. Mr. Carey is a resident of East Lake, a suburb of the city of Manistee, and is a prominent factor in the business enterprises of the locality. He is secretary and treasurer of the R. G. Peters Salt and Lumber Company, of the Manistee & Luther Railroad, and of the Batchelor Cyprus Lumber Company, with mills at Panasoffkee, Fla., is vice-president and treasurer of the Peters Lumber and Shingle Company of Benton Harbor, president of the Wolverine Oil Company of Manistee, president of the Michigan Manufacturing Company (shingles and lath) of Elk Rapids, and director of the News Publishing Company of Manistee, and editor of the Manistee Times-Sentinel.

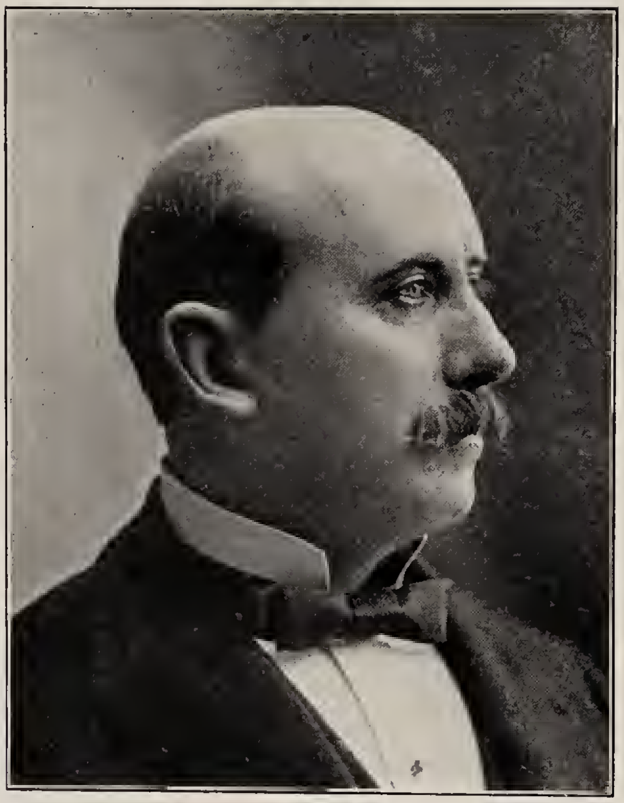
Mr. Carey is a native of New York City, born in 1850. His educational course was completed at the college of the city of New York. Served his time in the 22nd N. Y. state troops, and at the time of his coming to Michigan held the rank of Captain in the Veteran Corps of that regiment. He came to Michigan in 1881 and entered the employ of R. G. Peters as private secretary. His integrity, character and systematic business habits gave him rapid advancement, until there are few men now in Michigan having an equal number of responsible business connections. Although never having held a political office, he is prominent in the councils of the Republican party, of which he is a member, and is recognized as a leader in his part of the state. He was made a member of the State Central Committee in 1888 and since 1890 has been a member of its executive committee. He served six years as chairman of the Manistee County Committee, an equal length of time as secretary of the Congressional District Committee of the Ninth District, and was one year a vice-president of the National League of Republican Clubs. He has been a trustee of the school board of Eastlake for 18 years. In February, 1893, he was appointed by Governor Rich, Paymaster-General of Michigan State Troops, which position he held four years, and from which he derived the title of Colonel.

Col. Carey is a leading and somewhat enthusiastic member of the order of the Maccabees. He became a member of the order in December, 1889, when he assisted in organizing Linten Tent No. 17, of Eastlake, of which he was elected Commander, and under his administration the Tent grew rapidly in membership, and in 1891 took the prize for the largest per cent of gain, having increased nearly 200 during the year. He has administered the office of Deputy Great Commander, Great Chaplain, First Great Master of the Guard, and Great Lieutenant-Commander, to which latter he was elected at the Great Camp of the State in 1894. Colonel Carey is thoroughly posted on all matters pertaining to the workings of the order and has always been ready to respond and contribute to all of its gatherings.

Miss May M. Ransom, daughter of Jonathan H. Ransom, of New York City, became Mrs. Carey in 1879. Three children, Mabel M., now traveling in Europe, and Archibald E. and Eleanor J., at school, are the fruit of the union.

MERRIMAN, GEORGE W. Mr. Merriman's first introduction to Michigan was in a business way, he having come to Plainwell to accept a position in a bank in which his uncle had an interest. He is of English lineage, his grandfather, Elisha Merriman, was a resident of Connecticut, and some of the older residents of the country may recall having seen or handled the wooden clocks, of which he was a well known manufacturer. His father, Elijah, was a resident of Savannah, N. Y., where the son was born February 4, 1851. His mother was Maria E. Winegar, of Springport, N. Y. The son attended the primary schools up to the age of 17, when he entered the High School of Clyde, N. Y., from which he graduated after a two-years' course. He then engaged in teaching and was principal of the Union School at South Butler, N. Y., where he earned the first money he could call his own. He gave up an engagement for a second year at this place, to accept the situation at Plainwell, which had been tendered him. Commencing in a subordinate position at $50 per month, he remained in the bank until 1880, a period of about nine years, during which time he was promoted to the position of assistant and acting cashier. He then entered the law department of the University, graduating with the class of 1882. Locating at Hartford, an enterprising village of Van Buren County, he soon established a good practice, which he has maintained with a steady increase, up to the present time.

In 1894 Mr. Merriman was elected to the State Senate from the Eighth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Allegan and Van Buren and was re-elected in 1896, serving through the regular sessions of '95 and '97, and the special session of '98. As chairman of the important Committee on Finance and Appropriations of the Senate during his second term, he won a merited prominence by his careful scrutiny of the demands of the many state institutions in the way of appropriations, and while not refusing what seemed just and reasonable, yet keeping the state tax levy, within the average limits of former years. He was also the father of the "Merriman" railroad taxation law, which has been so prominently before the public of late.


GEORGE W. MERRIMAN.

Some years ago Mr. Merriman became identified with the manufacture of hardwood lumber, and has operated several sawmills in southwestern Michigan, with headquarters at Hartford, where he also has a mill in operation. He is one of the leading Republicans in his part of the State, and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis in 1892. In a commercial way also, he is a banker and dealer in and large holder of real estate, besides having farming interests to which he gives personal attention. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Oddfellows fraternity, of the Elks and Maccabees. He has been twice married, first in 1882, to Miss Jennie Sherman of Plainwell, who died in 1888, leaving one son, Harry J., and in 1894 to Mrs. Jennie Smiley Phelps, of Grand Rapids.

FRANK ADAMS PEAVEY.

PEAVEY, FRANK ADAMS. Mr. Peavey represents the element of which the population of Michigan was almost wholly composed up to the middle of the present century, those of English extraction (remotely in most cases), with a contingent of Irish, forming the bulk of the population. His father, Charles C. Peavey, was descended from English stock and was born at Wolfboro, N. H., coming from there to Marshall, Mich., in 1855, and removing to Battle Creek in 1865. His mother, Mary Adams, was a daughter of John Adams of Boston, one of the Adams family of Massachusetts. Frank A. Peavey was born in Marshall June 22, 1860. He attended the public schools of Battle Creek and the Adventist College at that place, and in 1880 entered the employ of his grandfather, Colonel John Peavey, who kept a hide and leather store in Battle Creek, with whom he remained about three years. In 1883 he accepted a position with the Battle Creek Metal Back Album Company, representing them on the road, and after about six months' service with them he entered the employ of the Upton Manufacturing Company of Battle Creek, as bookkeeper. In 1884 this concern moved their plant to Port Huron, Mr. Peavey continuing with them. In 1890 the Upton Manufacturing Company was merged into the Port Huron Engine & Thresher Company, and Mr. Peavey was made general manager of the business. The company is now capitalized at $500,000, with branches at Peoria, Ill.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Manitowoc, Wis., and Wichita, Kan. The concern makes threshing machinery, traction engines, road rollers, power corn shellers and portable sawmills. The present year (1900) the company is introducing a special feature of the manufacture of road wagons, which, when attached to a traction engine, can be used as a regular train, in the hauling overland of beets, chicory, road materials, coal, etc. The Port Huron Engine & Thresher Company finds a ready sale for its output in the middle west. The healthy growth of the concern is shown by comparing the sales of 1890, $100,000, with 1899, $1,000,000. Very much of this increase is due to judicious management under Mr. Peavey's administration. The concern gives employment to about 400 men.

Aside from his connection with the Port Huron Engine & Thresher Company, of which he is secretary, treasurer and general manager, Mr. Peavey is a director in the Port Huron Manufacturing Company, and is interested in the Factory Land Company, the Threshermen's Review Publishing Company, and the Road Maker Publishing Company, all of Port Huron. He is a member of the Fellowcraft Club of Detroit, and of the Port Huron Club. Miss Alma Walker, daughter of Maciah Walker of Port Huron, became Mrs. Peavey in 1891. Mrs. Peavey's father was a Canadian by birth, his father (with his family), however, having been one of Port Huron's earliest settlers. Her mother, Mary Innis, was of St. Clair. Mr. and Mrs. Peavey have no children.

BOUDEMAN, DALLAS. Mr. Boudeman stands at the head of the bar in Western Michigan, being a resident of Kalamazoo, where he has been in active practice for 28 years. He was born at Danville, Montour county, Pa., January 20, 1846, and his first name indicates that his parents, William and Margaret G. Boudeman, were admirers of the then Vice-President of the United States, George M. Dallas, who was a Pennsylvanian. Mr. Boudeman's parents were pioneers of St. Joseph county, this state, coming from their Pennsylvania home in 1850, by the then approved mode of land conveyance, a covered wagon and team of horses, although in many cases other than the one under notice, a yoke of oxen served in place of the horses. They settled on a farm in St. Joseph County, where the son (an only child) was brought up. The son's early education was received in the public schools of Flowerfield and Three Rivers, in St. Joseph county. After teaching two winters in the primary schools of the county, he pursued a four years' course at Hillsdale College, and immediately after graduation, began the study of law in the office of Severens & Burrows, of Kalamazoo, the former now Judge of the U. S. District Court for the Western Michigan District, and the latter, one of the United States Senators from Michigan. After being admitted to the bar, Mr. Boudeman became a partner with Judge Severens in practice and was thus connected for six years. Mr. Boudeman's standing in the legal profession may be judged by the character of his early preceptors, and by the fact that he is now a non-resident lecturer in the Law Department of the State University. He has handled successfully many important cases in the Supreme Court and in the United States Courts, notably the case of the Duplex Printing Press Company, recently decided by the U. S. Court of Appeals in favor of the company for whom Mr. Boudeman was attorney.

DALLAS BOUDEMAN.

Mr. Boudeman is a Republican in politics, but is not and has never been an officeseeker, the only official position which he ever held, having been as a member of the Kalamazoo School Board. At the Republican Judicial Convention in 1899, Mr. Boudeman yielded to the earnest request of many attorneys in southwestern Michigan, in permitting his name to be presented as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. Judge Grant was, however, nominated, and Mr. Boudeman is still endeavoring to be a lawyer and to convince the courts, including Judge Grant, that his clients are always right, in which he is in most cases successful. Mr. Boudeman was married November 15, 1871, to Miss Mary J. Oernst of Mendon. Their children are Donald O., and Dallas, Jr., the former 20 years of age and in college, the latter 2 years old and at home.

G. HENRY SHEARER.

SHEARER, G. HENRY. Mr. Shearer is a native of Michigan, born in Detroit, January 3, 1853. His father, Hon. James Shearer, was for many years and until his death on October 15, 1895, one of the most honored and trusted citizens of the state. He was born in Albany, N. Y., and came to Detroit in 1837, removing to Bay City in 1865. He was a contractor and builder while in Detroit. The mother of G. Henry Shearer, Margaret Hutchinson, daughter of Henry Hutchinson of Detroit, died in Bay City February 20, 1899.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of Detroit and Bay City and in private and select schools, and thereafter until 1872 at the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, Pa. In preparation for a life work he seems to have realized the fitness of beginning at the bottom. After leaving school he secured a position as common yard man in a lumber yard in Bay City, and gradually worked his way up until he became bookkeeper and confidential man. In 1877, in connection with his father and brother, he branched out in the real estate business, they having heavy land investments in Michigan and other western states.

Mr. Shearer honors the menory of his father by his faith and fidelity in public trusts. He has been a member of the Bay City Water Board for 18 years, and a member of the Fire Commission ever since its organization, and is president of both boards. He is secretary of the Elm Lawn Cemetery Company, a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, and a stockholder and director in and vice-president of the Bay County Savings Bank. He is a 32 degree Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, of the Maccabees, the Royal Arcanum, the Oddfellows, and of the Bay City Club (social). His landed interests are largely in connection with Shearer Bros., Colt, Mulholland, and Bay county land companies (limited), all of Bay City. Miss Elva D. Culver, daughter of Descum Culver, a former lumberman of Bay City, became Mrs. Shearer August 22, 1876. They have no children. Mr. Shearer is a Republican in politics, has never sought any political office, although offered many difficult offices, and held many positions of trust in the party.

CALLAGHAN, MILES MORRIS. The senior member of the firm of Callaghan & Richardson of Reed City, was born at Portland, Mich., October 7, 1868. His paternal ancestry, as may be readily inferred from the name, was Irish. His grandfather, Patrick Callaghan, who was a lineal descendant of King Kollunkill, was an Irish leader, and was forced to leave Ireland in 1850, for political reasons. His parents, Charles and Margurette (Morris) Callaghan, were residents of Portland, but removed to Reed City when the son was 7 years of age. The son had the advantages of the local schools until the age of 15, when he became errand boy and delivery clerk for Stoddard Bros., a hardware firm at Reed City, beginning at a compensation of $10 per month. He was in the employ of this firm for 15 years, during the last seven of which he was buyer and manager. In 1897 he started in business for himself, as agent for manufacturing firms, and in February, 1899, became a member of the firm of Callaghan & Richardson, retail dealers in paints, oils and wall paper. The firm are also manufacturers' agents in that part of the state, for handling pump and well supplies, heavy hardware, bicycles, sporting goods, etc.

Mr. Callaghan is a Republican in politics and is the only one of that political faith in the Callaghan family. He has been president of the Young Men's Republican Club, of Reed City, for the past eight years, and is secretary of the Osceola County Republican committee. He holds the office of postmaster at Reed City, to which he was appointed by President McKinley June 15, 1897. He has congressional aspirations, being ambitious to represent the Eleventh district in Congress.

MILES MORRIS CALLAGHAN.

Mr. Callaghan's society connections and services are extensive. He joined Osceola Court Independent Order of Foresters at Reed City in 1889, and in 1892 was appointed high messenger of the court. In 1896 he was elected vice-high chief ranger at Lansing, and in 1897, at Port Huron, was elected high chief ranger and re-elected in 1898 at the Detroit meeting of the High Court. When the state was divided by the erection of two High Courts in 1899, he was appointed high secretary of the High Court of the Western district, which position he still holds. He is serving his second term as chancellor commander of Osceola Lodge Knights of Pythias, of Reed City, and is a member of the Maccabees, Modern Woodmen of America, Royal Circle, Mystic Circle, etc.

Received the vote of his county for 17 ballots at the Republican congressional convention for the Eleventh district at Traverse City in July, 1900.

CAPT. HARRY HILL BANDHOLTZ.

BANDHOLTZ, CAPT. HARRY HILL. Among our young Michigan men of progress, Capt. Bandholtz must certainly take rank, as he is now introducing American progress into an extensive district in Cuba, in the native nomenclature, being styled "Khaki King of Sagua." He was assigned to the command of this district of Sagua, comprising about 2,400 square miles, with headquarters at the city of Sagua la Grande. His duties consist of building roads, enforcing sanitary regulations, inspecting hospitals, etc.—a position of responsibility certainly flattering to a young man in his thirty-sixth year.

Capt. Bandholtz is part German, his father, Christopher Bandholtz, after serving in the Danish-German war, came to America from Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, in 1847. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Hill, is of Puritan descent, and traces her lineage back to the Perrys, represented by Commodore Perry of Lake Erie fame. The father and mother were married in Constantine, N. Y., where the present Capt. Bandholtz was born September 18, 1864. Graduating from the local schools there in 1881, he passed the next four years as a bookkeeper in Chicago, and in 1885 won his way to the West Point Military Academy upon a competitive examination at Kalamazoo. He graduated from West Point in 1890, and was commissioned a second lieutenant and assigned to the Sixth United States Infantry; was married the same year to Miss May, daughter of L. E. Cleveland, of Chicago, and has one child, a son, Cleveland Nill Bandholtz. In 1892 he was transferred to Fort Thomas, Ky., and a year later to Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., where he was attached to the Twelfth Infantry, then on duty in charge of Appache prisoners of war. He returned the same year to Fort Thomas, and in September, 1896, was assigned to duty as professor of military science and tactics at the Michigan Agricultural College, and while on duty there he was promoted to first lieutenant, and assigned to the Seventh Infantry. The war with Spain summoned him to active service, and on February 12, 1898, he joined his regiment at Tampa, Fla., and went to Cuba with Shafter's expedition. At El Caney, July 1, 1898, he was promoted for gallantry, and when Adjutant Gisard was wounded, Bandholtz was appointed adjutant, which position he held until he left Cuba. His superior officer at El Caney, in a letter to the governor of Michigan, speaking of his conduct at the battle, said, "His conduct was conspicuous for bravery and fearlessness under heavy fire. He is an officer qualified to fill any position required of him."

Before going to Cuba, Lieut. Bandholtz was offered a major's commission in the Thirty-fifth Michigan Infantry, which he accepted after the surrender of Santiago. Arriving at Island Lake, Mich., August 6, 1898, he was mustered in as senior major of the regiment. When the regiment went south, Major Bandholtz was left at Island Lake as chief mustering officer for Michigan, and furloughed the Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth regiments, later joining the Thirty-fifth at Camp Meade, Pa., proceeding thence with the regiment to Augusta, Ga. During his stay there, Major Bandholtz was provost marshal of the First Division, Second Army Corps. At the time of the mutiny of the Fifteenth Minnesota regiment, his prompt action prevented serious trouble. He has received many letters complimenting him on his work at Augusta. When his regiment was mustered out, Major Bandholtz went on recruiting duty at Grand Rapids, but was for a brief time previously, in charge of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake. He was made captain in the Regular Army, November 15, 1899. The captain is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, including the Knights Templar, Consistory and the Mystic Shrine, and belongs also to the Elks.

REED, GEORGE. George Reed, a prominent attorney of Mt. Pleasant, was born in Devonshire, England, January 19, 1852. His father was a farmer and breeder of horses. He attended the government schools until thirteen years old, when he became page and office boy in a law office, acting in the capacity of janitor, caretaker and copyist. He remained in this position two years, during which he improved his time by reading Blackstone. At the age of fifteen his father died and he returned home. Circumstances were such that he could not resume his place in the law office and he was apprenticed to a saddler, working the first year without any compensation and living with his mother. He worked at the trade of a saddler until his was twenty years old, when, having a friend who had done well in America, he was urged to come to the land of promise. He left England in November, 1873, and came to Michigan. His first experience in the State was at Hadley, Lapeer county, where he worked three months at his trade. The next two years he worked at Owosso and St. Louis. During the lumbering season of 1875-6 he was in the employ of Whitney & Stinchfield, who were lumbering in Montcalm county, working as harness-maker and repair man for their several logging camps, and during the summer months working on the drive and sorting gap. He then worked for Whitney & Remick, who operated in Isabella county, with whom Mr. Reed remained six years, acting as bookkeeper for their logging operations in Isabella county. In 1882 he started in business for himself, and opened a harness shop at Dushville, Isabella county, where he remained until 1890. While there he was elected township clerk and appointed postmaster. At the November election in 1890 he was elected county clerk of Isabella county, and moved to Mount Pleasant, the county seat. He was elected for a second term in 1892. While county clerk he resumed the study of law and was admitted to practice before Judge P. F. Dodds. After the expiration of his official term he entered upon the practice of law, and in the fall of 1896 was appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency as receiver of the First National Bank of Ithaca, which was capitalized at $50,000. He closed up the affairs of the bank in July, 1900, paying the depositors one hundred cents on the dollar and interest. In January, 1899, he was appointed receiver of the First National Bank of Mount Pleasant, which had gone into liquidation, and he is now engaged in settling with its depositors and creditors, having declared, so far, a 75 per cent. dividend.

GEORGE REED.

Mr. Reed is a man of affairs, being largely interested in real estate and a stockholder in the Union Telephone Company, which operates in northern Michigan. He is interested in 1,400 acres of marl beds in Antrim, Charlevoix and Isabella counties, and a Portland cement company is being projected for their working. Mr. Reed is a Democrat in politics and has been a member of the State central committee and chairman for four years of the Isabella county committee. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Oddfellows, Elks, Maccabees and Modern Woodmen. Miss Elva Earl, of Leslie, Michigan, became Mrs. Reed in 1884. They have two children, George H. and Grover C.

PATRICK NOUD.

NOUD, PATRICK. The biography of Patrick Noud of Manistee, the president of the State Lumber Company, and a prominent lumberman of northern Michigan, is one of more than ordinary interest. It is another striking illustration of what persevering energy and pluck will accomplish for the young man with but meager opportunities. Mr. Noud is of Irish lineage, but is a Canadian by birth, having been born in the town of Arnprior, Ontario, January 19, 1845. His mother died when he was 9 years old, and his father three years later, from which time he lived at the home of his grandfather until he was 20 years of age. He went to work at the age of 13 as porter in a public house, near the home of his grandparents, at $4.00 per month, and later was errand boy for contractors on government works on Madawaska River. He went into the lumber woods at the age of 17, making square timber. He remained as a support to his grandparents until 1865, and then started out for himself, coming to Michigan. Having favorable information of northern Michigan he decided to try his fortune there, and had just money enough to pay his fare from Detroit to Northport. From there he worked his way on a sailing vessel, down Grand Traverse Bay to Elk Rapids. Not finding work there he walked to a point on Manistee River, 20 miles above Manistee, where he worked until spring, when the contractors failed and did not pay their employes. He worked in the woods until 1867, and then engaged with R. G. Peters as superintendent of logging operations, and was so employed until 1873. That fall he took a contract from R. G. Peters for logging 25,000,000 feet of pine timber, and borrowed $10,000 for outfit. He completed the contract in three and one-half years, with $16,000 to the good. He then resumed work for Peters as superintendent of logging operations, serving in that capacity until 1881. In 1879 Mr. Noud associated himself with Thomas Kenney in the log booming business, in which they were very successful. He had also in 1879 become a partner with Davies, Blacker & Co., which, in 1887, became the State Lumber Company, of which Mr. Noud has been president from the first. At that time Mr. Davies sold out his interest to the Manistee Lumber Company, which in turn sold out to the present company in 1898. Mr. Noud is also operating the J. C. Pomeroy Company of Manistee, manufacturers of lumber, and running a planing mill and retail yards.

Mr. Noud is a Democrat and, while not actively engaged in political affairs, he has given considerable time to matters of a public nature, having served his ward for several terms as alderman, and the city of Manistee for one year as mayor. He is a member of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Elks. Miss Susan A. McCurdy of Manistee, became Mrs. Noud in 1870. Their children are: Mary G., bookkeeper with the J. C. Pomeroy Company; Thos. J., vice-president and cashier, State Lumber Company; John F., foreman of Pomeroy's mill; Bernard D., in charge of J. C. Pomeroy retail yards; Maud A., in Manistee High School; Walter A. and Reuben P., in parochial school, Manistee.

MANN, ALEXANDER V. Mr. Mann is one of the pioneers in the lumber industry in Muskegon, being located there in 1857. He was born in Somerset county, N. J., July 18, 1834, his father, John W. Mann, having been a lawyer. The son passed his early years up to the age of 21 on a farm, with but limited educational advantages, and in 1855 came to Michigan and found employment in a dry goods store in Grand Rapids, going from there, two years later, to Muskegon. His first venture there was the purchase of a small tract of timber land on Cedar Creek, north of Muskegon, from which he cut the timber and hired it sawed at a local mill, marketing the product in Chicago. He continued to operate in this way for some 10 years, making a specialty also of hewed timber for bridge and railroad work, for which a ready market was found in the growing states of the west. In 1868 Mr. Mann formed a partnership with John W. Moon and Henry Bourdon, and the firm purchased a mill property at Lakeside (now a part of the city of Muskegon), which they continued to operate until the death of Bourdon in 1871, when the surviving partners formed the firm of A. V. Mann & Co. In 1872 the mill was burned, but was rebuilt on a larger scale with all modern appliances and was sold to the lumber firm of Hovey & McCracken in 1890. During Mr. Mann's career in the lumber business either alone or in connection with his business associates, he handled between 700,000,000 and 800,000,000 feet of timber and lumber, giving his personal attention to the manufacture as well as to the financial details of the business. For many years the firm carried on a car lot trade direct with retailers at interior points throughout the country, while the greater distribution has been by lake craft, of which they own two steam barges and a number of sailing vessels. After closing out their sawmill in 1890, the firm made large purchases of pine and hardwood timber lands in Arkansas and are also interested in large tracts of red cedar and Douglas fir lands on the Columbia River in British Columbia.

ALEXANDER V. MANN.

Mr. Mann early became interested in the banking business at Muskegon, and in 1872 he organized the National Lumberman's Bank of that city, of which he was for 10 years vice-president, and has since and up to the present time been the president. He is also president of the Alaska Refrigerator Company, the Muskegon Manufacturing Company, the Stafford Desk Company, all of Muskegon, and the Michigan Fire Ladder Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., and of the Muskegon Lumber Company of Little Rock, Ark., and is a director in 13 business corporations in Muskegon.

Mr. Mann is a Democrat of the gold standard class, and was a delegate to the National Conventions in 1884 and 1888, the first at Chicago and the other at St. Louis. The only public office he ever held was that of Supervisor for one year. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, including the Knights Templar, Shrine and Consistory Degrees. Miss Sarah Rand of Muskegon, became Mrs. Mann in 1860. One son, William H., secretary to his father, and one daughter, Eliza B., at home, are the fruit of the marriage.

As a lumberman, a banker and a public spirited citizen, Mr. Mann holds a deservedly high place, in the estimation of his immediate fellow citizens, as well as of his numerous correspondents elsewhere.

SILAS WILLIAM GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, SILAS WILLIAM. The name of Glasgow at once associates the bearer with the land of which the city of that name is the commercial capital. The grandparents of the present Mr. Glasgow were from Scotland, but emigrated to the north of Ireland in 1750. His parents, William and Eliza Glasgow, were born in County Tyrone, Ireland, coming from there to Auburn, N. Y., in 1833, and from thence to Michigan in 1837, settling on a farm near Jonesville in Fayette township, Hillsdale county, where the son, Silas W., was born October 2, 1844. The parents both died in Jonesville, the mother February 4, 1887, and the father November 25, 1897. The son attended the neighborhood school and the Jonesville schools, rounding out his education at Hillsdale College. He then spent some five years in teaching in his own neighborhood, which he gave up in 1873 to co-operate with his father in his farming interests. Mr. Glasgow was married September 7, 1870, to Miss Emma L. Mitchell, daughter of James F. Mitchell of Jonesville, and with a growing family, he some years ago moved into that village in order that his children might have better school advantages than the country afforded, as well as for business reasons. Mr. Glasgow's father was a very extensive and successful farmer, and the son has proved no less so, combining also with farming at the present time, a real estate and money loaning business. Mr. Glasgow was elected President of the Village in March last (1900) and has been a member of the local school board for a number of years. He is an active Republican in politics and is president of the McKinley Club in the organization of which he took an active part, a local political agency designed for work in the presidential campaign of 1900. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and the Knights of Pythias, and is a member and has been foi several years an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Glasgow have three children, Amarette, wife of Prof. W. D. Hill, Crystal Falls, Mich.; Eva L., wife of Benjamin F. Merchant of Jonesville, and William Mitchell, 13 years old, at home.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Glasgow take great interest in religious work, Mrs. G. being at the present time (as well as for some years past), president of both the Missionary Society and the Ladies' Aid Society. She also taught in the Jonesville schools in 1867, '68 and '69. Her family are of English origin, coming first from England to Vermont, thence to Erie County, N. Y., and to Jonesville in 1861, where her father died January 9, 1877. Her mother still lives in Jonesville.

FORSYTHE, LEE KERN. There is an expression sometimes heard in political circles when choosing candidates for public office, "Give the young men a chance." But if it be wise to give the young men a chance in political life, the young men are not always slow to make their own way in the business world, as shown in the case of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, who has the honor of having been the father of an important industry in Michigan. Mr. Forsythe is a native Pennsylvanian, having been born at Pittsburg April 1, 1869, his father, Wm. Forsythe, having been a foundryman in Pittsburg. His mother, Emma Faulkner, was of Erie, Pa. The father having died when the son was but 3 years of age, the latter came to Detroit, and under the care of an uncle and aunt, attended the public schools there until the age of 14. He then went to White Sulphur Springs in Montana, working there in the mines during the summer months, in order to procure means to pay for a special course in chemistry during winters at the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, Ind., from which he graduated in 1889. He then opened an office as a chemical assayist at White Sulphur Springs, remaining there one year. In 1890 he entered the employ of the Yellowstone Mining Company, of Castle, Mont., as assayist, remaining with them one year. He then went to Niehart, Mont., where he opened an office for himself doing special assay work for miners from all parts of the state. In 1894 he returned to Michigan on the way to Mexico, in behalf of a company, of which the Hon. Wm. C. Maybury, at present Mayor of Detroit, was one of the chief owners, to make a report upon a mining venture there in which they were interested. While in Mexico his stepfather in Battle Creek died, necessitating his return to Michigan. Going to Battle Creek he became connected with the Michigan Foundry Company, as his stepfather left an interest at death, with which concern he remained until it was absorbed by the Advance Thresher Company in 1896. He then conceived the idea of manufacturing cement, and organized and incorporated a company under the name of the Peerless Portland Cement Company, of which he was secretary-treasurer and manager. The company built a plant at Union City with a capacity of 20 barrels per day, employing eight men, which gradually increased to a daily output of 1,200 barrels, with a payroll of about 200 men. This plant is the pioneer cement company of Michigan. Mr. Forsythe never saw a cement factory previous to this venture, but being an expert chemist, he made the venture a success from the start, and from this has grown the cement industry of the state. Mr. Forsythe closed his connection with the company in 1899, previous to which it had been capitalized at $250,000. Returning to Battle Creek in 1899, he organized the Durable Cement Post Company at that place, of which he is at present the manager. Mr. Forsythe is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. Miss Lulu A. North, daughter of E. L. North, of Battle Creek, became Mrs. Forsythe in 1896. They have one daughter, Helen Dorothy.

LEE KERN FORSYTHE.

SUMNER O. BUSH.

BUSH, SUMNER O. Like many another representative Michigan man, Mr. Bush is a graduate from the farm. Born near Sandstone in Jackson county, May 7, 1847, his parents moved into Calhoun county seven years later. From the farm and local schools, he graduated from the scientific course at Olivet College in 1870. Still adhering to the farm, his first outside business venture was in live stock. With small savings, supplemented by a loan, he bought his first load of cattle when 23 years old. He was subsequently associated with Charles Roe of Detroit in buying stock for the Eastern market. He further pursued the live stock business on his own account, and also engaged in buying wool and fruit, while still working the farm. Engaged also in buying and fattening sheep for the market, some winters feeding over 1,000 sheep.

In 1889 Mr. Bush's business reputation had become such that he was made a director and vice-president of the Advance Thresher Company, and he removed to Battle Creek. A little later the duties of general manager were added to those of vice-president. The Advance Thresher Company is one of the newer plants for the manufacture of threshers and engines, but under judicious management now stands in the front rank. The first year Mr. Bush was connected with the company they turned out only 45 machines. The product in 1899 represented a cash value of over $2,000,000. It is one of the leading establishments in Battle Creek and is a credit to that enterprising and go ahead central city, and to the State of Michigan.

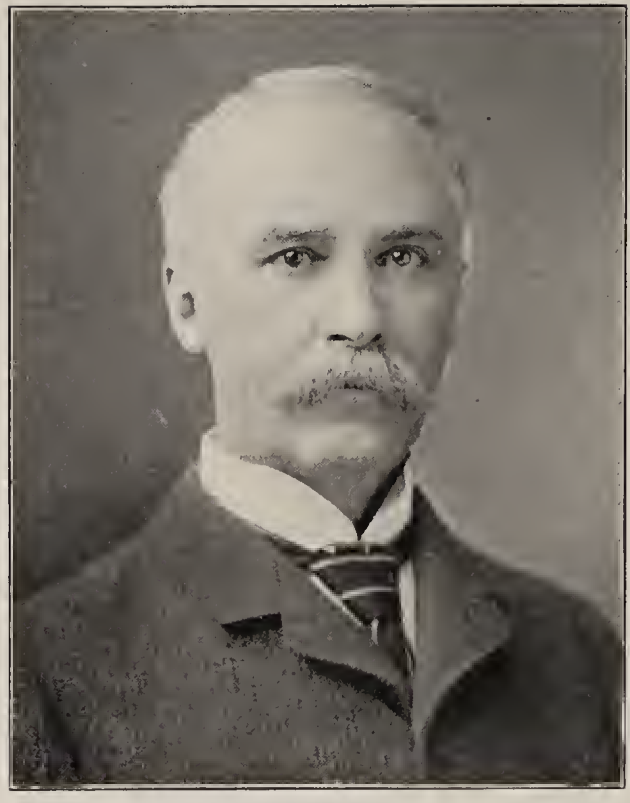
Mr. Bush has other and varied business interests. He is owner and manager of a farm of 417 acres, which is made a profit-paying investment. He is a director in and vice-president of the Peerless Portland Cement Company of Union City, and an equal partner in the Howes & Bush Co., who do an extensive business in fruit, beans, coal, etc. He was president of the Board of Public Works of Battle Creek for six years, and was an active agent in developing the sewer system and extending the water works system of the city. He has been a trustee of Olivet College for 12 years and has been identified with the growth and improvement of that institution, which, within the past few years, has made such marked progress.

Mr. Bush may be characterized in modern phrase, as a pusher in whatever he undertakes, but with a judicious conservatism in his undertakings. He does not rush blindly into schemes, but having once determined upon an enterprise, he may be relied upon to work it for all it is worth. He is of an even balance in temperament that assures success in life. He is of pleasing personality, and, while considering a proposal with candor, he can decline it without offense. He was an active member of the State Agricultural Society for a number of years, but has no special secretarial connections. He is Republican in politics. His father was Frederick E. Bush, and his mother Cynthia Willard, a direct descendant of the Wellard family of Vermont. Miss Vernellie Daley, daughter of Elijah Daley of LeRoy, Calhoun county, and a graduate of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, Kalamazoo, became Mrs. Bush in 1877. They have three children: Vernon E., and Charles S., students of the University of Michigan, the former having graduated from the literary department in 1900, and Bertha, attending the Battle Creek High School.

WOLCOTT, FRANK TURNER. Frank T. Wolcott, of Port Huron, the present Judge of Probate of St. Clair county, was born at Perry, N. Y., January 1, 1861. Through his parents, Oscar M. and Emily (Thompson) Wolcott, he is connected with an ancestry prominently associated with the colonial history of Maine. His father was a Methodist minister and served four years in a New York regiment in the war of the rebellion. Mr. Wolcott graduated from the academy at Perry, N. Y., in 1880, and early in 1881 went to Buffalo and spent some time in the office of an uncle, who was a lawyer there, in which experience he contracted an appetite for legal study. He came to Port Huron in the fall of 1881 and began the systematic study of law in the office of Stevens & Thomas, of that place, and applying himself diligently to his studies was admitted to the bar before Judge H. W. Stevens July 18, 1882. He at once opened an office and as a young attorney, practicing alone, was favored with a gratifying clientage for four years. In 1886 he became a member of the law firm of Atkinson, Vance & Wolcott (O'Brien J. Atkinson and S. W. Vance). This connection continued until Mr. Vance was elected Circuit Judge in 1892, when the firm became Atkinson & Wolcott. Mr. Wolcott's partnership relations were a second time interrupted by a similar cause, when in June, 1899, Mr. Atkinson was appointed to a circuit judgeship, the Legislature of that year having provided for an additional judge for the circuit. George G. Moore then became associated with Mr. Wolcott under the firm name of Wolcott & Moore, which is the present style of the firm.

FRANK TURNER WOLCOTT.

Being but a young man Mr. Wolcott has his life's history yet to make, but so far as official service is concerned he has already made a worthy commencement. He served two terms as City Attorney of Port Huron and had a like service (four years) as Circuit Court Commissioner. In 1896 he was elected to the responsible position of Judge of Probate. He is a Republican in politics and was for six years, preceding the opening of the campaign of 1900, chairman of the congressional district committee of the seventh district. He is local attorney for the Chicago & Grand Trunk and the Flint & Pere Marquette railways. His society connections are Knights of Pythias, Maccabees and I. O. F. Miss Francis H. Holbert, daughter of G. H. Holbert, of Elmira, N. Y., became Mrs. Wolcott at St. Clair, Feb. 23, 1896.



THOMAS MUNROE.

MUNROE, THOMAS. Mr. Munroe is a leading business man and manufacturer of Muskegon. He is the oldest of a family of six children born to Dr. Thomas and Mrs. Annis (Hinman) Munroe. Dr. Munroe was a native of Baltimore, Md., and settled in Rushville, Schuyler county, Illinois, in 1837, where the son Thomas was born October 26, 1844. Mrs. Munroe, mother of Thomas, was a native of Herkimer county, N. Y., and a daughter of Benjamin Hinman, who held a major's commission in the colonial army in the War of the Revolution. Mrs. Munroe is one of the real Daughters of the American Revolution, and is still living at Rushville, Ill., at the age of 85 years. The son Thomas attended the district schools as a boy, and at the age of eighteen entered the Illinois Wesleyan Seminary at Bloomington, where he remained about two years. Subsequently he spent six years as a clerk in a general store at Rushville, and in 1870 he resigned that position and came to Muskegon, where he has since continued to reside. He immediately entered the employ of L. G. Mason & Co., with whom he remained eight years. For a time he had charge of the books and other office work and subsequently was manager of the outside work. On the organization of the Thayer Lumber Company in 1878 Mr. Munroe was appointed superintendent of its workings and business, which have since been under his management. The company is operating two saw mills, with a yearly output of about fifty million feet of lumber, and employing over three hundred men. Their product is handled largely by rail and finds a market chiefly in the east and southeast. The company was incorporated in 1880, Mr. Munroe having been superintendent from the first, and now combined the double function of superintendent, secretary and treasurer. In addition to the mills the company has over seven hundred feet of lake frontage as part of its plant in Muskegon, and is also a large holder of pine lands in Kalkaska and Missaukee counties.

Mr. Munroe is president of the Commonwealth Lumber Company of Frazee, Minn., of the Indiana Box Company, of Anderson, Ind., is vice-president of the Hackley National Bank of Muskegon, and a director in the Muskegon Savings Bank. He is a Republican in politics, but has never held political office, devoting his entire time to his numerous business interests. The only official position ever held by him was as a member of the local school board.

Mr. Munroe is prominently associated with the Masonic fraternity, being a Past Master of Lovel Moore Lodge 182, of Muskegon, Past High Priest of Muskegon Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Past Eminent Commander of Muskegon Commandery 47, Knights Templar, first Lieutenant Commander of Dewitt Clinton Consistory of Grand Rapids, and became a 33 Degree Mason in 1898. Mr. Munroe was married June 19, 1872, to Miss Katherine A. Jones, daughter of John R. Jones, of Remsen, N. Y., who as a resident of Muskegon has endeared herself to its people by her many estimable qualities and as an active participant in church and other charitable work.

CHASE, CHARLES HENRY. Mr. Chase was born at Cato, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1852. From New York his parents, Daniel B. and Catherine (Switzer) Chase, moved in 1862 to Michigan, settling on a farm near the village of Maple Rapids, in Clinton county. The Chases are direct descendants of William Chase, who came from England with Governor Winthrop in 1630. Charles Henry Chase was one of a family of eight children. He had the advantages of the district schools until he was fifteen, followed by a couple of terms at the Maple Rapids Union school. At the age of sixteen he secured a third grade teacher's certificate and began teaching school, his first engagement paying him one hundred dollars for one hundred days school in Lebanon, Clinton county. He began a preparatory course for college, working at home on the farm during vacations, and entered Albion College in February of 1875, graduating therefrom in 1878, with the degree of Ph. B. During his vacations, while at Albion College, he acted as tutor and as assistant to Prof. Geo. B. Merriman, who was employed by the United States government to compute the positions of the standard stars for the Nautical Almanac, and in this service he earned means to pay his way through college. After leaving Albion he became assistant principal of the St. Johns High School, year 1878-9. The next year he was principal of the Zeeland public school, and during 1881, 1882 and 1883 was principal of the high school at Lansing, and the next two years was in charge of the public schools at Leslie. He then abandoned pedagogy for the road, and during four years was traveling salesman in the western states, the last year for the Nonotuck Silk Company. Quitting the road, he, with his brother, purchased the Herald newspaper at Anderson, Ind., which they published in 1889-90 during the natural gas boom. They then sold out and purchased from Robert Smith, in June, 1890, the Gratiot (Mich.) County Journal. In 1893 three of the Gratiot county papers (the Gratiot County Journal, Alma Record and St. Louis Republican Leader) were combined under one management and under the name of the Gratiot County Printing Company, and as secretary and treasurer of this company, Mr. Chase lived at St. Louis from 1893 until 1896, when the corporation was dissolved. He continued to manage the Gratiot County Journal until 1896, still retaining his connection with it in company with his brother, A. E. Chase. The Journal was started in 1856 as the Gratiot County News, and re-named the Journal in 1866.

CHARLES HENRY CHASE.

Mr. Chase is a well-known writer on economic questions and is author of the work, "Elementary Principles of Economics," which is recognized as a standard work in the colleges and schools of the country. He was a Republican until after the St. Louis (Mo.) convention in 1896, when he became known as a silver Republican. He was that year nominated on the combination ticket for Judge of Probate, and was elected by 395 majority. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Order of Oddfellows, of the Royal Arcanum and of the Delta Tau Delta (literary). Miss Mary E. Church, daughter of M. M. Church, of Albion, became Mrs. Chase in 1879.

COL. FRANK DWIGHT BALDWIN.

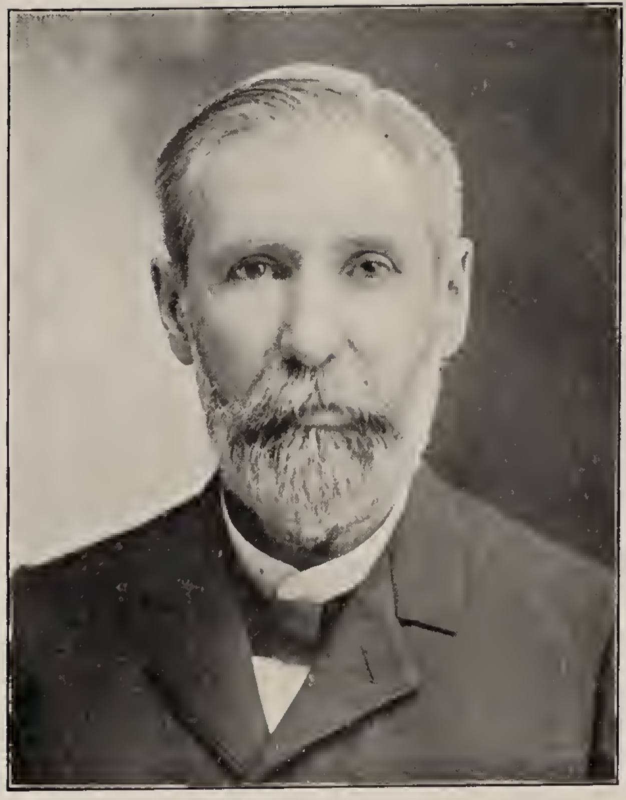
BALDWIN, COL. FRANK DWIGHT. Col. Baldwin is a representative type of Michigan citizen soldiery. His father, Francis L. D. Baldwin, was a farmer, descended from Massachusetts and Connecticut stock. His mother, Betsey Richards, was a native of the state of New York. The parents were early residents of Manchester, Mich., where Frank D. was born June 26, 1842, they removing to Nottawa township, St. Joseph county, while the son was a small child. He attended the local school until fourteen years old, the last three years only during the winter months. In 1856 the family removed to Constantine, where the son had the advantage of the graded school, graduating from the High School in 1860. He had just begun a preparatory course when the capture of Fort Sumpter sounded the key note of the great Civil War. He at once began organizing a company, which was first mustered into the service as the Chandler Horse Guards, in which he held the commission of second lieutenant. In November, 1861, this company was merged with the Nineteenth Michigan Infantry, Lieutenant Baldwin taking rank as first lieutenant of Company B, in which he served until the close of the war, holding, when mustered out, the rank of captain, and has been commissioned as lieutenant-colonel, though not sworn as such. During his service he participated in the battles of Thompson's Station, Resaca, Cassville, Atlanta and during Sherman's march to the sea, and was wounded once. He resumed his studies at Constantine after the war was over, and entered Hillsdale College, but was called therefrom in February, 1866, to accept a lieutenancy in the Nineteenth regular infantry, being promoted from second to first lieutenant, transferred to Thirty-Seventh Infantry Sept. 21, 1866 and to the Fifth Infantry May 19, 1869, promoted to the rank of captain March 20, 1879. He was breveted major Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant services in actions against the Indians, on the Salt Fork of the Red River, Texas, Aug. 30, 1874, on McLellan's Creek, Texas, Nov. 8, 1874, for gallant and successful attack on Sitting Bull's camp of Indians on Red Water River, Mont., Dec. 18, 1876, and conspicuous gallantry in action against Indians at Wolf Mountain, Mont., Jan. 8, 1877. He was commissioned major of the Fifth Infantry April 23rd, 1898, and transferred to the Third Infantry Nov. 3, 1899. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and inspector-general of volunteers, serving from May 9, 1898, to May 12, 1899, and on Dec. 18, 1899, was made lieutenant-colonel of the Third Regular Infantry, and is now serving as such in the Philippines.

Col. Baldwin has twice been voted medals of honor by Congress: for distinguished bravery at the Battle of Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864, and for most distinguished gallantry in action against hostile Indians near McLellan's Creek, Texas, Nov. 8, 1874, attacking them with two companies, forcing them from their strong position, and pursuing them until they were utterly routed. Most of the facts of Col. Baldwin's military record above are kindly supplied by L. R. Hammersly of New York, publisher of the U. S. Army List, soon to be issued.

Col. Baldwin is a close friend of Maj.-Gen. Miles. His society connections are Loyal Legion, Society of Indian Wars, G. A. R. and Masonic. He was married Jan. 10, 1867, to Miss Alice Blackwood, daughter of Dr. C. D. Blackwood, of Northville. They have one daughter, Juniata, wife of A. C. G. Williams-Foote, First Lieutenant Thirty-second U. S. Infantry, now on duty in the Philippines.

BUCKLEY, EDWARD. Edward Buckley, president of the Buckley & Douglas Lumber Company, of Manistee. He is of English ancestry of the yeomanry class, his father owning and tilling his own land. He was born at Biddleford, Devonshire, August 8, 1842. In 1847 his parents, Robert and Mary (Selden) Buckley, moved to Montreal, where the father died, leaving two children, Edward, and a daughter, two years his junior. Shortly after the death of his father, Edward's mother went with her two children to Toronto, where the son received his first school training. When he was twelve years old he began work on a farm for his board and clothing, where he remained three years. In 1855 the mother, with her family, removed to Cheboygan, Wis., where the son learned the trade of a tinsmith. Later, when the family moved to Milwaukee, he started out for himself. He was not confined to one line, however, but had worked at a variety of vocations for a young man, including one season on a river steamer, plying between St. Paul, Minn., and St. Louis, Mo. While in Milwaukee he realized the importance of a better educational equipment and took a six months' course in a commercial college, attending both day and evening sessions as a necessary measure of financial economy. On August 5, 1862, he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry, with which he joined Buell's Army of the Cumberland, participating in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and all of the battles of the Atlanta campaign. Upon his discharge in August, 1865, Mr. Buckley returned to Milwaukee, where he entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, in the capacity of a tinsmith. In 1867 he came to Manistee and took charge of a tinshop for a local hardware firm, and six months later opened a hardware and tinsmith business for himself under the name of Edward Buckley & Co., having H. V. Marchant, of Milwaukee, as his business associate. In 1874 he closed out his hardware business and together with Mr. Ruggles carried on a general land business for several years. In 1880 Mr. Buckley entered into a partnership with William Douglas for the purpose of carrying on a logging and lumber manufacturing business, in which they were very successful, six years later purchasing the Ruddock, Nuttal & Co. timber lands and mill property, and beginning the extensive improvements which have made their plant one of the most complete of its kind in the Northwest. Mr. Buckley is a member of the Republican party and is one of the candidates on the Republican electoral ticket at the pending election (1900). He is president and treasurer of the Buckley & Douglas Lumber Company and president and general manager of the Manistee & Northeastern Railroad Co., running between Manistee and Traverse City. He is a 32nd degree Mason and has held all of the important offices of the several lodges to which he belongs, including the office of Eminent Commander of Manistee Commandery, No. 32 Knights Templar. He is also a member of Saladin Temple of Grand Rapids and of the Grand Rapids Consistory. In 1869 Mr. Buckley was married to Miss Mary D. Ruggles, who died in 1886. In 1894 he was united in marriage to Miss Jonnie Sloan, daughter of Hon. John Sloan, of Savannah, Georgia, by whom he has one daughter.

EDWARD BUCKLEY.



EUGENE T. SAWYER.

SAWYER, EUGENE T. The oldest law practitioner in the county of Wexford bears the well-known name foregoing. He was born at Grand Rapids, May 8, 1848, his father, James Sawyer, having come from England in 1834 and located at Grand Rapids. Under contract the father removed the stumps from what is now the principal street of the second city, and later was connected with the first company that opened the plaster beds at Grand Rapids, and for years burned the stucco that supplied all of western Michigan. The mother of the present Mr. Sawyer was Susan C. Mardin, of a French Huguenot family, that came to the French settlement at Grand Rapids in 1838. Mr. Sawyer's primary education was received in the neighborhood schools and in the Grand Rapids high school, from the latter of which he graduated in 1868. His first resources were secured by work as a farm hand and teaching a district school, he having been employed as a teacher near Grand Rapids for two years, his ambition having been to save money enough to defray his expenses in a college course. He entered the law department of the University in the fall of 1870 and graduated therefrom in 1873. He borrowed $200 to complete his course, following which he located at Cadillac. Having taken a commercial course at Grand Rapids in 1869 he improved the knowledge there acquired by keeping books for a couple of business firms in Cadillac to meet his current expenses. He opened a law office in the same building with the "Cadillac News," and for two years acted as reporter, solicitor and collector for the paper, attending to his bookkeeping at night, while building up a law practice. At the end of the second year he was elected Justice of the Peace, which gave him a start and an extended acquaintance. He was a law partner with S. S. Fallass for two years, and in 1878 became associated with his present partner, James R. Bishop.

Mr. Sawyer has contributed very largely to the material development of the city of Cadillac. He was for years secretary of the Cadillac Improvement Board, which was organized to promote the manufacturing interests of the city, and was the means of securing several new industries, notably the Cadillac Handle Company, Cadillac Stave & Heading Company and the C. M. Oviatt Manufacturing Company, besides many smaller concerns. He was one of the promoters of the western division of the now Toledo & Ann Arbor railroad, and was for years its local attorney. To Mr. Sawyer is given the credit of having secured for Cadillac its handsome brick and stone school buildings. A majority of the school board favored wooden buildings, but during an all night session, closing at 4 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Sawyer converted them to the solid plan.

Politically, Mr. Sawyer is an independent, not affiliating with any party and never having voted a straight party ticket. Because of this he has held public office very little, except where politics did not enter. He was eight years a member of the local school board, was for four years its president and two years its secretary, serving one year in the double capacity. Mr. Sawyer and his family are affiliated with the Congregational church. Miss Kate M. Sipley, daughter of John F. Sipley, of Ann Arbor, became Mrs. Sawyer in 1875. Of the two daughters, Christobel is a graduate of the University and a teacher in the Cadillac high school, and Olive is a student at the University.

APLIN, HENRY H. One of the most popular of Michigan's sons, wherever he is known, is Henry H. Aplin, of West Bay City. His parents, Thomas and Elvira (Metcalf) Aplin, came to Michigan in 1835, settling in Shetford township, Genesee county, where Henry H. was born April 15, 1841, the family removing to Flint in 1848. The son's education was received in the public schools of Flint. The family returned to the farm in 1856, where the son remained until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted on July 3, 1861, in Company C, Sixteenth Michigan Infantry, which was attached to the First Division, Third Brigade, Fifth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, serving until the close of the war and leaving the service July 16, 1865, with the rank of second lieutenant. Returning to Michigan, he engaged in mercantile business at Wenona, now West Bay City, where he has since resided. He was postmaster at West Bay City from November, 1869, to June, 1886, and was again appointed to the same office Oct. 1, 1898. At the November election in 1886 he was elected Auditor General of the State. His personal popularity is shown by his having led his party ticket (the Republican) by over 10,000 votes in the State and nearly 2,000 in his own county. He was re-elected to the same office in 1888. After the expiration of his term he, with others, undertook the construction of a system of electric street railways in West Bay City, of which he was the general manager until he closed out his interest in the enterprise in 1891. In 1894 Mr. Aplin was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature from the second district of Bay county, serving during the session of 1895. He has represented his party in local and state convention for many years and was a delegate to the national convention that nominated Blaine and Logan in 1884. He was a member of the Republican state central committee 1888-92 and has been chairman of every local committee, congressional, senatorial, representative, county, township and ward. The Republicans have been successful only when he was at the helm, and he never lost but one (county) campaign. He served as Township Clerk and Township Treasurer, each three years, and was never defeated but once, when he was a candidate for Village Trustee.

HENRY H. ALPIN.

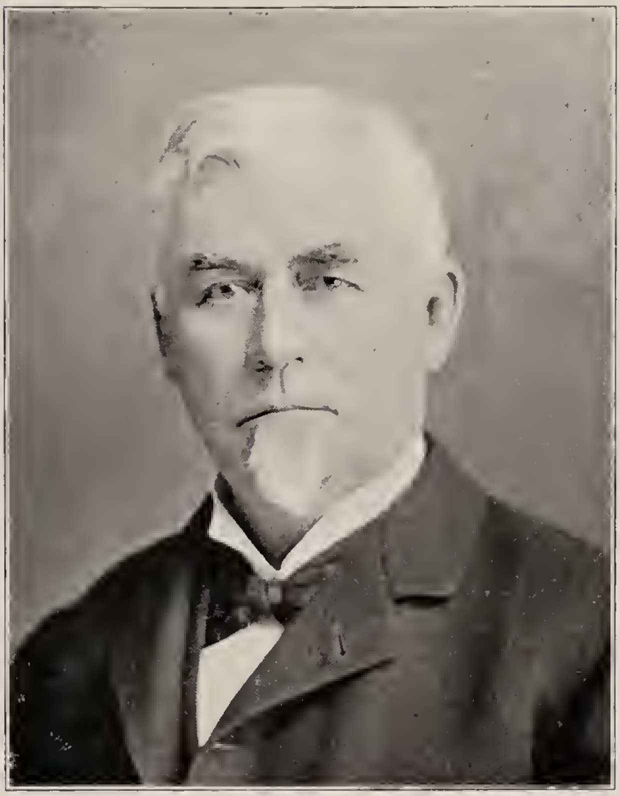
On his father's side Mr. Aplin is of Scotch descent. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Knights of Pythias, the National Union, the Royal Arcanum, the Order of Foresters, and the G. A. R., and has been commander of Ralph Cummings Post of West Bay City several terms. Mr. Aplin was married at Maumee City, Ohio, in 1879, to Miss Frances L. Patchen, daughter of Malcolm B. Patchen, of Maumee City. Their one daughter, Daisy A., is the wife of Charles B. Cone, a traveling salesman of Chicago.

BRAKIE J. ORR.

ORR, BRAKIE J. Mr. Orr was born May 15, 1860, and received his education at the public schools of Saginaw. After leaving school he learned the trade of a stone cutter with Woodruff & Caswell, of Saginaw, after which he spent about two and one-half years in various places in the United States and Canada, improving himself in his trade. Returning to Saginaw, he entered the employ of Woodruff & Caswell as a traveling salesman, and while thus employed came into competition with Mr. Edwin Pryor, since deceased, of the Bay City Stone Co. Mr. Pryor was so favorably impressed with his manner and style of doing business that he offered him the position of manager of the marble and granite department of the Bay City Stone Co., which he accepted, and where he remained until he laid down the mallet and chisel to take up the practice of law. The law was the profession to which Mr. Orr aspired, and his hope was to earn sufficient money at his trade to enable him to pursue his law studies without interruption. Shortly after taking up his residence in Bay City, he met with the young lady (Miss Euphemia Augusta Calvin) who is now his wife, to whom he was married in 1883. A fast increasing family did not bring his cherished plans any nearer; he therefore determined to pursue his studies while working at his trade. Under the tutelage of Curtis E. Pierce, of Bay City, he pursued the study of law for several years, and was admitted to practice in March, 1894. On the same day of his admission he was nominated for justice of the peace, on the Republican ticket, and was elected by 329 majority, the Democratic majority the year before having ranged from 200 to 600. While filling this position he was tendered and accepted the position of assistant prosecuting attorney, in which capacity he made the remarkable record of fifty-two convictions in one term of court, surprising not only the members of the bar, but the most sanguine of his friends. In April, 1897, Mr. Orr's name was presented to the common council for the appointment of city attorney, but the Democratic candidate was successful. Two years later he received the entire twenty-two votes of the council for the same position (which he now occupies), although several prominent Republican attorneys of the city were aspirants for the place. As a lawyer he is careful, painstaking and thorough, fair and courteous to his opponents, almost disregarding technicalities, but taking advantage of everything of merit advantageous to his clients. His rapid advancement is but a just tribute to his studiousness and energy. This was said of him by a gentleman of his city, "Why shouldn't he succeed? He not only hasn't an enemy in the world, but everybody is his friend; he's a gentleman at all times, to all persons, under all circumstances, and is the same common everyday Brake now that he was when a stonecutter.

Mr. Orr is well known throughout the United States and Canada from his contributions to trade journals. He is fair and just in his treatment of labor questions, his sympathies being with labor and labor organizations, and believes that organization and education are the only solutions to the many labor problems. In politics he has always been a Republican. He is a member of the Oddfellows, Masons, Maccabees and Modern Woodmen. On his father's side of the house Mr. Orr is descended from the Irish of County Cavan, Ireland, there being among his ancestors such names as Cavendish, Breakey and Courtenay. His mother's people are Dutch Quakers.

BROWN, MICHAEL. Many a man prominent in civil life at the present day received his baptism in the Civil War, and Judge Michael Brown, of Big Rapids, is one of them. The Brown family, of which he is a representative, came from the Netherlands and were sailors by profession. The parents of Judge Brown were farmers in Pulaski county, Indiana, where the son was born April 20th. 1841. His earlier years were passed in connection with home duties and the district school. At the age of seventeen he went to Logansport, twenty-four miles from the home of his parents, to attend the county seminary there. He boarded himself, his parents bringing him supplies every second week, but when the roads were bad he made the trip home and back on foot, to procure the necessary supplies. In the fall of 1859 he entered Franklin College at Franklin, Ind., boarding himself as before, where he remained until the first of the year 1860, when he entered Wabash College at Crawfordsville, from which in May, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company B, Second Indiana Cavalry, for service in the Civil War and remained in the service until the close of the war in 1865. His service in the army entitled him to promotion, which was offered him, but he declined, preferring to do his duty in the ranks till the end. He was made prisoner during the advance on Atlanta, May 9, 1864, was sent to Andersonville, where he was confined until October 16, when he was sent to Florence, Alabama, and paroled, that is, the ninety-four pounds of him that remained. He was furloughed, but returned to the service as soon as he was able to do so. Returning home after the close of the war, the young soldier took a course in a business college at Chicago, and in the fall of 1866 entered the University of Michigan, taking a mixed law and literary course, and graduated from the law department in March, 1868. He located in Big Rapids, then an isolated lumber town forty miles from any railroad, and hung out his sign as attorney at law. Clients were slow in coming and he became county superintendent of schools for two years, and also worked as supply clerk in a lumber office, packing supplies to be sent to the camps. As the beginning of the second year the law business began to brighten up, since which time Judge Brown has had no scarcity of clients. He was elected mayor of Big Rapids in 1873 and served one term. In 1876 he was appointed Circuit Judge by the Governor in case of a vacancy, to which office he was elected at the next general election. His judicial service was highly satisfactory, but he resigned in 1881, preferring the active practice of his profession in which he is still engaged. He was appointed a member of the first board of managers of the Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids and was its secretary for five years. He has been a member of the G. A. R. since 1868. Was judge advocate of the department in 1887 and department commander in 1889. He has the higher degrees in the Masonic fraternity, including the Templar and Mystic Shrine degrees.


MICHAEL BROWN.

Miss Mary Alice Osburn, daughter of Levi J. Osburn, of Big Rapids, became Mrs. Brown in 1870. They have four children now living, Carrie, wife of Samuel G. Reynolds, of Billings, Montana; Lillian H., Clarence F., and Mary Alice, at school and college.

ROSWELL P. BISHOP.

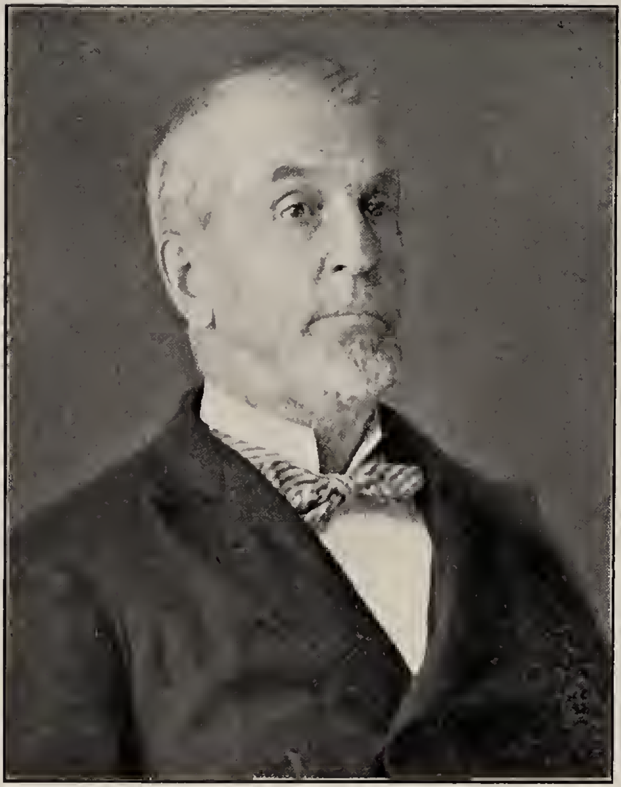
BISHOP, ROSWELL P. Mr. Bishop is a direct descendant of the Bishops who came from England and settled in Connecticut very early in the history of the State. His father, Edward Bishop, was a farmer and local Methodist preacher, living in Delaware county, New York, where he married Miss Anna Andrews, who was also a native of Delaware county, New York. Mr. Bishop was born at Sidney, Delaware county, New York, Jan. 6, 1843, being one of seven children. He was early called to provide for himself, and at the age of ten years went out from his home to earn a livelihood for himself, which he has done from that date, spending many of his early years with one Henry Wickham, at Oneonta, New York. His first effort at gaining a livelihood was working on a farm for $1.50 per month, and at the breaking out of the Rebellion he was earning $13.00 per month. His education was received in the local schools up to his tenth year, with a few months at school subsequently. July 28th, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Forty-third N. Y. Infantry Volunteers, for service in the Civil War. He participated in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Antietam and first Fredericksburgh, and was with McClellan during the Peninsular campaign. Was wounded at the battle of Lee's Mill, Va., April 28th, 1862, and lost his right arm. He was sent home for treatment, but soon rejoined his regiment, where he remained until the last of December, 1862, when he was mustered out of service. Returning to his former home, the next six years were passed alternately in teaching and in preparatory studies at Unadilla, Cooperstown Seminary, and at Walton, N. Y. He entered the University of Michigan in the fall of 1868, taking a special course in the literary department, and then entered the law department, from which he graduated in 1872. While at Ann Arbor he spent one year as superintendent of the graded schools at Brooklyn, Jackson county, Michigan, where he saved sufficiently from his wages to complete his course at the University. After graduating, he held a position under the sergeant-at-arms of the House and Senate, and in the postoffice at the national capital. In the spring of 1875 he was elected alderman of one of the wards at Ann Arbor, Mich. In June, 1875, he took up a homestead of 160 acres in Mason county, near Ludington, but in 1876 removed to Ludington, where he has since practiced his profession of law.

Mr. Bishop's official career has been exceptional, and a just recognition of his abilities and of his sacrifices in the cause of the Union. He has served three terms as prosecuting attorney of Mason county, elected in 1876, 1878 and 1884. He served two terms as representative in the Legislature of Michigan, being elected in 1882 and again in 1892. He is now serving his third term as Representative in Congress from the Ninth Michigan District, first elected in 1894, and is now in nomination for a fourth term. His plurality in 1894 was about 8,300, his majority in 1896 about 5,500, his majority in 1898 about 6,500. He is second on the House Committee on private land claims and third on the committee on rivers and harbors. Mr. Bishop is a member of the G. A. R., Oddfellows, Knights of Pythias and Elks. He married Miss Louisa Gaunt, daughter of John Gaunt, of Ann Arbor, in 1872. He has one son, Roswell F., who graduated from the literary department of the University of Michigan in 1899, and is now assistant librarian of the House of Representatives at Washington.

BUCK, HOMER E. The Saginaw Valley is famous for its men who have forged their way to the front from the smallest beginnings, and of this class Mr. Homer E. Buck, of Bay City, is among the notable ones. Born at Bath, Mich., Oct. 4, 1859, his parents removed to Bay City, where his father died when he was twelve years old, leaving the family, consisting of the son, his mother and a sister, with but small means. The son at once rose to the situation. He became practically the head of the family and its support. He managed the circulation of the Detroit Evening News at Bay City, giving his evenings to the work, and realizing therefrom $30 to $35 per month, which supported the family and paid his own expenses. He attended school during the day, and being bright and apt to learn, secured a good common school education. Push and energy and a natural aptness to please, made him friends, and he has the confidence and respect of all who know him, as well for his business qualities as for his known probity. When sixteen years old he entered the employ of L. F. Miller & Co., where during a five years' service he acquired a thorough knowledge of the wholesale trade. He then engaged in the wholesale produce business on his own account, and later as a member of the firm of Buck & Leighton, conducting a successful business for fourteen years, when he sold out to his partner and engaged in his present business, that of a commercial broker, importers' and manufacturers' agent, and car lot shipper. His present business brings him in touch with all the markets of the world and he handles some very large deals, both at home and abroad. He has been a member of the Board of Trade of Bay City for a number of years, and through his efforts while on the board many large business enterprises have been brought to the city. He is a stockholder in and president of the E. P. Roe Company of Bad Axe, and one of the directors of the Argenteuil Gold Mining Company, of Jackfish Bay, Canada, with large interests. He was a member of the board of fire commissioners of Bay City for three years and one year its president, and is now a member of the water board. He was one of the organizers of the Elm Lawn Cemetery Company, and is one of its directors. He is a Republican in politics, his first vote having been for James G. Blaine for president in 1884. He has been a member of the ward committee of his ward for fifteen years, has been treasurer of the county committee for a number of years and is at present a member of the advisory board of the State League of Republican Clubs. He is a Mason and a member of the Knights of the Loyal Guard. He is a member and one of the deacons of the First Presbyterian Church of Bay City, his paternal ancestors having been for many years of that faith. Miss Margaret A. Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Lewis, of Saginaw, became Mrs. Buck April 23rd, 1884. Seven children are the fruit of the union—Homer Clifford, Mary A., David Justice, Alma Blanche, Harold Lewis, Edna Marguerita and Helen Ester. Mr. Buck never fails to speak of his amiable wife as a true type of American womanhood and a loving and dutiful wife and mother.

HOMER E. BUCK.

Mr. Buck is not a little proud of his family history, tracing it back in an unbroken line on the paternal side to the year 640. The family were originally from Holland, going from thence to England about the year 1500, and from Norfolk County, England, to Boston, in 1647. From there the family went to New York, settling upon the Harlem river, and being among the founders of New Amsterdam (now New York City). The family has been a prolific one, and the name is now found in all parts of the country. The family boast of having been a family of civil engineers and surveyors, and were also great farmers. Mr. Buck's mother, whose family name was Henderson, was of English and Scotch descent, and a native of the State of New York. The mother and sister are still living, to feel a just pride in the prosperity of the son and brother, whose early efforts contributed so materially to their support and comfort.



RICHARD G. PETERS.

PETERS, RICHARD G. Mr. Peters was born July 2, 1832, in Delaware county, N. Y., upon the farm of his parents, James H. and Susan (Squires) Peters. The family removed to Syracuse, N. Y., and later to Cincinnati, Ohio, where, as well as at Syracuse, they were engaged at hotel keeping. In 1847 the mother died, and the son, now fifteen years of age, went to live with his grandparents at Tully, N. Y., where he worked upon the farm, and employed his winters in completing his education in the district schools. For a year he was employed by his uncle as gate-keeper on a toll road, and in this school of "human nature" he learned much which in his subsequent career has enabled him to estimate man at their proper value. At the age of eighteen years he returned to Cincinnati, and in 1850 went to Monroe, Mich., where he worked on a farm belonging to a cousin, leaving in the fall to enter the employ of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, in the engineering department. He was soon placed in charge of a division of the road, in the capacity of assistant civil engineer, a position which he occupied for five years. In 1855 Mr. Peters' star beckoned him northward, where he took charge of the lumber and mill interests of the late Charles Mears at Big Point Au Sable, being thus employed for five years. He then went to Ludington, where he purchased a small tract of government land, and proceeded to get out timber on his own account, giving up this enterprise, however, to accept a position with James Ludington, as superintendent of his mill and lumber operations at the mouth of the Pere Marquette river (now the city of Ludington), where he remained two years. In 1866 Mr. Peters, together with M. S. Tyson and G.W. Robinson, of Milwaukee, purchased the mill and timber property of Filer & Tyson, at Manistee, comprising the sawmills on Manistee lake and a large portion of the site of the city of Manistee, for which the sum of $250,000 was paid. His connection with this firm continued for two years, since which time Mr. Peters has been practically alone in his business affairs, which have been mainly conducted under the style of "The R. G. Peters Salt & Lumber Company." In 1869 Mr. Peters bought the Wheeler & Hopkins mill on Manistee Lake, which he operated until it was destroyed by fire thirteen years later. His next step was the purchase of forty acres of land, and a mill at East Lake, the site of the present Peters plant. This mill was rebuilt and a second mill added and upon the discovery of salt in this vicinity, a well was struck at the Peters plant and salt struck, adding this industry to that of the manufacture of Lumber. The Manistee & Luther railroad, extending from East Lake to near Le Roy, Osceola county, eighty miles, is part of the Peters plant. In the last named year also, Mr. Peters, in connection with Horace Butters, purchased two large tracts of land, twenty-eight miles south of Manistee, on the F. & P. M. R. R., containing 130,000,000 feet of pine, and laid out the town of Tallman. This firm acquired mill property and a salt block at Ludington, together with thirty miles of Logging road. Mr. Peters' timber holdings in Michigan and Wisconsin have been estimated at 150,000 acres, with 100,000 acres in the south, and he has been styled the "King among lumbermen." Mr. Peters is president of the R. G. Peters Salt & Lumber Company, of the Manistee & Luther Railroad, of the Peters Lumber and Shingle Company of Benton Harbor, is vice-president of the Butters & Peters Salt & Lumber Company of Ludington, and the Batchelor Cyprus Lumber Company with mills at Panasoffkee, Florida, a director in the Manistee National Bank, in the Michigan Salt Association, and in the Manistee (Furniture) Manufacturing Company. His religious connection is Congregational. He is Republican in politics and a member of the Michigan Club. Mr. Peters has been twice married, but has no children. First to Miss Evelyn N. Tibbits, at Oberlin, Ohio, April 6, 1862, who died Feb. 14, 1879. Again June 15, 1898 to Miss Jeanet Telford, of Onekama, Mich.

HIRAM J. HOYT.

HIRAM J. HOYT. In the first years of the 1840 decade there came to Michigan two brothers named Hoyt. One was a physician and the other a lawyer. They came from the State of New York, and their mission was to find a location in Michigan suitable for the practice of their respective professions. The physician, Dr. James W. Hoyt, settled at the little hamlet known as Walled Lake, in the town of Commerce, Oakland county, and the lawyer, Wm. C. Hoyt, settled in the village of Milford, in the same county, but subsequently removed to Detroit, where he died many years ago. That two young men should have chosen places comparatively retired may be regarded as indicating their preference for a quiet neighborhood life, in which they might enjoy the confidence, the respect and the love of their neighbors, rather than the bustling, shifting scenes of the commercial centers, where one man scarcely knows his neighbor. The life of Dr. Hoyt is confirmatory of this thought. He lived to a ripe age, the skilled physician, the village practitioner, honored and beloved by a wide circle, the lapsing of the waters of the lake, near the banks of which he lived, singing his matin song and his vesper hymn, until at last they sang his requiem. For a number of years before his death Dr. Hoyt was totally blind, but continued his practice. His wife was Margaret Barrett, daughter of Hiram Barrett, a prominent citizen of Oakland County sixty years ago, and a most estimable lady. Children born of such parentage and with such surroundings may be supposed to be temperamentally influenced by them. Dr. and Mrs. Hoyt were the parents of ten children, of whom Hiram J. was the oldest. He was born at Walled Lake, March 23, 1843. His primary school education was supplemented by attendance at Aurora Academy at East Aurora, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1863. He at once took up the study of law in the office of the late Judge M. E. Crofoot, of Pontiac, and after three years' study was admitted to practice before Judge Sanford M. Green, then presiding in Oakland Circuit. He located in Muskegon in 1867, and pursued a successful practice alone for seven years, and in 1874 became a member of the well known law firm of Smith, Nims, Hoyt & Erwin. This firm has continued uninterruptedly in business at Muskegon for over a quarter of a century. Mr. Hoyt has found an ample field for his efforts in his professional work, and has held no public office, although practically he is a Democrat both from inheritance and choice. He is a Thirty-Second Degree Mason and a member of the Muskegon Commandery Knights Templar. He was for many years an officer and active member of the Universalist Church. He was married February 26, 1867, to Miss Ada E. Smith, daughter of Benjamin Smith, a farmer of Oakland county. One son, Wilbur S., a graduate of the Orchard Lake Military Academy, and now engaged as a packer and shipper of dried fruits and raisins at Fresno, California, is the fruit of the union. The Hoyts are direct descendants from Simon Hoyt, who came from England in 1638, and settled near Hartford, Conn.

CHARLES J. CANFIELD.

CHARLES J. CANFIELD. Mr. Canfield was born at Manistee, April 1st, 1868, the son of John and Frances V. (Wheeler) Canfield, his mother having been from Berkshire county, Mass. He received his education in the public schools of Manistee, and at the age of eighteen became an assistant to his father in his extensive lumbering operations, beginning at the bottom and learning all the varied branches of the business. His business interests at present are represented as follows: He is executor, with his mother, of his father's estate, secretary and treasurer of the Canfield Salt & Lumber Company, vice-president of the Canfield & Wheeler Company (Manistee), secretary and treasurer of the Union Lumber & Salt Company of Stronach, president of the Manistee & Grand Rapids Railroad Company.

In the spring of 1900 Mr. Canfield was nominated for mayor of Manistee by the Republicans, and elected by a majority of 1,200, being the second Republican mayor elected in that city since its incorporation. Personally Mr. Canfield is modest and unassuming, but is, in current phrase, a hustling young business man, having the confidence and respect of everybody. He was married in 1889 to Miss Belle Gardner, daughter of C. D. Gardner, of Manistee. One daughter, Doris, is the fruit of the marriage.

The biography of a young man of two and thirty is necessarily brief in itself. But, like most descendants of New England stock, Mr. Canfield boasts an ancestry in which he feels not a little pride. He is eighth in descent from Thomas Canfield, who came from England early in the seventeenth century, settling at Milford, Conn., where his name appears as early as 1646, and was one of the commission who obtained a charter for the colony of Connecticut. The grandfather of Charles J., Roswell Canfield, was a native of Massachusetts, but became a lumber dealer in Racine, Wis., in 1842. He built a mill and became interested in the lumber trade at Manistee in 1848, and his son, John Canfield, father of Charles J., became a resident there and partner with his father in 1849. John Canfield was born at Sandisfield, Mass., in 1830, and attended school at Sandisfield, at Homer, New York, and at Racine, Wis. When he was fourteen years of age he left school, and for three years worked as a clerk in a mercantile establishment at Racine. He then spent a year in his father's lumber yard at Racine piling and selling lumber, and at the end of the year, his father placed the bookkeeping of the firm in his hands. Roswell Canfield died in 1860, and the Manistee interests then comprising two mills, passed into the hands of his two sons, Edmund and John, under the firm name of E. & J. Canfield until the death of Edmund in 1868, when E. D. Wheeler acquired his interest under the firm name of Canfield & Wheeler. In 1865 John Canfield became a partner with James Shrigley, under the firm name of Shrigley & Canfield, in the erection of a mill since known as the East Lake Mill of the Canfield Salt & Lumber Company. Mr. Canfield became one of the most widely known and extensive operators in Northern Michigan, and had extensive holdings of timber lands both in Michigan and Wisconsin. He was a man of the strictest probity and enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens, both at home and abroad. Mr. Canfield died in 1889. His widow is still living at Manistee.

YOUNGQUIST, M. D., OTIS E. Delta County Hospital in Escanaba, Michigan, is under the charge of Dr. Otis E. Youngquist, a physician of only 31 years of age, yet skilled and learned in the Hippocratic art.

The hospital has 50 beds and during the year of 1898 as many as 510 patients were treated there for the county.

Andrew J. Youngquist, the father of the subject of this sketch, came from Sweden to America in 1852 and located on a farm near Plymouth, Michigan, where he lived for ten years, and then, in 1862, moved to Lisbon, Kent County, Michigan, where, December 28, 1868, Otis E. Youngquist was born.

The son of a farmer, and born on a farm, the boy helped all he could in the cultivation of the fields, but until he was 11 years of age he was given the benefits of the district school during the full terms, and after that during the winter terms only, until he reached 13. He then attended the public schools of Lisbon until 1884, when he found a position in the drug store of Dr. S. J. Koon, of that place, where he commenced work and studied pharmacy. One year was given to this work and study and at the end of the year he took the examination before the State Board of Pharmacists at Lansing, Michigan, and was given a certificate as a registered pharmacist. Mr. Youngquist then returned to Dr. Koon's drug store in Lisbon, where he had learned his profession, and entering his employ remained with him for three years, during which time he commenced the study of medicine. In the fall of 1888 he entered the medical department of the Rush Medical College at Chicago, Illinois, and by working during vacations he managed to pay his way through that college. He became a nurse, and assistant nurse in the hospital and earned a little money in this way, and one summer he went to Casnovia, Michigan, and became an assistant to Dr. C. E. Kook and came back to college in the fall with $160 in his pocket, the result of his summer's work. The following summer, after the death of his former employer, Dr. S. J. Koon, Mr. Youngquist returned to Lisbon and practiced there for a short time. In March, 1892, he was graduated from the Rush Medical College. He traveled about the country, seeking a place where he could hang up the diploma and a shingle, visiting several of the large and small cities of the Northwest, and at last, on July 11, 1892, landing in Escanaba, Michigan, without a cent.

OTIS E. YOUNGQUIST, M. D.

He rented a building three days later, and the first day netted him one dollar in cash. The next day brought him seven dollars, and since that time he has built up an extensive and remunerative practice.

Dr. Youngquist is a Republican. At this writing he is city physician and health officer, and also a member of the school board of Escanaba. He was on the building committee during the erection of the new Washington street school, a brick structure which was a new departure in schools at Escanaba. Dr. Youngquist married in 1893 Miss S. Willhelmenia Gustafson at Ishpeming, Michigan. He has one child, Otis G., aged two. Dr. Youngquist is a member of the North Star Swedish Society, the R. A. M., B. P. O. E., I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and the K. O. T. M.

HON. NATHAN MYRON KAUFMAN.

KAUFMAN, HON. NATHAN MYRON. Marquette, Michigan, is the birthplace of Nathan Myron Kaufman, and in that city he was educated and spent most of his life. His father, Samuel Kaufman, came from Germany in 1849, and removed to Marquette in 1852, and was one of the first and most successful merchants in that town.

Nathan Myron Kaufman was born July 4, 1862, and until he was 16 years of age he attended the public and high school of Marquette, working when old enough during his vacations and on Saturdays in his father's store. When he became 16 years of age he secured the position of traveling man with the firm of Wilson Bros., of Chicago, selling a line of gentlemen's furnishing goods throughout northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. He was employed on a salary and commission basis and saved enough money in two years to enable him to open an establishment in the same line at Negaunee, and later to open a general store in the same place. In 1883 he sold out and became associated with his father at Marquette, and it was while he was engaged in business with his father that he commenced operating in iron and mineral lands with much success.

In 1885 Mr. Kaufman secured an option on the Blue Mine, which he opened into one of the best iron producers in this state and later sold at an excellent profit. He enlarged in his dealings, making a feature of opening and developing the valuable mining properties of the Upper Peninsula, until in 1888, when he was appointed general manager of the Brietung estate, which was one of the largest holders of mineral lands in the Upper Peninsula. He conducted the affairs of the estate, handling and disposing of their property in a most able manner until 1892.

Mr. Kaufman is a Republican, and in 1893-94 he was mayor of his native city, giving Marquette an excellent and progressive administration during his term of office.

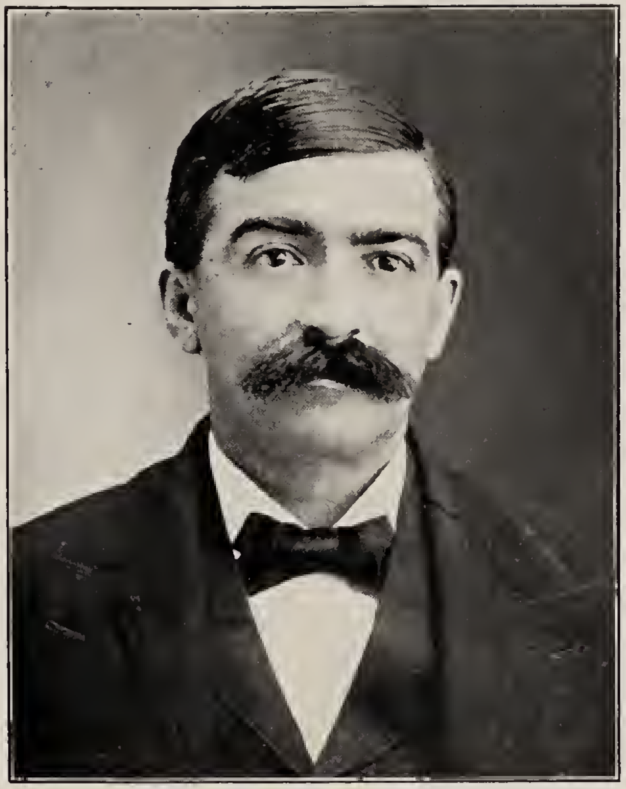
Mr. Kaufman still operates in mining property and has an interest in many enterprises of that nature. He is the president of the Washington iron mine in Marquette, a valuable property; a director in the Republic mine of Negaunee, secretary of the Negaunee Iron Mining Company, and a director in the Arctic Mining Company. He is also the president of the Marquette County Savings Bank.

June 30, 1893, Mr. Kaufman married Mrs. Mary Brietung, widow of Edward Breitung, at Marquette.

Mr. Kaufman is a man with a wide range of friends and acquaintances throughout the state, and highly esteemed in the community in which he lives. He has taken all the Masonic degrees, including the Knights Templar and both the Scottish and York Rite Consistory. He has also wandered over the sands to the Shrine, being a member of Saladin Temple at Grand Rapids. Besides the Masonic order, he belongs to that flourishing and charitable organization, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Marquette Lodge.

He owns a fine home in Marquette and is always willing to further any scheme for the betterment of his native city, and the interests of his fellow citizens, by whom he is looked upon as a representative capitalist and man of progress.

SEARL, KELLY S. Mr. Searl was born Feb. 1st, 1862, at Fairfield, Shiawassee Co., Mich., his parents having emigrated from Ohio to that place in the early fifties. His father, Chauncey D. Searl, is a native of Vermont, and is still living on his farm in Shiawassee county. His mother was Harriet E. Kelly, a native of Ohio, but now deceased. Mr. Searl attended the district school until about sixteen years of age, and then attended the village school at Elsie and Ovid, finishing his literary education at the Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, after which he taught school for several years in order to earn enough money to defray his expenses in taking a course of law at Ann Arbor, and in 1884 entered the law department of the University, from which he was graduated in 1886. In March, 1887, he opened a law office at Ashley, where he engaged in practice during the following three years, and in April, 1890, he settled in Ithaca, where he has since been engaged in active practice, having justly earned the reputation of being the leading lawyer of Gratiot county. He is at present the senior partner in the law firm of Searl & Kress. Mr. Searl is an ardent Republican, and foremost in the councils of his party, and has several times declined to allow his name to be presented for office for the reason that he desires to devote his entire time to his chosen profession. However, when the people of his county insisted that he should allow his name to be presented for Circuit Judge in the spring of 1898 he gave his consent and was the candidate of his county in the Republican judicial convention held at St. Johns. Judge S. B. Daboll, who had occupied the bench in that circuit for a period of about ten years, was the choice of the Republicans of Clinton county, and each county having twelve delegates, a deadlock ensued, which lasted about two weeks, and the convention being unable to make a choice, it was adjourned sine die, and no nomination being made, the candidate upon the silver ticket, George P. Stone, of Ithaca, was elected without opposition. In the summer of 1900 Mr. Searl was urgently requested to allow his name to be presented as a candidate for Congress in the Eleventh District, but declined on the ground that the Hon. A. B. Darragh was entitled to the place, and immediately interested himself in the nomination of Mr. Darragh, and had the gratification of assisting to make the nomination of that gentleman unanimous at Traverse City for the canvass of 1900.



KELLY S. SEARL.

Among the important cases Mr. Searl has managed may be mentioned the Portsmouth Savings Bank vs. The Village of Ashley (91 Mich., 670). The question involved was whether or not the president and clerk of a village had the legal right to deliver waterworks bonds without authority of the council, and whether or not the innocent purchaser of such bonds could hold the village for payment. The Supreme Court decided the village was not liable and declared the bonds void. Mr. Searl was attorney for the defendant and prevailing party. Mr. Searl is a member of the M. E. Church and of the Masonic order, the Oddfellows, Knights of Pythias and Maccabees. Miss Maggie A. Smith, daughter of Wm. W. Smith, of Mason, Mich., became Mrs. Searl Sept. 30, 1885. Their children are Ethel Maud, Hazel Belle and Willie Chauncey, aged respectively nine, seven and five years.

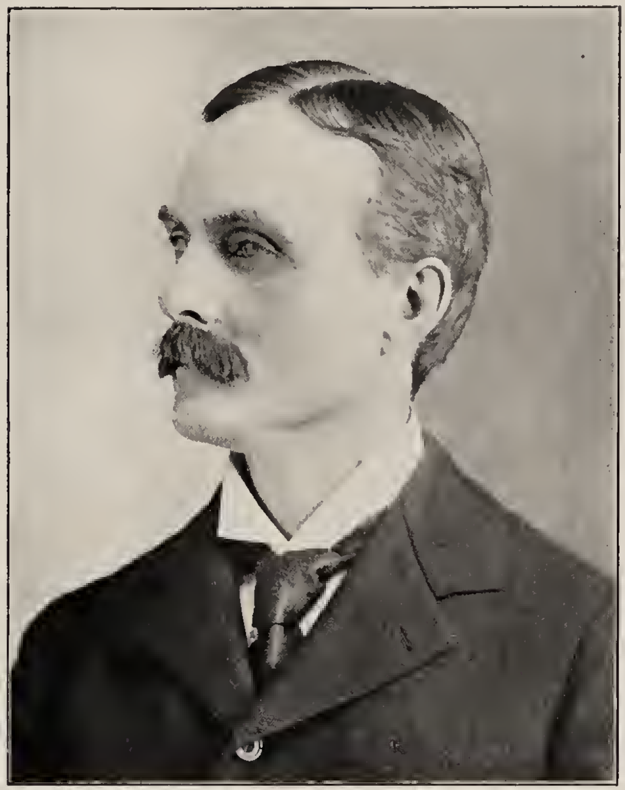
WILLIAM H. C. MITCHELL.

MITCHELL, WILLIAM H. C. A sketch of Mr. Mitchell's active life overcaps the half century mark. Born at Mount Perry, Ohio, May 30th, 1825, his education was received in the district schools in Lima, O. He is in direct descent from George Mitchell, who came from Scotland in 1759 and settled in York county, Pa. His mother, Maria D. Bentley, was from Winchester, Va. His parents moved to Lima, O., in 1831, being the second family to settle there. In 1843 he was sent to Urbana, O., to learn the trade of a tinsmith, and served three years, working the first year for his board, and receiving $4 and $6 per month respectively for the second and third years. In the spring of 1846 he started out as a journeyman tinner and was in New Orleans when the Mexican war was in progress, and tried to enlist in an Ohio regiment when in that city, on its way to the front. In the spring of 1849 he joined the procession that marched across the plains to California, led there by the gold discoveries, being the first of the memorable migration from the States to the Pacific coast. He arrived in Sacramento August 17th, 1849, and worked at mining and at his trade until 1851 in Coloma, when he began buying cattle and hogs. He bought his hogs in Oregon and shipped them to Sacramento and drove them from there to Placerville (then called Hangtown), where he had his headquarters. He was successful in the venture, and in June, 1853, he returned to Ohio by the Central American route. He built a grist mill at Lima, and soon after became engaged in the manufacture of sash, blinds and furniture. In 1866 he removed to Traverse City, which has since been his residence, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber, with his partner, Morris Mahan, who died in 1883, and who had been associated with him since they went across the plains in 1849. In 1893 the business was merged into a company incorporated as the East Bay Lumber Company, of which Mr. Mitchell has been secretary and treasurer from its organization. Since the death of Morris Mahan his children are interested in the business.

Mr. Mitchell's political career will be a reminiscence to a few persons now living who were in active life during the 1850 decade. His first public office was that of village trustee at Lima, 1847. He was candidate for township clerk in 1857 on the American or Know Nothing ticket, which party has mention on page 73 of this work. He was a delegate to the national convention of that party at Philadelphia, February 22, 1856, which nominated ex-President Fillmore for President, and Andrew J. Donelson, of Tennessee, for Vice-President. He has since been a Republican. He was a delegate to the national convention in 1876 which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for President, and again in 1900, which nominated McKinley and Roosevelt, and has attended every convention since 1876. He was receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Reed City, 1878-87, when it was consolidated with the office at Grayling. He served two terms as representative in the Legislature, 1869-70 and in 1871-2, and two terms as senator, 1873-4 and 1875-6. He has held various local offices, including justice of the peace (14 years), school inspector, member of the board of review and township treasurer.

Mr. Mitchell was married in 1852 at Lima, O., to Miss Isabella Milligan, daughter of Thomas Milligan. Two daughters and two sons are the fruit of the union, Arahmenta, wife of John H. Bean, Traverse City; Alviso L., wife of Gordon Land, Denver, Col.; Thornton a railway engineer, and William, vice-president of the East Bay Lumber Company.

DANAHER, MICHAEL B. Mr. Danaher's father came from near Limerick, Ireland, where his family had resided for over a century and settled on a farm near Kenosha, Wis., where the son, Michael B., was born Sept. 28, 1855. He first attended school at Brighton, Wis., up to the age of ten years, when his parents moved to Kenosha. There he attended the public schools up to the eighth grade. His parents subsequently removed to Ludington, Mich., where he had the advantages of the local schools up to the age of seventeen. He then passed a couple of years as clerk in a law office, and in 1874 entered the University, graduating from the literary department four years later. He then entered the law office of C. G. Wing at Ludington, and read law until 1882, when he was admitted to practice before Judge S. D. Haight, at Ludington. He opened an office and practiced his profession with the thorough preparation of a four-year literary course and a subsequent four-years' reading. They are usually ambitious and impatient to begin work, and too many of them get there like the Duke of Gloucester (Richard III.), "Scarce half made up." Mr. Danaher's thorough preparation has ensured him a standard practice from the first. He is local attorney for the Pere Marquette railway system at Ludington, and also attorney for the First National Bank. While doing an all round law business his practice runs largely to corporation cases. Outside of his professional business, he is one of the managers of the Danaher & Melendy Company, who are extensive owners of real estate, including platted additions to the city of Ludington. He is vice-president of the Danaher & Melendy Company, one of the largest lumbering concerns in Ludington, and now operating a plant at Dollarville, in the Upper Peninsula. Mr. Danaher's father was originally the senior in the firm of Danaher & Melendy, but by reason of the panic of 1873 he became financially embarrassed, and the sons, James E., Cornelius D. and Michael B., pooled their savings and took the father's place in the firm, which was continued under the same name.


MICHAEL B. DANAHER

Mr. Danaher is a Democrat politically, and of the gold standard kind under the later classification. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Mason county in 1886 and re-elected in 1888, serving four years. He has been city attorney for several years and a member of the board of education of Ludington five years. He is unmarried and has no secret society connections.

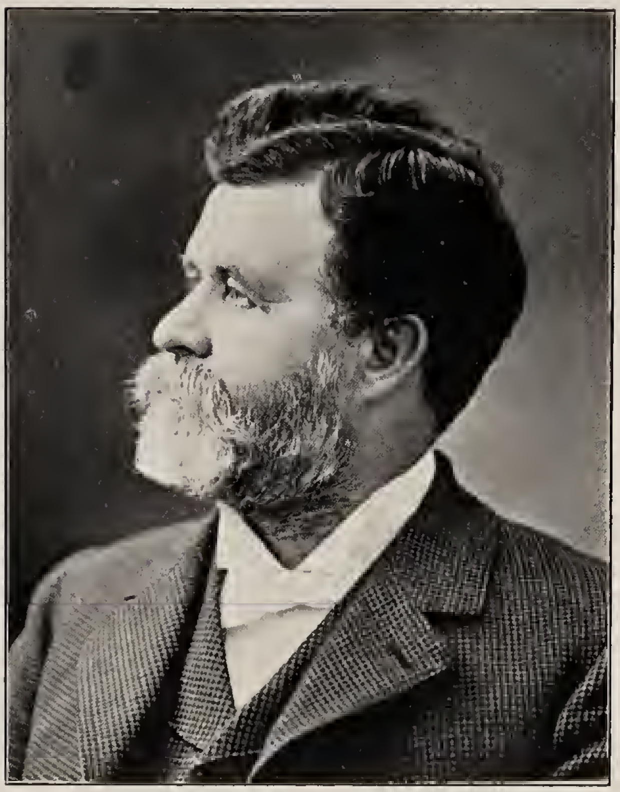
MARK WELLINGTON STEVENS.

STEVENS, MARK WELLINGTON. Mark W. Stevens is of Scotch-Irish descent, his parents having been among the early settlers of Genesee county, Michigan. Mr. Stevens' father, after a period spent laboring on the farm of ex-Governor Kingsley S. Bingham, in Livingston county, purchased a piece of land for himself in Genesee county, and it was on this little farm, in Argentine township, that the subject of this sketch was born, April 1st, 1849. The lad's early life was spent as a farmer's boy, he securing what little education he could from the neighboring district school, working on the farm in the summer time in order to obtain sufficient means to enable him to attend the union schools at Byron and later at Fenton. He prepared for a course at the University, but finances were too low to enable him to gratify this ambition. At the age of nineteen he commenced teaching a district school, continuing for three years, when he was made principal of the schools at Linden, Mich. Two years later he engaged as a salesman of carriages at that and other places. Meanwhile he had been reading law, and concluding to make that his profession he went to Flint, entering the law offices of Lee & Aitken in January, 1882. He was admitted to the bar in March of the same year, before Judge William Newton, of Flint, and in May formed a co-partnership with one John H. Hickok, under the firm name of Hickok & Stevens, commencing practice in the offices now occupied by Mr. Stevens.

In politics Mr. Stevens has always been a Democrat and for a great many years has been actively identified with that party and its candidates. He has stumped the state in the interest of his party's candidates in every campaign since 1884 and has also been engaged in political work for the national committee in other states. He was elected president of the first Cleveland and Hendricks Club at Flint in 1884, also secretary of the county committee, and made an active campaign for the ticket in the sixth congressional district.

In September, 1885, Mr. Stevens' ability was recognized by the Cleveland administration and he was appointed Indian agent for Michigan, holding the office for four years. He had full charge of the twelve Indian schools in the state, and in such official capacity obtained considerable prominence because of the vigorous prosecutions he instituted and pushed in the United States courts against lumbermen who had cut timber illegally from Indian lands, resulting in thousands of dollars being recovered for the government. In August, 1891, he was appointed secretary of the Board of World's Fair Commissioners by Gov. Winans and held that position for two and one-half years. As such he practically had charge of Michigan's interests during the World's Fair. He was nominated for Congress in the Sixth District in 1894, but declined the honor. He has served as chairman of the Democratic county committee of Genesee county, and in 1888 was clerk of the city of Flint. Fraternally, Mr. Stevens has Masonic relations and is also a member of the Maccabees. He was one of the incorporators of the Knights of the Loyal Guard, and is the legal advisor of that order. He was one of the delegates from Michigan to the Democratic national convention at Kansas City on July 4th, 1900.

Mr. Stevens married Miss Mary L. Beach at Linden, Mich., in August, 1874. One son, Fred J. Stevens, a first tenor in the Castle Square Opera Company, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stevens.



GEORGE W. CROUTER.

CROUTER, GEORGE W. The parents of Mr. Crouter, Stephen S. and Martha (Fennell) Crouter, were farmers near Whitby, Ont., where a son, the subject of this sketch, was born Jan. 8, 1853. The son attended the neighborhood school and subsequently a graded school, at Strathroy. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to the drug business with Chamberlain and Gibbard, of Strathroy, with whom he remained four years, serving the first year without compensation, and the fourth year receiving but $5 per week. He took an examination at the Ontario College of Pharmacy at Toronto, and received the requisite certificate as a registered pharmacist. He came to Michigan in 1871 and passed a year in the employ of E. B. Escott, a druggist of Grand Rapids. He then decided to locate at Charlevoix, where he started in the drug business with a capital of $195, and such credit as a good character and a thorough mastery of his profession assured him. He conducted a successful business for twenty years, having in 1875-6 taken a course in dentistry thus plying the two professions of druggist and dentist during the building up of the town.

Mr. Crouter was a director and one of the promoters of the Detroit, Charlevoix & Escanaba railroad in 1889, which is now a part of the Flint & Pere Marquette system. He is manager of the Michigan Bell Telephone Company at Charlevoix and is senior member of the Shepard Hardware Company and senior partner in the firm of M. V. Cook & Co., pharmacists, of Charlevoix. His material interests are closely identified with the town, he being the owner of several business blocks and an extensive owner of real estate, having thirty-five acres platted inside the village. Politically he is a Democrat and has been chairman of the Democratic county committee for sixteen years. He was deputy collector of United States customs at Charlevoix under the Cleveland administrations, serving in all eight years, and was a member of the village council six years, and is at present a member of the board of education. He was an alternate delegate to the Democratic national convention at Chicago in 1896.

When the State Pharmaceutical Association was organized, Mr. Crouter was elected chairman of the executive committee and the second year (1886-7) was elected president of the association. It was during his presidency that the bill for the organization of a State Board of Pharmacy was passed by the Legislature. He represented the Association officially at Lansing and was influential in procuring the passage of the bill, but declined an appointment on the board created by it. He became a member of the order of Oddfellows at Grand Rapids in 1871 and in 1879 became a member of the grand lodge of the state. He has filled all the chairs in the grand lodge and was Grand Master in 1889 and 1890. He represented the Michigan Grand Lodge as Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge at its meeting in St. Louis, Mo., in 1891. He was captain and aid under Col. O. A. Janes, of the First Regiment Michigan Patriarchs Militant (I. O. O. F.) in 1888, and in 1890 was colonel and aid on the staff of Gen. F. C. Underwood.

Mr. Crouter was married to his present wife March 10, 1891, and has one child, George Auld Crouter, eight years of age.

JAMES K. FLOOD.

FLOOD, JAMES K. Mr. Flood was born at Sweaburg, Ont., July 24, 1846, his parents, however, Noah and Joanna (Lewis) Flood, having been American born, the father a native of Vermont and the mother of New York. His father died when he was three years old, but the mother kept the family together, the son attending the local schools until twelve years of age. He then began work for a farmer near Woodstock and worked as a farm hand until the age of seventeen, contributing his income toward the support of the family. In 1864 he came to Michigan, where an uncle and an older brother had preceded him. He went first to Grand Haven by train, and thence by lake to Pentwater, reaching there with $1.50 as his financial resources. He found work in the saw mill of Hart & Maxwell, where he worked that summer, working in the woods the ensuing fall and winter. In the spring he secured a position as clerk in the Corlett House and later in the Bryant House at Pentwater. Hotel life is not usually conducive to study and mental culture, but Mr. Flood grappled with the task of improving his education, and one of the proprietors heard his recitations and acted as an all round pedagogue. While in the hotel he made the acquaintance of J. G. Gray, of Pentwater, who conceived a liking for him and tendered him a position in his drug store. He accepted the offer and in the fall of 1869 Mr. Gray proposed a partnership, which resulted in the opening of a drug store at the village of Hart, to which Mr. Flood contributed some $500, which he had saved, he having charge of the business. The venture was successful and the next year Mr. Flood purchased the interest of Mr. Gray and continued the business until 1878, when he sold out and engaged in the manufacturing and handling of lumber, which he has since successfully followed. He has continued to reside at Hart, with whose commercial and financial interests he is largely identified. In 1874, with others, he organized the Citizens' Exchange Bank of Hart, a private bank of which the copartners are F. J. Russell, A. S. White, and himself. He is secretary and manager of the Hart Cedar & Lumber Company and owns a fruit farm of sixty acres adjoining the village. He was one of the original stockholders of the Oceana County Agricultural Society.

Mr. Flood has served the people of his locality in useful and responsible official positions. He has been a member of the local school board ten years, was postmaster at Hart four years, 1881-6, and has served three terms in the Legislature. He was elected to the House in 1894 and to the Senate from the Twenty-sixth district, comprising the counties of Lake, Manistee, Mason and Oceana, in 1896, and re-elected in 1898, having in each case received the nomination unanimously and by acclamation. He is now (1900) filling the position of supervisor of the twelfth United States census. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Michigan (Republican) club. He is a Mason, including the Knights Templar and Consistory degrees. Miss Julia C. Lewis, daughter of Leonard Lewis, of Westminister, Ont., became Mrs. Flood in 1875. The one son, Carl L., is assistant cashier of the Citizens' Exchange Bank of Hart.

FILER, E. GOLDEN. The name of Filer became a familiar one in the early history of northern Michigan, and is localized by the name of a township in Manistee county and by a hamlet known as Filer City, now a suburb of the city of Manistee. The family is of Scotch descent, Delos L. Filer, father of E. Golden, having been born of Scotch parents in Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1817. He was a man of marked capabilities, filling betimes the various offices of farmer, teacher, merchant and lumberman, and after his removal to Manistee, ministering to the sick as a physician, in the absence of men of that profession. The elder Filer was three times married, the second time, in 1840, to Miss Juliet Golden, the mother of E. G., whose family name is borne by him. Mr. Filer, with his family, removed to Racine, Wis., in 1850, and while there entered the employ of Roswell Canfield, which led to his removal to Manistee in 1853, where the Canfields were already established. A man of middle life at the time and with but limited means he grasped the opportunity that presented itself, and acquired milling and lumber interests which in a few years grew to be an ample fortune. He was at one time owner of much of the land on which the city of Manistee is built, was an active agent in building up the city and made liberal donations both in land and money, toward the erection of churches and public buildings. His Manistee interests were chiefly represented by the firm of D. L. Filer & Sons (E. G. and D. W.), and leaving their management to the sons, he in 1868 acquired interests at Ludington, to which place he removed and died there July 26th, 1879, mourned by a community which felt the loss of a good and useful man.

E. GOLDEN FILER.

E. Golden Filer was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1840, and came west with his parents when nine years of age. His education was mainly received at the public schools of Racine and at Racine College. While living at Manistee in 1857 he accompanied Hon. T. J. Ramsdell to Lansing and was there tendered and accepted a clerkship in the Auditor General's office, which he held until 1862, when the Civil War was at full tide. He then enlisted in Company A, Twentieth Michigan Infantry, and served two years with the Army of the Potomac. Honorably discharged, in 1864 he returned to Manistee and was associated with his father's work until the formation of the firm of D. L. Filer & Sons (see preceding) in 1866. His life work has since been with that connection. He is resident member of the firm (still continued under the same name) at Filer City. He is vice-president of the Manistee County Savings Bank, a director in and treasurer of the Manistee & Grand Rapids Railroad Company, and a director in the Michigan Trust Company of Grand Rapids, the Pere Marquette Lumber Company of Ludington, the Michigan Salt Association, the New York Land Company and the Manistee Boom Company, of the latter of which he was president for twelve years. In his public spirit, in his business enterprises and probity, Mr. Filer worthily sustains the reputation which his father established. Mr. Filer is a Republican in politics but has never held any political office. Miss Julia Filer, daughter of Alanson Filer, of Racine, became Mrs. Filer in 1865, but there are no children in the family.

GEORGE P. HUMMER.

HUMMER, GEORGE P. Mr. Hummer is one of the leading spirits of Holland and western Michigan, and his name corresponds with the person, as he is an all round hummer in the affairs of life. He is a native of New Jersey, born in 1856, and is an adopted son of an uncle, George Hummer, of Grandville, Mich., who came to the State in 1852 from Easton, Pa. Mr. Hummer's education was rounded out at the Northern Indiana Normal School and Business Institute, from which he graduated in 1882, going direct to Holland to assume the superintendancy of the schools there, which position he held until 1889. That he should have been chosen for such a position in a community in which Dutch educational methods may be supposed to prevail, may be regarded as evidence of a marked fitness for the place. And usually a young man who has passed the first years of his active life in pedagogney does not readier make up into the hustling business man. But Mr. Hummer broke through the bars on closing his school connection in 1889 and established the West Michigan Furniture Company of Holland, of which he is secretary and manager, a concern now employing 500 men, with an output the past year of $750,000. The company was first organized with a capital of $20,000 and the works started up with about 100 employes. They have never seen an idle day, nor the shadow of a strike, from the beginning to the present time. Mr. Hummer's business connections are varied and extensive. Aside from his connection with the West Michigan Furniture Company, he is a director in the Holland & Chicago Transportation Company, operating a line of passenger steamers between Holland and Chicago, is president of the Buss Machine Company of Holland, a member of the executive committee of the Holland Beet Sugar Company, a director in the Grand Rapids Publishing Company, publishers of the Daily and Weekly Democrat, a director in the Holland Improvement Company, and a stockholder in the First State Bank of Holland. He was president of the State Association of Furniture Manufacturers, 1897-99, and was made president of the national association at its organization in Chicago in June, 1899.

Politically, Mr. Hummer is a Democrat, with a Populistic and Silver setting. He was elected Mayor of Holland in 1893 and again in 1894, and was a member of the school board 1890-93. In 1896 he was the candidate of his party for Congress, and ran 300 votes ahead of the national or Bryan ticket. He is a member of the Order of Elks, of the Knights of Pythias and Foresters. Mr. Hummer was married in 1885 to Miss Maggie Plugger, a beautiful and talented young lady of Holland, who, with three charming daughters, graces one of the most hospitable homes in the city.

BLACKER, ROBERT R. Mr. Blacker is the present secretary-treasurer and general manager of the State Lumber Company of Manistee. He is a native of Canada, having been born at Brantford, October 31, 1845, at which place his early education was received. While but a young man of nineteen years of age he left his home at Brantford, and came to Michigan, passing a couple of years at Buchanan, and later taking up his residence in Manistee, where for a number of years he followed the vocation of a lumber inspector, in this way becoming thoroughly acquainted with the details connected with the manufacture and sale of lumber. During his residence in Manistee he has been a prominent figure not only in affairs pertaining to the lumber industry, but in political and social circles as well.

In 1875 Mr. Blacker associated himself with R. G. Peters in a business partnership which took the name of R. R. Blacker & Co., the purpose being the operation of a shingle mill which they had erected. Four years later Mr. Blacker formed a partnership with E. T. Davies and Patrick Noud, under the firm name of Davies, Blacker & Co., the first undertaking of which was the building and operation of a saw and shingle mill plant, to which in 1887 they added a salt block. The business of this company was carried on uninterruptedly until the organization of the State Lumber Company, which took its place, and of which Mr. Blacker and Mr. Noud are the present owners.

Mr. Blacker has not only been engaged in lumber enterprises, but has found time to devote himself to business matters of a general character, and has given considerable attention to politics. He is a member of the directorate of several local institutions, in all of which he takes an active interest. Among them are the Manistee, East Lake & Filer City Railway, the Manistee County Savings Bank, and the First National Bank of Manistee, of which he was one of the organizers and a director, the A. H. Lyman Wholesale Drug Company, and the Manistee water works. In the spring of 1882 he was elected alderman, and in November of the same year he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and re-elected in 1884, serving through the sessions of 1883 and 1885. Beginning with the year 1888 he held the office of Mayor of Manistee for four successive terms. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1884, an alternate to the convention of 1892, and a delegate at large to the Chicago convention of 1896. He was appointed to the office of Secretary of State by Gov. Winans Dec. 24, 1891, upon the resignation of the then incumbent, and administered the office with equal credit to himself and to his party until the close of the term, Dec. 31, 1892. Politically he has always been a Democrat.

ROBERT R. BLACKER.

Mr. Blacker has been twice married, but has no children. His first wife died in 1896. His second marriage was on Feb. 22, 1900, to Miss Nellie Canfield, daughter of the late John Canfield, of Manistee.

AUGUST SPIES.

SPIES, AUGUST. The city of Menominee is fortunate in numbering among its citizens Mr. August Spies. Born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, October 23, 1836, he came with parents to America in 1850, they settling in Winnebago county, Wisconsin, where they made for themselves a home and reared their family of eight children. The son, August, improved such educational advantages as were obtainable in his native place and in his western home, and at the age of thirteen entered upon work as a farm hand, and worked on a farm and in a nursery until he was twenty years old. He then rented a farm for two years, after which, with his savings, he bought 160 acres of land in Winnebago county, which by energy and industry he developed into a farm, on which he resided for eight years, except during one year of the time, which he passed at an advanced school at Appleton, Wis. When thirty years old he rented his farm and went to Menominee, where he has since resided. For twelve years after locating there he conducted a meat market and general supply store, during which opportunities for adding to his legitimate gains did not escape his clear business perceptions. He purchased tracts of timber lands as occasion presented, a class of deal in which there is an ample fortune for the judicious operator, and thus became one of the lumber magnates of the Upper Peninsula. In 1880, in company with Henry Martin, the two built the lumber mill known as the Spies Mill, which Mr. Spies has operated alone for many years past. He was one of the organizers of the Stephenson Banking Company, of Marinette, Wisconsin, which eventually became a national bank, of which he was one of the directors. He helped organize the First National Bank of Menominee, of which he is vice-president. He is president of the Marinette & Menominee Paper Company, of the Menominee Electric Light, Railway & Power Company, and of the August Spies Lumber Company of Menominee, and a director of the Gruhl Sash & Door Manufacturing Company, of Milwaukee, Wis. Is also chairman of the board of trustees of the Menominee cemetery. Mr. Spies is a Republican in politics, and was four years a member of the city council, and was for a number of years a member of the local school board, and its treasurer. He built the first brick block in Menominee, and his was the first brick residence there. Mr. Spies' religious connection is Presbyterian. Miss Gertrude Prince, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, became Mrs. Spies at Fond du Lac, Wis., in 1860. She came with her parents to Onondaga county, New York, in 1850. Her education was received in her native country and in the high school at Horicon, Wis. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Spies: Adella, wife of Hon. Frank W. Humphrey, a banker at Sharvano, Wis.; Charles A., real estate dealer, Menominee; Frank A., connected with his father's lumber interests; Amelie, wife of David Bothwell, lumberman, of Menominee; Harriet, wife of Dr. Charles Ellwood, of Menominee; Alice, wife of Geo. Peaks, an attorney of Chicago; Elizabeth, Nellie and Arthur, at home.

WHITE, WILLIAM H. William H. White was born at Owen Sound, Ont., April 12, 1859. His father, William White, was of Scotch-Irish descent. He was a cattle buyer and shipper, and combined these interests with farming. His mother, Arabell Clement, was of Scotch-Irish descent. His education was received in the public schools near Owen Sound.

When 16 years of age, he became actively engaged in assisting in his father's business. When about 20 years old, he moved to Essex, Ont., and bought a small piece of timber land. He lumbered the timber to the adjoining mills, and some of the best was shipped to Liverpool. He accumulated a little out of this enterprise, and entered into a contract to get out stave-bolts for William Edgar of Hamilton, Ont. Lack of snow and frequent rains made the work very expensive, as the product had to be delivered, and ended in a loss.

He then engaged as woods foreman with John Miline in the winter of '79 and '80. In the spring he was made superintendent of one of his mills. He then became associated in the same capacity with John Monroe & Co., at Maid Stone, in the fall. In 1881 he was sent to South Arm, Mich., to take charge of the interests of the company. In the fall of 1882 the company failed. He was then employed by the assignee to help close up the company's affairs.

In 1883 Mr. White moved to Boyne City, which has since been his place of residence. He formed a co-partnership with R. E. Newville. They rented a small mill and began the manufacture of broom handles. When they started in the stock was worth $14 per thousand, but when they got ready to market it had fallen to $8 per thousand, making a loss of $2 per thousand handles. They went out of this business $800 in debt.

In the fall of 1884 Mr. White went to Detroit and secured a contract to supply hardwood lumber, but had no money to start with. Finally made arrangements with C. J. Lloyd to furnish the capital at a royalty of $2.00 per thousand on all the lumber cut. He opened a mill and sawed six hundred thousand feet. Made enough to pay off the old debt and pay Lloyd in full except $85.00. Mr. Newville retired from the business. The next year's contract gave Mr. White a margin of $1,200. He then took a partner, Mr. R. R. Perkins, and this year realized a profit of $3,000, of which he received $1,500 on a cut of 2,700,000 feet. He then bought out Mr. Perkins and the next year cleared $4,000. He then bought the old Sheboygan mills at Boyne City and secured a two years' contract with the Cheboygan Chair Co., of Sheboygan, Wis. In two years he was out of debt and had paid for the mill and timber.

WILLIAM H. WHITE.

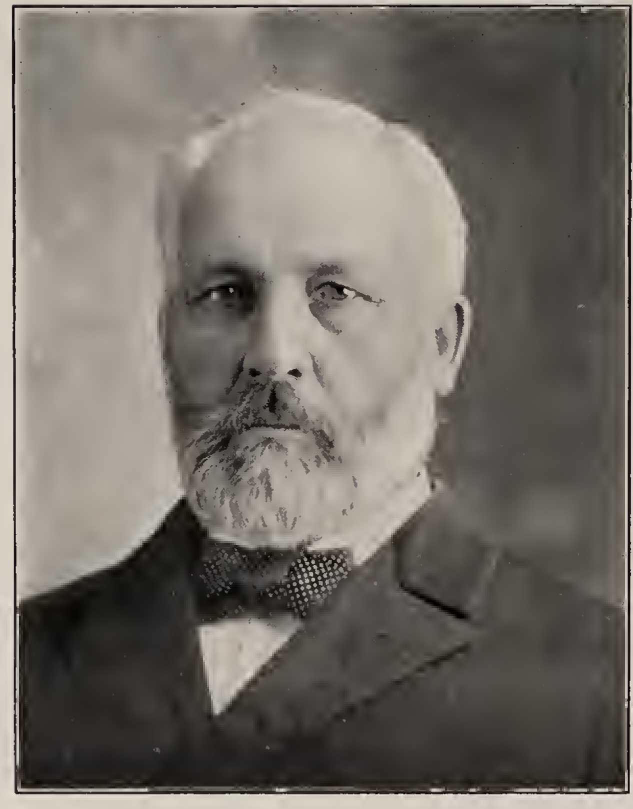
Subsequently his three brothers, James, George and Thomas, associated with him under the present name of the firm. In 1900 they cut 40,000,000 feet.

In 1893 the B. C. & S. E. R. R. Co. was organized and the railroad built from Boyne City to Boyne Falls, connecting with the G. R. & I. R. R. at Boyne Falls. It was opened for business on the 28th day of August. Mr. White owns and operates the above road, now about 40 miles long. He is also interested in mercantile and other manufacturing enterprises, but mostly in lumbering.

He is third vice-president of the National Hardwood Association, elected at the national convention held in Cincinnati in May, 1900. Mr. White is a Republican in politics, but has never held office. He is a member of the Oddfellows order.

He was married in 1889 to Miss Abigal Wigle of Kingsville, Ont. She died in 1890, leaving two children. In 1899 he was married to Miss Mary Louis Reader of Lake City.

The railroad, lumber and merchandising business of which he has charge is making a steady growth each year. His hardwood lumber interest is one of the largest in the state.



GERRIT J. KOLLEN.

KOLLEN, GERRIT J. Dr. Kollen in a native of the Netherlands, having been born August 9, 1843. After the death of his father, his mother in 1851 moved to this country, settling on a farm in Allegan county, this state, where she still lives at the advanced age of 97 years. The local schools and a course in the graded schools at Allegan prepared him for admission to Hope College at Holland, which he entered in 1862, and from which he graduated in 1868. Like many another young man, his expenses were met by work during vacations, sometimes as farm-hand and at other times at mechanical labor. After leaving college he taught a public school at Overisel, and was otherwise employed in teaching. In 1871 he was tendered the position of assistant professor of mathematics at Hope College, which position he accepted and filled until 1878, when he was appointed professor of pure and applied mathematics in the same institution. In 1885 he was made professor of political economy, and in 1893 was elected president of the college, which position he still holds. When Dr. Kollen became a student at Hope College, in 1862, the faculty consisted of one professor and two assistants, while its catalogue contained the names of only about forty students. The college today has a faculty of thirteen professors and nearly two hundred students. Much of the prosperity of the college, especially in a financial way, is due to the efforts of Dr. Kollen. In 1892 he went east and raised a fund of $40,000, with which the present beautiful library building was erected, and at the same time secured a valuable private library, consisting of 8,000 volumes. In 1897-8, on a further mission to the east, he secured the sum of $100,000 as an endowment fund for the college. His work in the college and otherwise in its behalf was recognized by the Board of Trustees of Rutgen College, New Brunswick, N. J., by whom, in 1894, the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him.

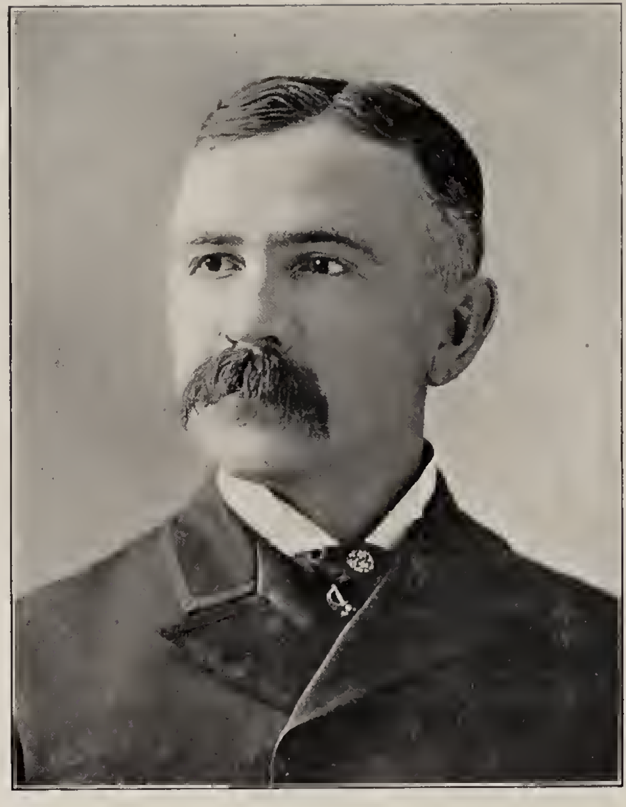
Hope College is the educational center in Michigan of the Reformed Church in America, sometimes called the Dutch Reformed Church. In its doctrine and polity it differs but little from that of the Presbyterian denomination. Dr. Kollen is an elder in the Reformed Church, and has held many important representative positions in its counsels, especially as delegate at different times to the General Synods, and was a delegate from Michigan to the International Pan-Presbyterian Alliance, which met at Washington in 1899.

Dr. Kollen does not confine his labors to educational and ecclesiastical matters, but interests himself as well in the current affairs of life. He was one of the sixteen citizens of Holland who organized the Holland Improvement Company, the purpose of which was to induce manufacturers to locate there. The influence of the movement is seen in the fact that the city of Holland now takes front rank as a manufacturing center in western Michigan. Dr. Kollen is a director in the State Bank of Holland, and has been for a number of years a member of the local School Board. Though a Republican in politics, he is not a politician. In 1879 Miss Mary W. Van Raalte, daughter of Rev. A. C. Van Raalte, the founder of the Holland colony of which the city of Holland is the center, became Mrs. Kollen. They have one daughter, Estelle Marie, a student at Hope College.

CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGE LAFAYETTE, M. D. Dr. Chamberlain is the present medical superintendent of the Upper Peninsula for the Insane, at Newberry. He comes to Michigan from Wisconsin, having been born at Eureka, Wis., July 14, 1869, where his father, John H. Chamberlain, was a furniture dealer. The Chamberlains migrated from Bangor, Maine, to Wisconsin. His mother, Mary Loope, was of a family of professional men (physicians), so that he may be said to have inherited an aptness for the profession which he has chosen. He attended the public schools of Eureka until he was 14 years old, when he went to live with his grandfather, Dr. R. A. Loope, at Black Creek, Wis., where he combined medical reading with his ordinary school studies for two or three years, when he became clerk in a drug store, without salary, in order to learn pharmacy. At the age of 18 he started out for himself and went to Bessemer, Mich., with his uncle, Dr. G. L. Loope, and became a nurse in the Gogebic Hospital, earning $25 per month, including subsistence. The Gogebic Hospital was owned by Dr. Loope at that time. In the fall of 1888 he entered as a student at Rush Medical College in Chicago, but on the ensuing vacation he returned to the hospital at Bessemer, as house physician. He thus alternated his time between scientific study and hospital work, until he received his degree as Doctor of Medicine in March, 1891, his pay for hospital services partly covering his college expenses during the time. His scientific education had thus a completeness such as is best achieved by the concurrence of both theory and practice. During the summer of 1891 he relieved Dr. Powers, the physician at the Montreal Mine, near Hurley, Wis., during the latter's summer vacation and then opened an office at the prospective mining town of Upson, Wis. After a practice there of eighteen months, the mines were abandoned and the inhabitants moved to other localities. Dr. Chamberlain then became a member of the staff at Gogebic Hospital at Bessemer, where he remained until the summer of 1893, when, owing to the depression in the iron industry and the closing of the mines, the entire medical staff was temporarily discharged. Early in the year 1894 he opened an office at Trout Creek, Mich., a small lumbering town, where he continued in practice until June, 1895, when he went to Chicago and took a post-graduate course at Rush Medical College in pathology, surgery and nervous diseases. While there he was tendered and accepted the position of assistant medical superintendent of the Upper Peninsula Hospital for the Insane at Newberry. Upon the resignation of the then medical superintendent, Dr. Samuel Bell, Dr. Chamberlain was appointed (April 1, 1899) to the position thus made vacant.

GEORGE LAFAYETTE CHAMBERLAIN, M. D.

Dr. Chamberlain is a member of the American Medical Association and of the State and Upper Peninsula Medical Societies. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, including the Knights Templar Commandery at Sault Ste. Marie, Ahmed Temple at Marquette, and the Consistory at Detroit, and is also a member of the order of Elks at Marquette. He is unmarried.



DANIEL E. SOPER.

SOPER, DANIEL E. Mr. Soper is one of those who, beginning life in orphanage and poverty, has achieved business prominence and comparative independence by his own energy and industry. Born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., June 3, 1843, his father died in January following, and the widowed mother was left with three children. When Daniel was six years old, his mother removed to Oneida county, N. Y., and placed him in the care of a farmer. In 1854 the mother brought her little family to Michigan and located in Lenawee county. Here Daniel obtained employment in a woolen factory, where he worked twelve hours per day and attended a night school. When the war broke out he immediately announced his intention to enlist in the first Michigan regiment that was sent to the front, but yielded to the pleadings of his mother and returned to his work. He subsequently enlisted in the Fourth Regiment but being under age, his mother interposed her maternal authority and forbade his acceptance by the mustering officer. He then went to Hillsdale to commence life for himself, and arrived at that village the possessor of twenty-five cents. He worked in a dye house until his cash capital had swelled to two dollars, when feeling that he was destined for commercial life rather than as a simple employe, he acted upon the poet's suggestion that "there is a tide in the affairs of man, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." The war had created an eager demand for newspapers and young Soper, estimating the market and the probable returns, was the first of the genus that the then little town of Hillsdale had known. From a street vendor of news, his enterprise developed into a news depot, which proved profitable. In 1865 he married Mary A. Howell, a daughter of Hon. Wm. T. Howell, a pioneer of the state and a prominent Democratic politician of southern Michigan. Mr. Howell has been a member of both houses of the State Legislature, was president pro tem. of the Senate in 1845, and was one of the Presidential Electors who cast the vote of the state for Gen. Lewis Cass for the Presidency in 1848, but had taken up his residence in Newaygo. Mr. Soper sold out his news business in Hillsdale and also removed to Newaygo, where he engaged in the drug business, subsequently, about 1876, engaging in the real estate and insurance business. Whether his marriage into a Democratic family had anything to do in shaping his politics, is unessential, but he has always been a Democrat, having cast his first vote for George B. McClellan for President, in 1864. He was on the Democratic Electoral ticket in 1884 and was appointed postmaster at Newaygo by President Cleveland. He has served as a member of the village council of Newaygo and also as a member of the school board. At the Democratic State Convention held at Grand Rapids, Sept. 10, 1890, he was an aspirant for the nomination for Auditor-General, but gave way to George W. Stone, who received the nomination, and Mr. Soper was then given the nomination unanimously and by acclamation, for Secretary of State, and was elected with the rest of the Democratic ticket that year, headed by Gov. Winans, the only clean sweep the Democrats have made in the state since their defeat in 1854, scoring a plurality of between 3,000 and 4,000 votes over the Republicans.

HARVEY, DR. HARRIE TRALEE. The Harvey family are of English descent and trace their lineage to the celebrated surgeon of that name, who, in the time of Charles I., discovered and demonstrated the fact of the circulation of the blood in the human system. The present Dr. Harvey was born at Holly, Michigan, February 4, 1867. His father, Charles David Harvey, died at Ann Arbor in 1882, his mother, Eliza L. Eisenbrey, being still living. The family removed to Ovid, Clinton county, where, at the age of nine years, he left school and went to work on a farm. He continued on the farm until 15 years of age, when he went to Battle Creek and obtained employment in the Sanatarium. After a year of service there he went to Toledo and took up the study of dentistry with Dr. L. T. Canfield, with whom he remained three years. He then took a two-year course in the Philadelphia Dental College, going from there to Detroit, where he practiced for a year. In 1889 he went to Battle Creek, his present residence, where he practiced his profession steadily and successfully until January, 1900, since which time other business engagements (his connection with the Portland cement industry) have engrossed most of his attention. Dr. Harvey has been devoted to his profession, and is the author of numerous papers on dental science and practice, eight of which he read before as many state dental societies in 1898. He was a delegate to the International Dental Congress held in connection with the Paris Exposition in August, 1890. He is a member of the National Dental Association and of the Michigan and South Western Michigan Associations and an ex-member of the board of directors of the latter, and an honorary member of the Northwestern Ohio Dental Association, of Toledo. He was appointed by Gov. Pingree, April 1, 1899, a member of the State Board of Examiners in Dentistry, for three years, and is a member of the Board of Public Works of Battle Creek, appointed in May, 1900, for five years. He was married in February, 1886, to Miss Annie Bell, of Holly. They have one son, Raymond, aged 13 years. Dr. Harvey is secretary of the Monolith Portland Cement Co., Limited, organized in January, 1900, of which he was one of the promoters, with offices in New York city, Chicago, Bristol, Ind., and Battle Creek, the duties of which position demand most of his time and energy. This company has a large tract of fine marl lands at Bristol, where they are building a plant for the manufacture of Portland cement, with a daily capacity of 3,000 barrels, working 340 days each year, which they expect to have in operation by April 1, 1901. The plant will have the latest equipment in every feature and will be run continuously, with no shutting down on account of cold weather. It will be operated by electrical transmission generated from water-power, the company owning one of the largest dams in existence, being 660 feet long. Gen. James S. Clarkson, of New York, formerly chairman of the National Republican Committee and First Assistant Postmaster-General under President Harrison, is president of the company, with the following staff: Vice-president, L. C. McCoy, Battle Creek; M. Henry Lane, Kalamazoo; treasurer, George B. Tompkins, Sturgis; secretary, Harrie T. Harvey; counsel, Burritt Hamilton; manager, W. O. Palmer, the last three of Battle Creek.

DR. HARRIE TRALEE HARVEY.

M. HENRY LANE.

LANE, M. HENRY, the president of the Michigan Buggy Co. at Kalamazoo, comes to his position by right of inheritance and succession, through his early training. His father was a wagonmaker at Genoa, Cayuga county, and Trumansburg, N. Y., and with the purpose that the son should be associated with him in the business, he insisted that he should learn the business in all of its branches. He therefore began at the bottom, working successively in the paint, blacksmithing and wood shops, also accompanying his father in the buying and selecting of lumber for the factory. In this last-named work the younger Lane manifested a special interest, and a marked aptness, which served him to good purpose at a later time. When 21 years of age, he struck out for himself, securing first work as a farmhand. In 1872 he came to Michigan, working as a farmhand in Calhoun and Allegan counties. Having saved about $500, he returned home in 1875, but soon entered the employ of a large carriage and wagon manufacturing company at Trumansburg, N. Y. While thus employed he was offered and accepted a place on the road with the Courtland Wagon Co., of Courtland, N. Y. His salary as traveling salesman was $75 per month, but on account of his knowledge and experience in selecting and purchasing lumber, he was put in charge of the purchasing department instead, at $100 per month. He severed his connection with this company January 1, 1881, and came to Kalamazoo, where he organized the Kalamazoo Wagon Co. After two years he withdrew from this concern and organized the Michigan Buggy Co., capitalized at $100,000, in connection with F. B. Lay and Geo. T. Lay as co-corporators. The new company turned out 1,100 cutters and 800 carriages the first year, while their output in 1899 was 14,000 vehicles. The Michigan Buggy Co. is considered one of the largest and most complete establishments of its kind in the United States. The Chicago branch at 341-345 Wabash avenue, was established in 1887, and the output of the factory goes to all parts of the country. As a business man, Mr. Lane is clear-headed, energetic and up-to-date and is known throughout the Union as a pusher in his line.

Mr. Lane first saw the light at Genoa, N. Y., January 21, 1849. On his father's side he is of New England extraction, tracing through his father, Wm. S. Lane, and grandfather, Peter Lane. His mother was Mary Smith, of Tomkins county, N. Y. Miss Ida Lay, daughter of George T. Lay, of Allegan, became Mrs. Lane in 1878. They have one child, a daughter.

Mr. Lane's energy and business ability have brought him a fair measure of material prosperity. He is an extensive owner of real estate in Kalamazoo, is president of the Belt Line Railway Co. and a director in the Portland Cement Co. and the Mutual Telephone Co., all of Kalamazoo, and a director in the American Cash Register Co., of Chicago and Kalamazoo, and the Comstock Manufacturing Co., of Comstock, Mich. Though a Republican in politics, he has never held political office. In 1892 he was appointed by Gov. Luce one of the three Michigan commissioners to the Columbian Exhibition at Chicago, and served with distinction and credit to the state. He is a member of the National Carriage Builders' Association and was its vice-president for two years. He is also a member of the Michigan (Republican) Club, and the Elks.

VAN KLEECK, JAMES. Mr. Van Kleeck is a native of Michigan, having been born at Exeter, Monroe county, Sept. 26, 1846. On his father's side he is of Dutch extraction, being descended from Baltus Van Kleeck, who came from Holland in 1610, settling in New York. His mother was Catherine McMannis, of a family who came from Ireland early in the present century. His father, Robert Van Kleeck, was born in Canada, to which the family had removed, but settled in Exeter in 1832. He, however, returned to Canada and took part in the so-called Patriot war, 1837-8, but returned to Exeter and made it his home. James Van Kleeck attended the local schools until 15 years of age, when he entered the high school at Monroe, which he left at the age of 16, to enter the army, enlisting as a private in the 17th Michigan Infantry. The regiment was hurried to the front, and at the battle of Antietam young Van Kleeck was wounded by a rifle ball in his left side, which he still carries, and which sometimes causes him great pain. From the hospital he was discharged from the service because of physical disability, and came home to die, but lived through it, though eighteen months on crutches. He again entered the high school at Monroe, and after a year's study began reading law in the office of Baldwin & Rafter, of Monroe. In the fall of 1868 he entered the law department of the University, and graduated therefrom in June, 1870, and was admitted to the bar at Monroe. After a short experience at practice there he removed to Midland City, and hung out his sign, his personal resources being comprised in the sum total of four dollars. He had a client the first week, as the beginning of a successful career. He was city attorney of Midland City two years, and prosecuting attorney of Midland county three terms. In 1882 he was elected to represent the Midland district in the lower house of the State Legislature, serving on the two important committees of judiciary and the State University. It was at this session (1883) that the protracted struggle over the election of a United States Senator occurred, finally resulting in the election of Hon. Thos. W. Palmer. In 1885 he removed to Bay City and formed a law partnership with George W. Mann. He was appointed Commissioner of Immigration by Gov. Alger in 1885, although the office was soon after abolished. In 1886 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Bay county and served one term. His intelligent interest in schools and the cause of education led to his election as a member of the Board of Education, of which he was four years a member, and its president two years. A Republican in politics, his position in the party indicated him as an eligible candidate for Congress, for which he was nominated in 1890, but being an off year he suffered defeat at the hands of his Democratic competitor, Hon. Thos. A. E. Weadock. He has served his party as member of the State Central Committee and of local committees.

JAMES VAN KLEECK.

Mr. Van Kleeck attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Order of United Workmen, and of the G. A. R., Miss Juliette C. Carpenter, daughter of Thos. F. Carpenter, a capitalist of Midland, became Mrs. Van Kleeck in 1872. Their children are Edith A., a graduate of the literary department of the University, James C. and Delia, all at home.

HENRY MILLER MARVIN.

MARVIN, HENRY MILLER. Henry M. Marvin, a prominent business man of Augusta, Kalamazoo county, is essentially a Michigan product, having been born in Bedford, Calhoun county, May 3, 1859. The Marvin family, as here represented, came originally from Massachusetts, the ancestors of Henry M., moving from the state to Erie county, N. Y., by ox teams, in the early days. The father of Henry M., Huntington M. Marvin, was born in Aurora, N. Y., November 17, 1817, and came to Michigan in 1843, settling on a farm in Johnstown, Barry county, but moving to Bedford in 1855, where he built a flour mill, which he operated until 1877, when he removed to Augusta. Here he branched out in business on a larger scale, including milling, banking and real estate, continuing actively in touch with his several ventures until his death, October 23, 1896. While in Barry county (1844) he operated the first threshing machine in that part of the state, run by horse-power, which was then the only motor. The mother of the present Mr. Marvin was Lucinda E. Riley, the daughter of Elijah Riley, of Elba, Genesee county, N. Y., born December 31, 1825, and still living in good health in Augusta. The parents were married in 1844.

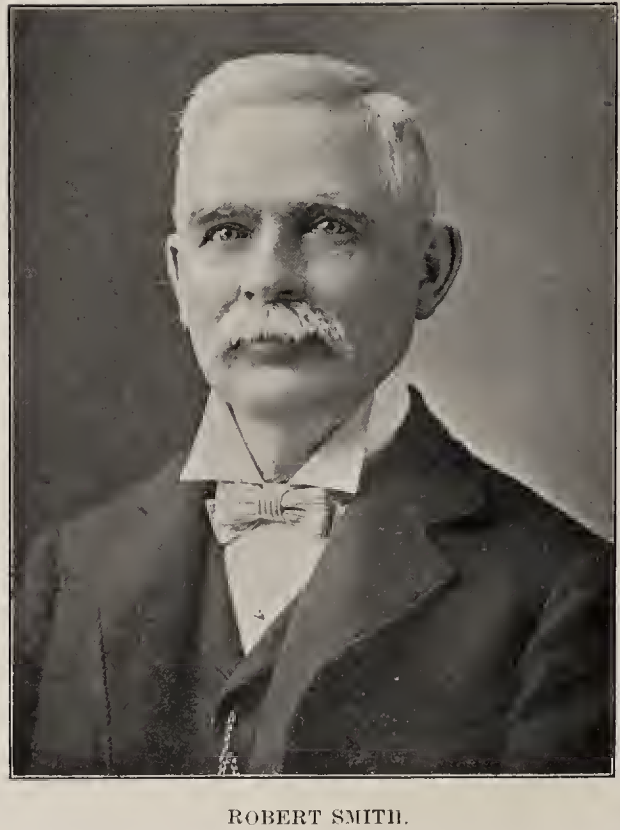
Henry Miller Marvin received his early education in the local schools and afterwards attended Olivet College for two years, returning home in 1876, and after a year in the house at Bedford, he removed with his parents to Augusta. He at once became associated with his father in his business enterprises, they buying a mill site and erecting a flour mill thereon. This they operated together until 1880, when the father established a bank, to which he gave his personal attention until the time of his death, the son attending to the milling branch of the business. Upon the death of his father, Mr. Marvin succeeded to the management of all the business interests. He is the only grain shipper in Augusta, his grain shipments mostly going to the Toledo market, while his flour product goes to New England. He ranks with the pioneer grain dealers and flour manufacturers of Kalamazoo county. He is banker, miller, grain buyer, farmer and real estate dealer, having business interests at Battle Creek as well as at Augusta. He is a Democrat in politics, but has held no political office. He is a member of the order of Elks.

Mr. Marvin has been twice married, his first wife having been Miss Florence Cooper, daughter of George Cooper, of Fostoria, O., who died May 15, 1885. Their three children are: Harry C., Bessie and Fred, aged respectively 19, 18 and 16, all at home. Miss Jennie C. Dodge, daughter of Martin Dodge, of Montague, Mich., became Mrs. Marvin, February 16, 1894. There is one child by this marriage.

WILLIAMS, FITCH REED. Mr. Williams is of mixed Dutch and Welsh ancestry, through his father, John Williams, and his mother, Bulia Calkins, who were respectively of Dutch and Welsh extraction, though remotely. He was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., December 18, 1834, his parents removing to Sharon, Conn., in his infancy, and in 1845 to Sharon, Washtenaw county, Mich. The family later removed to Albion, Mich., where the son attended Albion Seminary (now Albion College), and in 1854 entered the University, from which he graduated in 1858. He was appointed to and held the chair of Latin and Greek in Albion College for two years, and afterwards assisted in the chair of Latin in the University for a like term. The death of his father at Albion compelled him to return there to care for the family and estate, where he remained six years. While there, in connection with a brother, he established a drug and book store, but sold his interest in 1867 to resume his law studies, which had been pursued while teaching at the University. He was admitted to the bar at Marshall in 1868 and after a successful practice of two years at Albion he went to Elk Rapids to have charge of the extensive interests of the then well-known firm of Dexter & Noble, at that place. He has practised law continuously in that part of the state for thirty years, most of the time alone. In the seventies he was associated with J. A. Parkinson, now of Jackson, Mich., under the firm name of Williams & Parkinson, and afterwards for a short time with Charles T. Hickox, now of Milwaukee, Wis. In 1870 Elk Rapids was the county seat of a district which has since been divided into the four counties of Antrim, Kalkaska, Otsego and Crawford. From 1870 to 1876 Mr. Williams served as prosecuting attorney and prosecuted fifty cases for infraction of the liquor laws, securing convictions in forty-nine of them. He was elected to the State Senate in 1876 and in that body was a recognized authority on the subject of taxation, a subject on which he had bestowed special study.

FITCH REED WILLIAMS.

Mr. Williams may be justly characterized in every sense as a leading citizen of northern Michigan, having contributed largely to its material development, and by his broad culture also to its social and moral advancement. And in this connection it would be unjust to omit mention of Mrs. Williams, formerly Miss Elizabeth Jane Roberts, of Ogden, Monroe county, N. Y., who became Mrs. Williams August 12, 1862. An acquaintance formed at Albion College led to the union. She also received a liberal education at Albion College, Mich., and Ingham University, N. Y., and has ever been admired not only for her domestic and social qualities, but also her literary and artistic attainments. One son, Fitch Roberts Williams, is now a law student at the University. Mr. Williams is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Alpha Delta Phi (literary) of Michigan University. He is a Republican in politics and attended with his father at the formation of the party, "under the oaks," at Jackson, in 1854. He is vice-president of and general counsel for the Elk Rapids Portland Cement Co., attorney for the Elk Rapids Iron Co., and many other corporations and firms in northern Michigan, and also attorney for and one of the organizing stockholders and directors of the Elk Rapids Savings Bank. The Elk Rapids Portland Cement Co. owes its existence to his efforts. Securing options on 350 acres of marl land and a large bed of ideal clay suitable for such purposes, he organized the company, which is capitalized at $400,000, Jackson and other Michigan cities furnishing many of the principal shareholders, together with Elk Rapids business men. The company is now building a plant on the shore of Lake Michigan, in Elk Rapids, which will be completed before 1901, capable of turning out 600 barrels on the start, designed soon to be expanded to 1,000 barrels per day, and which will give employment to 200 or more men.



ROBERT SMITH.

SMITH, ROBERT. Robert Smith, president and manager of The Robert Smith Printing Company, the state printers, of Lansing, Michigan, was born April 13, 1843, in Syracuse, New York. His father, Thomas Smith, came to this country from Ireland in 1818. His mother's maiden name was Judith Morton. When he was four years of age his parents removed to a farm near Syracuse, and when the boy reached the proper age he was sent to the district school, where his education continued until he reached his thirteenth year, when he was apprenticed for three years in the office of the Syracuse Standard, to learn the trade of a printer. After two years as "devil" at a salary of $1.50 a week, he quit the job and for twelve months travelled about the country as a two-thirds journeyman printer. He then got "cases" on the Rochester Express, where he worked alongside of John McViear, ex-member of the Board of Public Works in Detroit.

In the winter of 1863-4, the result of a strike in the Rochester Express, Mr. Smith removed to Lansing, Mich., where he secured a situation with John A. Kerr & Co., then state printers and binders. In the spring following, with Henry S. Hilton, he bought the Clinton Republican, published at St. Johns, and they made the venture a success from the start. In 1883 they started the Globe, at Flint, Mich., and were the first in the country to adopt the so-called "patent insides," and they used the inside pages of the Globe, for the Clinton Republican. In 1870 the Globe was sold to A. L. Aldrich, of St. Joseph, Mich., after which Messrs. Smith & Hilton purchased a two-thirds interest in the Jackson Daily Citizen of Hon. James O'Donnell, who retained a one-third interest. In about eight months afterward, however, Mr. O'Donnell became the sole owner again of the Citizen, Mr. Smith returning to St. Johns. Some months later, owing to failing health, Mr. Smith removed to Minnesota, engaging in the hardware business at Taylor's Falls, in that state. He remained there some fifteen months, when he sold out. While looking for another and more satisfactory business opening, he concluded to return to Michigan, and subsequently purchased the Gratiot Journal, at Ithaca, during the Grant-Greeley campaign, that paper having threatened to change from a Republican to a Greeley organ. He at once enlarged the paper and made it uncompromisingly Republican, which it so remained until he sold it in 1891. While under his charge the Gratiot Journal was recognized as the handsomest, typographically, and one of the ablest newspapers in the state. In 1899 Mr. Smith secured the state printing and binding contract, after a stubborn struggle, and has since been identified with it.

In 1896 the firms of Robert Smith & Company, state printers and binders, and D. D. Thorp & Son, publishers of the State Republican, were merged into one concern, under the name of The Robert Smith Printing Company, Robert Smith and H. S. Hilton owning the controlling interest. The house is still doing business under this name.

Mr. Smith was postmaster during six of the years he spent in Ithaca, and served on the council and school board several terms. He is a Mason and belongs to Lansing Commandery, K. T., No. 25, and the Shrine of Saladin Temple, Grand Rapids. He is also an Elk and a K. of P.

He was married to Miss Carrie H. Seattergood, of St. Johns, Mich., Oct. 5, 1869, by whom he had one daughter, Maude, and two sons, Robert Jr., and Harry M. In April, 1887, his wife died. He remained a widower until 1889, when he wedded Miss Henrietta Chapman, daughter of the late Judge W. H. Chapman, of Lansing. One daughter, Frances, is the result of the union.

Mr. Smith is in every sense a self-made man, having carved his way to his present position by force of character and indomitable will. He is a good hater and one of the stanchest friends on earth. He has never been an office-seeker.

MINER, HON. JOHN. Mr. Miner is of Irish descent. His father, Edward Miner, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to New York city about 1840. His mother, Mary Kern, was born in County Louth, Ireland, and came to America in 1834, and the parents were married in New York in June, 1847. John Miner, the subject of this sketch, was born in New York city, September 14, 1849, from whence with his parents he came to Detroit in 1855, where he has ever since lived. He received his education in the public schools of this city of Detroit. When he left school he assisted in his father's business, that of a merchant tailor, in which business he was engaged for several years. In 1871 he began reading law in the office of Levi Bishop, and was admitted to the bar in 1872, before Judge Jared Patchen, then presiding judge of the Wayne Circuit Court. He remained in Mr. Bishop's office until 1875, when he started in practice on his own account. In 1877 he was elected to the office of police justice of the city of Detroit. It was certainly a responsible and difficult position in which to place a young man of but 28 years, but his subsequent election to a second and third term, covering a continuous service of twelve years, demonstrated the wisdom of the choice. In 1890 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature, and during his service in that capacity he was principally instrumental in amending the Metropolitan Police Law, by which the appointment of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police of Detroit was placed in the hands of the mayor, instead of with the governor. Another measure, however, and probably the most important one of that session, of which he was the author, was known as the "Miner Law." This measure changed the method of choosing Presidential Electors, so that they were chosen by districts instead of by the state at large. It excited widespread discussion and interest, not only in Michigan but throughout the United States. In Michigan it was bitterly antagonized as being a mere partisan measure in the interest of the Democrats, which was made possible by the fact that the Democratic party was then in control of the state administration. The measure was fought by the Republicans through the state courts, and into the United States Supreme Court, where its constitutionality was finally completely affirmed. The result was that at the election in 1892 the Democrats elected five of the fourteen Presidential Electors, whereas under the other system (to which the Republicans returned when they came into power in 1893) the whole fourteen would have been Republican. In a close election this would have determined the result on Presidential election.

HON. JOHN MINER.

Judge Miner was a candidate for mayor of Detroit in 1891 but with a divided party, Hon. Wm. G. Thompson being also a candidate upon the Democratic ticket, Mayor Pingree's election to a second term resulted. At the spring election in 1897 Judge Miner was again a candidate for police justice and the vote on the east side showed his old-time popularity, but the Republican ticket was successful except on mayor (a special election for that office), when owing to special causes Mr. Maybury was elected. He was again a candidate for the Legislature in 1898, but it was a bad year for the Democrats. For the past ten years he has given his attention to his law practice, making a specialty of probate practice and private trusts.

ALEXANDER FORSYTH.

FORSYTH, ALEXANDER. Michigan is indebted for much of its healthy blood to the neighboring province of Ontario, and Mr. Forsyth is of this class, he having been born in Middlesex county, Ontario, May 16, 1860. Leaving the district school at 12 years of age, he became a student in the high school at Petrolia and later at Sarnia, and at the age of 17 he began his career as a teacher, his first care on receiving an income being to cancel some indebtedness incurred in acquiring his education. He taught school in Ontario for five years, starting in at $57 per month and working as a farm hand during the summer. He came to Michigan in 1882 and taught school at North Branch, Lapeer county. While there he engaged in the drug business, in which he invested all his savings, but the venture was a losing one, and in 1883 the business was closed out, leaving him without a cent and with some liabilities. He resumed the profession of teaching and when his obligations had been discharged he opened an insurance office at North Branch, which proved a success from the start. He had the agency for all the larger companies doing business in the United States and had a reliable clientele in the counties of Lapeer and Tuscola and the southern part of Sanilac. In 1890 he sold out the business and removed to Standish, the county seat of Arenac county. He here established an insurance office, the first in that county, having fifteen of the old-line companies, and had an extensive business in Arenac and adjoining counties. Having been elected to the State Senate in 1896 and being unable to give his personal attention to the business during his necessary stay at the capital, he sold a half interest in the business. In 1894 a foreign insurance company insuring farm property withdrew from Arenac county and Mr. Forsyth organized the Home Mutual Insurance Co., being a farmer's company. He wrote some 300 risks the first year and today the company has about 2,500 members, and the policies in force aggregate insurance of about $2,000,000. Mr. Forsyth was elected secretary and treasurer of the company, which position he now holds.

Politically, Mr. Forsyth was an independent up to 1892, since which time he has been a Populist and a Free Silver Democrat. He was elected to the State Senate from the Twenty-fourth district in 1896, under the political combination known as the Democratic-People's-Union-Silver party, and won great applause in his successful fight against the school book trust for the adoption of uniform and free text books. He was a delegate to the National Populist Convention at St. Louis, Mo., in 1896. His lodge connections are Masonic, including the Auxiliary Eastern Star. Miss Henrietta Brooks, daughter of Wm. Brooks, of Lambton, Ont., became Mrs. Forsyth in 1882. They have three children, Jennie, Annie and William.

Mr. Forsyth is one of the solid farmers of Arenac county, and owns and operates a farm of 500 acres near Standish, and also own considerable real estate in the village, all acquired within the past ten years as the fruit of his enterprise and business tact. In 1897 he took up banking and reorganized the Arenac County Bank, which had previously failed, and after getting it on a sound basis, sold out his interest.

GODFREY, MARSHALL HARTLEY. At present a member of the Board of Public Works of Detroit, Mr. Godfrey has passed a useful life in his native city, up to the age of 55 years, both in business, social and official relations. He was born in Detroit, July 16, 1845, his parents having been Jeremiah and Sophromia (Pierce) Godfrey. The Godfrey family were originally from the state of New York. Marshall H. attended the Detroit public schools, whose courses were much less advanced then than now, and also attended an academy of which the Rev. Prof. Nutting was principal, located on what is known as Lodi Plains, some seven miles south of Ann Arbor, in Washtenaw county, from which he graduated in 1862, also taking a course in a commercial college in Detroit. He was then apprenticed to learn the trade of a painter, with the firm of Godfrey Dean & Co., of which his uncle, Joseph Godfrey, was the senior partner, serving his time of four years. The next seven years were passed as an employee and working at his trade. In 1866 he became a member of the firm, representing the business first established by his father in 1838. The history of this house is thus briefly noted: Jeremiah Godfrey, 1838-52; Joseph Godfrey, 1852-74; Marshall H. Godfrey, 1866-99. Mr. Godfrey, with his business associates, did a flourishing and increasing business from year to year until the collapse of the Majestic Building Association, in which he was a stockholder, in January, 1899, which forced him out of business.

Mr. Godfrey served the public as a member of the Board of Water Commissioners five years, 1884-89, when he resigned and was four years a member of the Fire Commission. He was the general manager of the water works system fourteen months preceding his appointment to the Board of Public Works. He was the Democratic candidate for mayor in 1893, but it was a bad year for Democrats. He has something of a record in the local volunteer militia, having been Regimental Color Sergeant of the Third Regiment, Michigan State Troops, and afterwards of the Third and Fourth Regiments and of the Detroit Battalion. He was aide on the staff of Gov. Begole two years, with the rank of colonel, and is now a member of the Old Guard and of the Veteran Corps of the Detroit Light Guard. Mr. Godfrey is a member and trustee of the Central Methodist Church of Detroit. He was made a Mason in Detroit Lodge, No. 2, and was one of the charter members of Palestine Lodge, No. 357, and has the Chapter, Knights Templar, Consistory and Moslem Temple Degrees. He has been for nearly seventeen years a member of the United States Master Painters' Association and was its president one year, and was president of the local association four years, and of the state association two years.

MARSHALL HARTLEY GODFREY.

Miss Marion Isadore Carrick, of Buffalo, N. Y., became Mrs. Godfrey, April 2, 1868. Mrs. Godfrey's father, John Carrick, was led to California by the gold fever in 1849, and died there. Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey have two sons, Marshall H., Jr., a graduate of the National Art Training School, South Kensington, England, and David F., a graduate of the New York Trade School, who are today continuing as decorators and painters the business inaugurated by their grandfather in 1838. David F. served as ship painter on board the Yosemite, during the war with Spain.

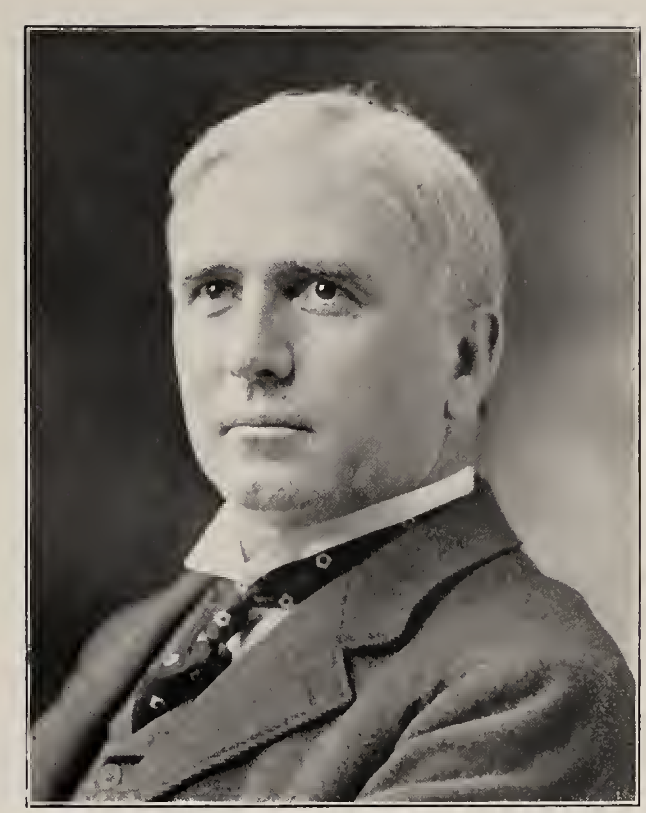
CHARLES DURANT JOSLYN.

JOSLYN, CHARLES DURANT. Mr. Joslyn is a native of Vermont (Waitfield), the son of Ezra O. and Eliza A. (Durant) Joslyn, born June 20, 1846. His father died at Waitfield, October 16, 1881, and his mother died September 1, 1846, when he was but a few months old. The Joslyn name is of Welsh origin and appears among those of the inhabitants of Connecticut as early as 1637. One John Josselyn gained some notoriety in the early days as a historian and writer of travels, and in one of his books written previous to the time when the "Connecticut Settlement" became generally known, he made mention of such a spot in the new world, from which it is inferred that he is one of the founders of that settlement. The name is a familiar one in England, one of the name having at one time been Lord Mayor of London. Mr. Joslyn's great-great-grandfather was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and supported General Washington at Valley Forge. Others of his relatives (great uncles) were soldiers in the War of 1812. On his mother's side the family tree runs back in a direct line to Henry Leland, who was one of the pilgrim band that came over on the Mayflower, the name of Durant coming through his grandmother, Susan Leland, whose husband was of that name.

Mr. Joslyn's education passed from the primary schools of his native town to the Vermont State Normal School, and Barre Academy, from both of which he graduated in due course. In 1867 he entered Dartmouth College at Hanover, N. H., but left there in 1869 to accept the position of Assistant Superintendent of the State Reform School at Waterbury, Vt. He there entered upon the study of law in the office of Gov. Paul Dillingham, of that place, and was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Vermont in 1874. He came at once to Detroit and entered upon a general civil practice, which has been interrupted only by official duties with which he has been entrusted. He was assistant clerk of the Superior Court of Detroit, and was U. S. Consul at Windsor 1890-93. His greater public service, however, was as Assistant Corporation Counsel of Detroit, which position he held six years, 1894-1900. As first assistant, the greater volume of the work of the office fell to Mr. Joslyn, the exacting duties of which were always discharged with promptness and with a clear perception of the legal aspects involved. He represented the city successfully in a number of litigated cases and was counsel in the case of Pingree vs. Moreland, and the State vs. Sutton (the alleged military goods fraud case). Since his retirement from the office of Corporation Counsel in July last, Mr. Joslyn has resumed his private practice.

Mr. Joslyn was first married at Waterbury, Vt., in 1873, to Miss Julia Atherton, of that place, who died in 1881, leaving three children, Max A., now a civil engineer, and Alice E. and Louise D., both at home. His second marriage was in 1883 to Mrs. Fannie Cooper, of Detroit.

There is no better known gentleman in municipal and social circles in Detroit than "Charlie" Joslyn. Of stature somewhat below the average, but with an ample breadth of chest and limb, he is brim full of good nature and of devotion to his duties and his friends. He is a Republican in politics, but politics has no place in his personal and business relations.



HUGH P. STEWART.

STEWART, HUGH P. Mr. Stewart is a native of Michigan, "to the manor born," and has demonstrated by a successful career that a prophet may have honor in his own country. He was born in Lockport township, St. Joseph county, July 6, 1856, and was reared in that vicinity.

Mr. Stewart is of Scotch descent and has inherited many of the characteristics of that race. He received the advantages of home schools until the age of 17. When 19 years of age he entered the law office of Alfred Akey and afterwards that of Judge Melendy. He was admitted to the bar in 1878 and established himself in practice in Centreville, the county seat, where his practice has grown steadily year by year until it has become remunerative and second to none in the county.

Mr. Stewart is a stanch Republican in politics, and served the county four years as Prosecuting Attorney, 1889-92. He is vice-president of Wolf Bros. Bank of Centreville, a member of the firm of W. Denton & Co. (knitting mills), and director in the Centreville Electric Light & Water Co.

He was married to Miss Anna Hasbrouck, of Centreville, in 1884, and they have two bright and interesting children. Mr. Stewart is a prominent Mason, being a member of Three Rivers Commandery and Saladin Temple, at Grand Rapids.

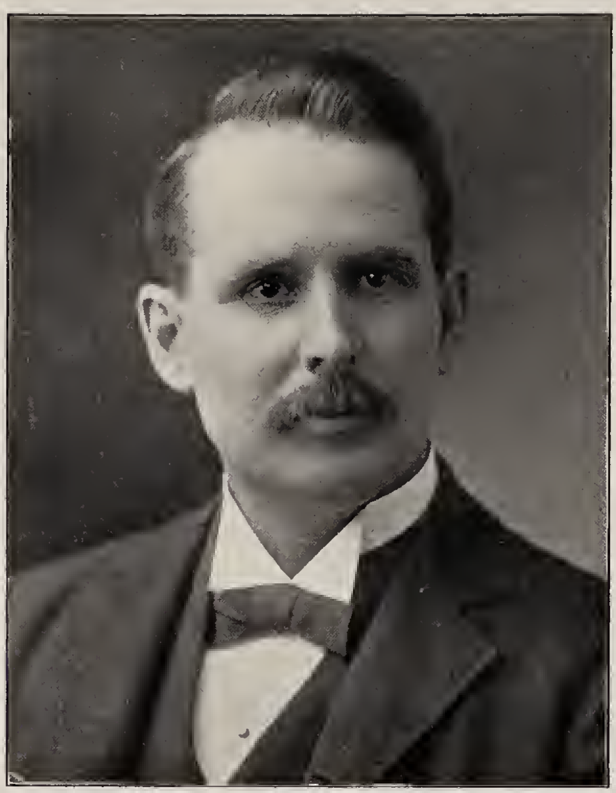
Mr. Stewart has by pluck, perseverance and hard work won an enviable position in his chosen profession, and has the confidence and esteem of the community in which he lives.

HON. PHILIP T. VAN ZILE.

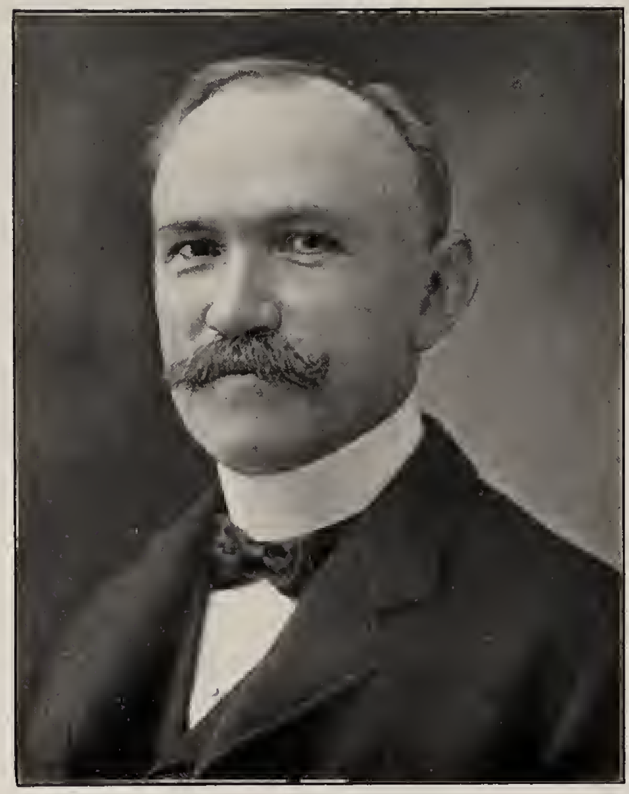
VAN ZILE, HON. PHILIP T. Strength of character is an attribute of the people of Holland and their descendants, a fact strikingly exemplified in the person of Judge Philip T. Van Zile, who is of that stock, his great grandfather, Isaac Van Zile, having come from the Netherlands and settled in New Jersey. He was born at Osceola, Tioga county, Pa., July 20, 1844, his father being a shoemaker, to which calling he early applied himself. His mother, however, had more ambitious views for him, and he was prepared for college at Union Academy, Knoxville, Pa., and entered Alfred University, at Alfred Center, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1862, having relied largely upon his own exertions to pay his expenses during his college course. The Civil War was then at high tide, and unable to resist the impulse to have a hand in it, young Van Zile enlisted in Battery E, First Ohio Artillery, in which he served to the close of the war. Upon his honorable discharge in 1865, he entered the Law Department of the University at Ann Arbor, graduating therefrom in 1867. He settled in Charlotte and soon secured a good practice. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1868 and re-elected in 1870. In 1875, yielding to a strong pressure by members of the bar and others, he accepted a nomination for Judge of the Circuit Court, and was elected, supported not only by his own party but largely by the opposition. While in the middle of his term, Judge Isaac P. Christiancy, of the Supreme Court, who had known Judge Van Zile personally as well as officially, and who knew and appreciated the material of which he is made, was elected to the United States Senate. At that time a vigorous administration of the Federal laws was demanded in the Territory of Utah, and Judge Christiancy recommended Judge Van Zile for appointment as United States District Attorney there. After twice declining the appointment he finally accepted upon the urgent desire as well of Judge Christiancy as of President Hayes. It was perhaps here that the record of his life was made. During his six years of service he was instrumental in securing the enforcement of the laws against the corrupt and corrupting practices of the Mormon Church, and also aided in the modification of those laws, to render them more effective. Judge Van Zile resigned in 1884 and returned to Charlotte, and that year conducted the state campaign of his party, as chairman of the State Central Committee.

Judge Van Zile removed to Detroit in 1890 and has filled the position of special lecturer before the Detroit College of Law, and Dean of the Faculty. He is also a member of the State Board of Examiners, before whom candidates for admission to the bar are examined. He enjoys the degrees of Ph. D., and LL. D., conferred upon him by his Alma Mater, Alfred University. He has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity since 1869 and is at present (1900) Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of Michigan. A Republican in politics, his natural energy and earnestness have always been exerted in behalf of his party. With a strong physique, a stature measuring over six feet, a resonant voice, a strikingly magnetic power, and an air of conviction in his intellectual efforts, he is a dangerous opponent at the bar and a power on the stump. Miss Lizzie A. Jones, daughter of Alexander Jones, a merchant of Rochester, Ohio, became Mrs. Van Zile in 1866. Two children, Hortense E. and Philip Donald, are the fruit of the marriage.

McLAUGHLIN, JAMES C. Mr. McLaughlin is of Scotch parentage, his parents, David and Isabella (Campbell) McLaughlin, having come from Edinburgh in 1851, and settled in Beardstown, Ill., where James C. was born January 26, 1858. Mr. McLaughlin is of the law firm of J. C. & J. A. McLaughlin, Muskegon, and comes to his profession through inheritance as well as by study, the father, David McLaughlin, having been a leading attorney at Muskegon for many years. He was for twenty-five years a member of the Muskegon School Board and for nineteen years served as it secretary. The efficiency of the Muskegon public school system is regarded by the citizens as largely due to the untiring work of Mr. McLaughlin. James C. attended the public schools of the city and graduated from the High School in 1876. After a preparatory course he entered the Literary Department of the University at Ann Arbor, in the fall of 1878, but did not graduate. He became an assistant to his father at Muskegon in his abstract office and was later employed in a local bank. In the summer of 1880 he went into the law office of Smith, Nims, Hoyt & Erwin, as office clerk and bookkeeper and read law as opportunity offered. He entered the Law Department of the University in the fall of 1881, graduating therefrom with the class of 1883. After graduating he entered the office of his father, where he remained until the death of the latter in 1891. After that date he practiced his profession alone until November, 1899, when the firm of J. C. & J. A. McLaughlin was formed, a cousin being the junior partner. Mr. McLaughlin succeeded to the abstract business of his father, which is conducted under the name of the Muskegon County Abstract Company. He is a director in the Enterprize Foundry Company and a director in and attorney for the Home Building & Loan Association, both of Muskegon. He is a Republican in politics, and served as Prosecuting Attorney of Muskegon county four years, 1887-91. He has served at different times as chairman of the Republican county and city committees. In 1898 he had the support of his county delegation for a Congressional nomination and in 1900 was a candidate for the nomination for Auditor General, in which he had the support of many of the West Michigan delegates, but was defeated by Perry F. Powers, of Cadillac. Mr. McLaughlin is unmarried but has extended society connections, being a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Foresters, Maccabees, and Elks (Muskegon, No. 274), of the latter of which he is Past Exalted Ruler. He is also a member of the Michigan (Republican) Club, Detroit.



JAMES C. McLAUGHLIN.



HORATIO N. HOVEY.

HOVEY, HORATIO N. The subject of this sketch is a thorough Michigan man, having been born at Oxford, Oakland county, February 20, 1853, where his father, Horace Hovey, was a farmer. His grandfather, Philetus Hovey, was a contractor on the first Erie Canal. His mother, Hannah Scribner Hovey, was from Otisfield, Maine. The family moved to Michigan from the state of New York, May 18, 1828. He attended the local schools until 1867, when the family removed to Muskegon, where Mr. Hovey's active life began, and on whose prosperity and growth he has made his impress. He secured a position in the grocery store of S. H. Stevens at six dollars per week, and in the fall of 1868 was made delivery clerk in the Muskegon postoffice, under the then Postmaster E. W. Merrill, where he remained six years. After his first year, at the age of 17, he was made deputy postmaster. During his service in this connection he secured a lay-off and in the winter of 1872-3 attended a commercial college, taking a thorough commercial and business course. In 1875, having saved about one thousand dollars, he engaged in the hardware business with Elias W. Merrill, under the firm name of Merrill & Hovey. Mr. Hovey then engaged in the lumbering business, and the firm of McCracken, Hovey & Company was formed. They built a sawmill and began sawing lumber and in 1883 the firm of Hovey & McCracken was formed for the purpose of buying timber lands and purchasing logs for the mill. This latter firm subsequently absorbed the firm of McCracken, Hovey & Co., and for several years operated two sawmills at Muskegon, being one of the largest lumber manufacturing concerns there. Their lumber supply was exhausted in 1899 and the mills closed. They are large holders of farming lands in Michigan and of pine lands in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Mr. Hovey has been self-supporting since he was 14 years of age and without help from any one in a financial way, has built up for himself a substantial fortune. He is president of the Muskegon Savings Bank, a director and vice-president of the National Lumbermen's Bank and is president of the Muskegon Chamber of Commerce. He is a Republican in politics but has never held any political office, though having served seven years as a member and treasurer of the Board of Education of Muskegon. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and of Muskegon Commandery, Knights Templar. Miss Nellie Merrill, daughter of Elias W. Merrill, heretofore mentioned as having been early associated with Mr. Hovey in business, became Mrs. Hovey in 1874. Four children are the fruit of the marriage: Anna M., Eleanor, Sila M. and Willard M., the three last named being still attendants at school.

FRED. N. BONINE.

BONINE, FRED. N. Dr. Bonine traces his ancestry both on the paternal and maternal side, to the year 1600. One ancestor was an officer on George Washington's staff in the Revolutionary War and the Bonines were also distantly related to Daniel Boone, the so-called first settler of Kentucky, and famous Indian fighter.

Dr. Bonine's father, Dr. Evan J. Bonine, was for many years a prominent citizen and phyisician of Niles. He was appointed surgeon of the Second Michigan Infantry when it was mustered into the service during the Civil War, remaining in the service until the close of the war in 1865, having been gradually promoted to the position of division surgeon of the Army of the Potomac. He filled many places of trust, including four terms in the House of Representatives and one term in the State Senate. In his religious leanings he was of the so-called Society of Friends, or Quakers, and the writer, who knew Dr. Bonine quite well, takes the liberty to say that he was one of those plain, blunt, honest, soulful men that are none too plentiful in the world. He died in 1892. His widow (mother of Dr. F. N.), formerly Eveline Beall, of Centreville, Ind., is still living in Niles.

Dr. Fred. N. Bonine, upon leaving the local schools at Niles, went at once to Freiburg, Germany, where he took an academic course of four semesters. His early medical education received under his father's tutelage was continued at the State University, from the medical department of which he graduated in 1886, after which he took post-graduate courses in London, Paris and Vienna. He then took an extended European trip, visiting the Holy Land and in fact nearly every corner of the habitable globe, combining pleasure with study. In 1888 he established practice in Niles, his native place (born October 21, 1863), and has from the first enjoyed a flattering degree of success, more particularly as an oculist, in which line he is widely known as a specialist. He is now special pension examiner for the pension district in which Niles is situated and is division surgeon for the Michigan Central Railroad. A Republican in politics, his election as mayor in a Democratic city, in 1900, attests the estimation in which he is held by his fellow-townsmen. He has also served the city as alderman and city physician. The doctor is an all-round athlete and holds the world's championship for 110 yards, eleven second, officially timed, Ann Arbor field day, May 22, 1886. In May, 1885, at "Meeting of all Colleges," including Yale, Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, U. of M., etc., held in New York city, he won the championship for 100 yards dash. In all, Dr. Bonine has won 275 first prizes in college athletic sports, including running, jumping, weight-throwing, etc. His lodge connections are Masonic, including all the degrees except the 33rd. Is a member of the Mystic Shrine, has been Eminent Commander of Niles Commandery, K. T., and is now High Priest of St. Joseph Valley Chapter (Royal Arch), and Grand Warder of the Grand Commandery of Michigan. Is also a member of the Maccabees, Oddfellows and Royal Arcanum. Miss Viva M. Thomas, daughter of Drew Thomas, of Newark, N. J., became Mrs. Bonine (married at Niles) July 28, 1886. A daughter, Natalie, aged 10 years, is their only child.

FREDERICK A. NIMS.

NIMS, FREDERICK A. Mr. Nims has been for a full quarter of a century a member of the law firm of Smith, Nims, Hoyt & Erwin, of Muskegon. His parents, Dr. Dwight B. and Mrs. Anna W. (White) Nims, were descendants of a New England colonial ancestry, and came from Madison county, New York, and settled in Michigan in 1835. The son, Frederick A., was born June 15, 1839. He passed from the district schools to a preparatory college course at the then Wesleyan Seminary (now Albion College), at Albion, and in 1853 entered Hobart College, at Geneva, N. Y. He pursued the classical course here for three years, when he was compelled to abandon his studies by a threatened failure of eyesight. He left college and remitted all study and literary pursuits for two years, when in 1858, he entered upon the study of law in the office of Withey & Gray, of Grand Rapids and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He at once formed a partnership with Col. Andrew T. McReynolds, which was interrupted a year later by the advent of the war, Col. McReynolds accepting a position in the army, Mr. Nims also receiving a commission as second lieutenant and being subsequently promoted to first lieutenant. He was mustered out in 1864 on account of expiration of term of service. He returned to Grand Rapids, where he remained for a year seeking recovery of health, and in 1865 established himself in practice in Muskegon. In 1867 he formed a partnership with Francis Smith and George Gray, from which Mr. Gray retired in 1869. In 1870 D. D. Erwin became a member of the newly-formed firm of Smith, Nims & Erwin, under which style a successful business was prosecuted until 1874. H. J. Hoyt was then admitted to the firm, the firm becoming as named first foregoing, and has since so continued and has ranked among the foremost law firms of the state. Mr. Nims has been active in promoting the material interests of that section. The first railroad connecting Muskegon with the outside world, the Muskegon & Ferrysburg road, connecting with the Detroit & Milwaukee at Ferrysburg, was started in 1868, of which Mr. Nims was one of the incorporators, and the secretary and attorney of the company until the line was completed. He was for several years a director in the Muskegon National Bank and was one of the organizers and a director in the Merchants' National Bank of Muskegon, and was at one time president of the City Street Railway Company of that city. He has served for over twenty-four years as a member of the Board of Education and was for several years its president. He is a Democrat in politics but has never held any political office. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of over thirty years' standing, including the Knights Templar, and of the Knights of Pythias, the G. A. R. and the Loyal Legion. Mr. Nims has been twice married, and has one daughter and six sons.

WOOD, LUCIAN EBY. The Wood family are of English descent, the first American representative of the family having settled in Vermont at an early day. The grandfather, Lyman E., moved from Vermont to New York and thence to Michigan in the thirties, first settling at Edwardsburg, Cass county, and then going to St. Joseph county, where he became interested in a woolen mill. The parents of Lucian E., Jerome and Ganthia (Corey) Wood, were married in Flowerfield, St. Joseph county, Michigan, the mother being a daughter of Samuel Corey, who was a captain in the war of 1812. Their first Michigan home was in Kalamazoo county, moving thence in 1854 to Silver Creek, Cass county, and in 1867 to Howard township, Cass county, where the father died in 1889, the mother being still a resident there.

Lucian E. Wood was born in Kalamazoo county, October 5, 1852, and received his education in the public schools of Cass county. He adopted the profession of a teacher when 19 years old, first teaching for a year in the township of his residence (Howard) and the next year in Silver Creek. In 1872 he taught in Berrien county and in 1874 in Summerville and Pokagon, Cass county, devoting the intervals of time to farm work. From 1874 to 1878 he was engaged in farming, and from 1878 to 1881 was employed in the State Fish Hatchery at Crystal Springs Camp Ground, on Dowagiac creek, near Pokagon. He was then employed as assistant tie inspector for the Michigan Central Railroad, under Inspector Clark Johnson, and on Mr. Johnson's death in 1885 he succeeded him as chief tie inspector, so continuing until 1894. In the last named year he opened a real estate and insurance office in Niles, which is his present business and residence. He has always kept in touch with his farming interests, however, and still ranks as a farmer. He is also president of the Freeland Manufacturing Company and a stockholder and director and treasurer in the Schwabac Manufacturing Company, both of Niles. Mr. Wood represented his district in the State Legislature in the session of 1895.

LUCIAN EBY WOOD.

Mr. Wood has quite an extended record in the Masonic and other fraternal orders. He received the Master Mason's Degree in Pakagon Lodge, No. 136, in 1873, and subsequently served four years as Master of the Lodge. He became a Royal Arch Mason (St. Jo Valley, Chapter No. 2) in 1880, and a member of the Niles Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 12, in 1881, of which latter he is a Past Eminent Commander. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and member of DeWitt Clinton Consistory. He also became a member of Saladin Temple (Mystic Shrine) of Grand Rapids in 1890, and was made Grand Marshal in 1891, holding the position six years. He became a member of the Grand Lodge in 1894 and has held the following positions therein: Grand Marshal, 1894; Junior Grand Deacon, 1895; Senior Grand Deacon, 1896; Junior Grand Warden, 1897; Senior Grand Warden, 1898; Deputy Grand Master, 1899; Grand Master, 1900. Mr. Wood is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Elks.

Mr. Wood was married November 11, 1874, to Miss Alice L. Walter, daughter of Joseph Walter, of Pokagon. They have two sons, J. Walter, aged 22, electrical engineer, graduate of the University, June 1900; Floyd J., aged 20, studying electrical engineering at the University.

ARCHIBALD B. DARRAGH.

DARRAGH, ARCHIBALD B. This well-known representative citizen of Gratiot county is a native of Michigan, having been born near Monroe December 23, 1840. His father was Benjamin F. Darragh, formerly of Chambersburg, Pa., his mother's name having been Catherine Bard. The Darragh and Bard families are of Irish and Scotch descent, settling in this country prior to the Revolutionary War, many of their names being found in the Colonial Army Register.

Mr. Darragh's childhood years were passed on his father's farm and in attendance at the country school, and when 12 years of age he entered the public schools at Monroe, and was a schoolmate of the late Gen. George A. Custer in a private academy at Monroe. Later he attended a private school managed by Levi T. Griffin, now of Detroit. He entered the Literary Department of the University in 1857, graduating therefrom in 1868. During vacations he worked as a farm hand in and about Monroe county, to help out his expenses. In 1859 went to Mississippi, where he taught school until May 16, 1861. The place then became a hot one for a northern man, and with the assistance of two southern college chums, Mr. Darragh made his way out of the county, to escape being forced into the Confederate service or suffering personal violence. In the fall of 1861 he again entered the University, and at the end of the college year in 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company H, 18th Michigan Infantry, but was transferred January 1, 1863, to Company D, 9th Michigan Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, having been mustered out as Captain of Company D, August 9, 1865. He then went to Jackson and entered the law office of ex-Gov. Blair. Not relishing the law very much, he gave it up after six months' study and accepted a position as teacher in the public schools at Jackson, and taught therein two years, when he was elected superintendent of schools of Jackson county, serving two years, 1867-8. He then pursued a further law reading with Enoch Banker, of Jackson, until February, 1870, when he went to St. Louis and opened a private bank, which was backed up by capitalists of St. Johns. He acted as cashier and manager of this bank for fourteen years, when in 1884 it was closed out and merged as the First National Bank of St. Louis, Mr. Darragh remaining as cashier. In 1894 this bank surrendered its charter and reorganized under the state law as the Gratiot County State Bank, of which Mr. Darragh is president.

Mr. Darragh is a Republican in politics, was treasurer of Gratiot county, 1872-74, and was a member of the State Central Committee, 1882-3, and representative in Legislature 1882-84, and has served as chairman of the Gratiot County Committee during several campaigns. Was president of the village of St. Louis 1879-81 and after it became a city was its mayor 1893-4. He is at present a member of the Board of Control of the State Asylum for the Insane at Ionia. He was appointed receiver of the Citizens' National Bank of Niles by the Controller of the Currency, October 1, 1899. His society connections are Masonic, including the Chapter Degrees, Oddfellows and Sigma Phi. Miss Annie P. Culbertson, daughter of Albert Culbertson, a paper manufacturer of Monongahela, Pa., became Mrs. Darragh, in 1865. They have no children.

SAVIERS, LEMUEL. General Saviers, now a capitalist and farmer at St. Louis, Gratiot county, won his title of colonel by service in the Civil War, and that of general by appointment as brigadier general on the staff of Gov. C. M. Croswell, where he served for four years as quartermaster-general, 1877-81.

He was born in Antrim, Guernsey county, Ohio, December 12, 1840, and came with his parents to Tecumseh, Mich., in 1844. The son attended school winters until 14 years old, when he was apprenticed to J. & E. Richardson, of Adrian, to learn the trade of a carpenter and millwright, receiving five dollars per month and board the first year, from which he saved forty dollars.

He served his time and worked at his trade until twenty years of age, having been foreman of a gang of carpenters when eighteen. He was a member of the Adrian Light Guard, an independent military company, at the time the Civil War broke out. He then enlisted as a private in Berdan's Sharp Shooters. He was appointed first sergeant of the company, was made second lieutenant Oct. 8th, 1861, captain Thirty-sixth Infantry Sept. 1st, 1862, major May 15th, 1863, lieutenant colonel March 30th, 1864, colonel September 12th, 1864, and was discharged for disability on account of wounds Sept. 27th, 1864.

General Saviers' military record is most creditable, as is shown by the following quotation from a letter written by General John C. Caldwell, at that time division commander:

> Washington, D. C., Oct. 18, 1864.
>
> Col. L. Saviers (at that time Major), served in the First Division, 2nd Army Corps, while that Division was under my command. I always regarded Col. Saviers as in every respect one of the best officers I had, and in the management of a skirmish line I have never seen his equal. Col. Saviers was always prompt, faithful and efficient in the discharge of his duties, and served most gallantly until severely wounded in the present campaign.
>
> JOHN C. CALDWELL,
> Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols.

Somewhat anomalous is his record. Coming out of the service with the rank of colonel and having had command of regiments and brigades, he became a pupil in a local school with a class of young persons. Being unfitted at the time for active effort of any kind by reason of his wounds, he entered the Tecumseh high school, and after graduating spent one year in teaching higher mathematics in the same school. In 1866 he married Miss Caroline M. Bills, daughter of Hon. Perley Bills, of Tecumseh. In 1866-7 he was special agent in connection with United States mail service, and was then appointed postmaster at Tecumseh, resigning that office in 1874, when on account of ill health, resulting from his wounds, he went to St. Louis, Mich., to avail himself of the curative properties of the waters there. As his health improved he became engaged in business at that place, investing in pine lands and the manufacture of lumber. In 1875 he organized the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank at St. Louis, which later became Harrington, Saviers & Co., and in 1892 became a state bank under the name of the Commercial Savings Bank, of which he is president. In 1888 he started the L. Saviers & Co. bank at Harrison, in Clare county, which is still doing business. Besides being a banker, General Saviers is an extensive farmer, operating a model farm of four hundred acres near St. Louis. In 1888 he, with others, built the Electric Light & Power Company plant at St. Louis, and later purchased the entire stock and managed the enterprise until 1899, when he sold the plant to the city. General Saviers is a Republican in politics and a member of the order of Oddfellows. General and Mrs. Saviers have one daughter, Alice, wife of W. G. West, a druggist at St. Louis. The parents of General Saviers were Cyrus and Matilda (Dean) Saviers. His grandfather, General John Saviers, came to America with Lafayette and distinguished himself as an Indian fighter in the War of the Revolution.

LEMUEL SAVIERS.

LOUIS E. ROWLEY.

ROWLEY, LOUIS E. Mr. Rowley is among the best known, as he is also one of the most popular and aggressive Democratic editor in Michigan. His parents, George and Katherine (Greene) Rowley, came from Monroe county, N. Y., in 1856, and settled in Orleans township, Ionia county, where the son was born May 17, 1858. He absorbed as much education as was possible, in a country district school, up to the age of 13, when he entered the office of the Ionia Sentinel as a printers' apprentice, and improved the opportunities of the situation for acquiring an advanced education, and has been learning ever since, because the printing office and the newspaper contribute a school in which there is always something to learn. He was with the Sentinel six years, graduating from one branch to another of the printers' art, until he was prepared to assume the duties of the editor's chair. There was one thing that he did not learn with his early employers. Though publishing a Republican paper, he did not learn their kind of politics but continued steadfastly in the Democratic faith. After working as a journeyman for a short time at South Bend, Ind., in the fall of 1877, he bought an interest in the Ionia Standard, the Democratic organ of that county, and became its editor. He continued in that connection until 1883, when he disposed of his interests at Ionia and purchased the Lansing Journal. Under his management the Journal has become one of the leading and influential Democratic papers of the state. A man who is true to his convictions will always command the respect of those who may differ from him in opinion. Mr. Rowley did not approve of the financial plank in the Democratic platform of 1896, and ranged himself with that section of his party known as the Gold-Democrats. In the campaign of 1900, however, deeming the financial question (so far as it is an issue in the campaign) as subordinate to other paramount issues that have arisen, he is in accord with the great mass of his party.

Mr. Rowley has served his party and the people in the responsible position of Deputy Secretary of State, and Postmaster at Lansing, the latter under the second Cleveland administration. As Deputy Secretary of State he continued in his position under two chiefs, Hon. Daniel E. Soper and Hon. Robert R. Blacker, during the administration of Governor Winans, 1891-3. Mr. Rowley is a member of the Michigan Press Association, of the Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias. Miss Mary C. Clark, daughter of Edward Clark, of Ionia, became Mrs. Rowley in 1882. One son, Edward Clark Rowley is the fruit of the marriage.

BLISS, AARON T. The life of Col. Bliss is a story of success, won by indefatigable energy, indomitable perseverance and honest, plain methods of business. In one broad sweep of the imagination, which surveys only by fleeting glance the beginning of the struggle under most adverse circumstances and jumps over the long interim of years, filled with hardships and privations, to the contemplation of the success which has rewarded heroic and unfaltering ambition, the real character of men like Col. Bliss is most generally reviewed.

Aaron T. Bliss was born at Smithfield, Madison county, N. Y., May 22, 1837. His father, Lyman Bliss, was a native of the Empire State and of English ancestry. His mother was Anna M. Chaffee, a New England lady of culture and refinement. The early years of Col. Bliss were spent on his father's farm, his education being obtained in the district schools and continued in a select school in the same county. When 18 years of age he became clerk in a country store, in which occupation he continued until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted as a private in the Tenth New York Cavalry. After three years of eventful campaigning, he re-entered the service with the rank of captain. In June, 1864, his command was captured, and he was confined successively at Andersonville, Macon and Charleston. Being removed to Columbia, on November 29 he escaped in company with several comrades. After seventeen days of tramping through the swamps and forests, he reached the lines of Sherman's army near Savannah.

In 1865 Col. Bliss threw in his lot with the lumbermen of Saginaw valley, prospered and laid the foundation of a large and successful business. His immense lumbering operations have been extended to other states, and the exhausted timber lands tributary to Saginaw are now being converted into productive farms. His business at present centers in the Central Lumber Co., of which he is president, but he figures prominently in numerous manufacturing and banking interests, besides being a large holder of real estate.

The public life of Col. Bliss has been an active one, in which he has demonstrated his fitness to deal with important affairs. He was alderman of the city of Saginaw four years, served on the board of supervisors in Saginaw county, and in 1882 was elected to the State Senate. He served on the staff of Gov. Alger with the rank of colonel, and in 1888 was elected to the Fifty-first Congress. He secured for his district an Indian school, located in Isabella county, and a postoffice and government building for Saginaw. He supported in an able speech the McKinley tariff bill in Congress, and his efforts in behalf of the old soldiers made happy a thousand or more veterans and their dependents in his district alone.

AARON T. BLISS.

Col. Bliss has rendered valuable service to his city and state. He served eleven years on the school board of Saginaw, and for two years was president of the Saginaw Board of Trade. For five years he was treasurer of the Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids, after serving as a member of the commission which located the institution. Col. Bliss was elected vice-president of the National League of Republican Clubs, and served one term as department commander of the Michigan G. A. R. Few men have given more to churches, schools, colleges and other noble charities in proportion to their wealth than he. Mrs. Bliss, to whom the Colonel credits much of his success in life, was formerly Miss Allaseba M. Phelps, of Solsville, N. Y., a lady of culture and prominent in benevolent and Christian agencies for the betterment of mankind.

At the present moment Col. Bliss is conspicuous in the public eye because of his selection as the Republican candidate for governor.

WILL ANTONY CROSBY.

CROSBY, WILL ANTONY. Mr. Crosby, a practicing attorney at Battle Creek, is "native and to the manor born," having first seen the light there June 11, 1864. His father, Peter Crosby, a native of Bath, Steuben county, New York, came to Battle Creek in 1841. His mother, Mary J. Webster, was born in Findlay, Ohio. (Her father was related to Daniel Webster.) Both parents are still living. The son attended school in Battle Creek until 1879, when he left school and for several months taught school in Barry county. During the summer and fall of 1880 he worked in a broker's office in Detroit. He then took the Bryant and Stratton Business College course, returning to his studies in the fall of 1881, and graduating from the Battle Creek High School June 22, 1882. After this he took charge of the books of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., in which capacity he was engaged for several months. While in this service he commenced to read law and was admitted to the bar at Marshall June 22, 1885, before Judge F. A. Hooker. He located in Reed City and practiced his profession there until March, 1890, when he was forced by ill-health to abandon his profession and return to Battle Creek for treatment, at which place, upon his recovery, in the spring of 1894, he resumed the practice of his profession.

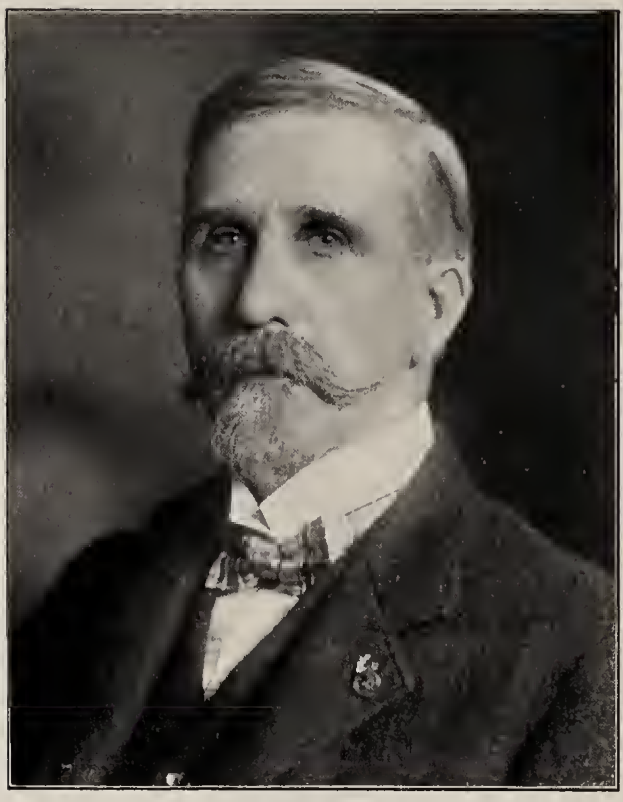
Mr. Crosby is a natural born orator and has been successful, in a marked degree, in his professional work. His first prominent case was in defense of the alleged train wreckers at Battle Creek, who were charged with attempting to wreck trains on the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway during the Pullman strike period in 1894. He also represented the defense in the celebrated Sanderson trial, in which the defendant was charged with the crime of murder, in having administered pounded glass to her husband, the accused lady having been triumphantly acquitted.

Mr. Crosby was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1898 to represent the western district of Calhoun county, and served during the regular session of 1899 and special session which was called during the later days of that year and overlapped into the year 1900. In the memorable contest over the speakership of the House of Representatives at the opening of the session of 1899, Mr. Crosby bore a conspicuous part. The candidates were John J. Carton, of Flint, and Edgar J. Adams, of Grand Rapids. Mr. Crosby made the nominating speech in favor of Mr. Carton, the vote on the first ballot being a tie, Mr. Adams winning, however, on the second trial. At the caucus of the Republican members of the two houses, at the same session, held for the purpose of nominating a United Staes Senator, Mr. Crosby made the principal nominating speech in favor of Senator Burrows for re-election to that position. Mr. Crosby is the owner of 800 acres of coal lands in the Saginaw Valley, which he expects soon to develop. He also owns some 300 acres of marl land in the county of Calhoun. He is a member of the Order of Elks and of the Fellowcraft Club (social), of Detroit. He was married January 7, 1896, to Miss Helene Carson, at South Bend, Ind. They have no children.

WILSON, MATHEW. The subject of this sketch, is a native of the Emerald Isle, having been born in the County of Antrim, Ireland, on August 21, 1830. When but 17 years of age, in the year 1847, he emigrated to this country and located in Philadelphia, where for the first year he worked in a cotton factory. From Philadelphia he removed to a farm in New Jersey and for the succeeding six years followed the occupation of a tiller of the soil. From there he went to Chicago, in 1854, and only a short time later removed to Racine, Wis. He remained in Wisconsin for about one year, working as a farm hand and later being employed by the manufacturing concern of J. I. Case & Co., of Racine, manufacturers of farm implements. In the summer of 1855 he left Racine and came to Muskegon, where he went to work in the sawmill owned and operated at that time by C. Davis & Co. For about six years he worked in different sawmills during the summers and spent his winters in the logging camps. His first business enterprise was the establishment of a meat market in Muskegon in 1861 and this he operated until the spring of 1867, when he sold out to devote all of his time to the lumbering business. He had started the erection of a sawmill in 1866 and in the spring of 1867 this mill was put in operation, running from that time on until 1891, when it burned. The loss of his mill did not seriously hinder his lumbering operations and he rented and operated the C. J. Hamilton mill for the balance of the year. For the succeeding two years his lumber was manufactured at the mill of George J. Tillotson, and in 1894 he ceased his lumbering operations and retired from all active business life. In educational lines Mr. Wilson never had any great advantages, all the schooling that he ever had having been before he left the country of his birth. Politically, he is a Democrat and has often been urged to accept offices at the hands of his party. In political matters, however, he has shown modesty, although he has held some offices. Before Muskegon was incorporated as a city he held the office of village treasurer and after it became a city he was three times elected city treasurer. He also served on the Board of Public Works and on the Police Board. He has assisted in the beautification of the city he calls his home by the erection of four magnificent dwelling houses. Three of these handsome residences were built as homes for three of his children and the fourth as a home for himself. He was greatly assisted in this work by his late wife, who undertook the supervision of the erection of all four.

MATHEW WILSON.

As stated previously, Mr. Wilson has retired from active business life, but he is still interested in many business enterprises. He is president of and a stockholder in the Union National Bank of Muskegon and a stockholder in the Alaska Refrigerator Company, Muskegon Valley Furniture Company and Home Building & Loan Association, all of Muskegon. He is also a stockholder in the Maxwell Lumber Company, of Michigan City, Ind. Socially, Mr. Wilson is a member of Muskegon Lodge, No. 140, F. & A. M. He was married to Mary Louise Handy, daughter of Mrs. Eliza Handy, a native of New York state, at Muskegon, in 1863, and his wife died June 25, 1899. He has four children, all of whom reside in Muskegon. They are David A. Wilson, Mrs. Nellie L. McLaughlin, William H. Wilson and Alice L. Wilson, the latter being the only one still attending school.



COL. OSCAR A JANES.

JANES, COL. OSCAR A. Col. Janes is the present U. S. Pension Agent at Detroit. He was born at Johnstown, Rock county, Wis., July 6, 1843, the son of John E., and Esther (Bagley) Janes. The family are descended from William Janes, who was a member of the colony headed by Rev. John Davenport, which came over from England in 1637, and founded the city of New Haven, Conn. Elijah Janes, the great-great-grandfather of Oscar A., saw service in the Colonial wars and in the War of the Revolution.

Col. Janes received his early education in the public schools at Johnstown, and later attended the Milton (Wis.) Academy. In 1863 he entered Hillsdale College, Michigan, but soon enlisted as a private in the Fourth Michigan Infantry. He was wounded at the siege of Petersburg, resulting in the loss of his left arm and was mustered out of the service in 1864. Resuming his studies at Hillsdale College he was graduated therefrom in 1868, and began reading law with Judge C. J. Dickerson, of Hillsdale, was admitted to practice in 1871 and became partner with L. N. Keating, under the firm name of Keating & Janes, the partnership terminating in 1873 by the removal of Mr. Keating to Muskegon. He has served the city and county of Hillsdale officially and with fidelity, in various positions. He was City Clerk 1871-76, City Attorney 1872-76, Circuit Court Commissioner same term, Alderman 1876-78, Judge of Probate 1876-84, two terms. In 1894 he was elected to the State Senate from the Sixth District but failed of re-election in 1896 because of a strong silver sentiment in a portion of the district. In the Senate he was the father of the bill compelling the display of the national flag from all school buildings and of that appropriating $10,000 for a statue of the late Gov. Blair. He was chairman of the Committee on Soldiers' Home and Constitution, and member of the Judiciary and Mining School Committees. In 1884 Col. Janes was elected treasurer of Hillsdale College, serving as such four years. Since 1881 he has served as trustee of the College, and as auditor since 1894. In 1890 he formed a law partnership with H. G. Bailey under the firm name of Bailey & Janes, which continued until 1897. In 1885 he was appointed by Gov. Alger Paymaster-General of the Michigan National Guard, with rank of Colonel, serving the term of two years. On March 8, 1897, Col. Janes was appointed to his present position of U. S. Pension Agent. The appointment was the first made by President McKinley after the selection of his cabinet, and was confirmed by the Senate in the short term of five minutes. Col. Janes is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Oddfellows, Maccabees, G. A. R. (Detroit Post No. 384), Michigan Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Detroit Lodge, Order of Elks, and U. S. Grant Command of Detroit, Union Veterans' Union, and Fellowcraft Club of Detroit. He has served as Commander of the Department of Michigan, G. A. R., as Inspector-General of the same order, as Department Commander of the Union Veterans' Union, as Grand Trustee of the Grand Lodge of Michigan (Pythian), as Grand Master of the Michigan Grand Lodge (Oddfellows), and as their grand representative in the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States. He was president of the Republican State Convention in 1896, which elected delegates to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis. Col. Janes has been twice married—first in 1873, to Miss Vinnie E. Hill, of Hillsdale, who died in 1875. In 1878 he marired as his second wife Miss Julia M. Mead, of Hillsdale. They have three children: Marie E., at Mary Nash College, Sherman, Texas, and Henry M. and John E., in school at home.

ANDREW B. DOUGHERTY.

DOUGHERTY, ANDREW B., son of Archibald K. Dougherty, was born in St. Johns, New Brunswick, October 17, 1863. The family removed to Charlevoix, Mich., in 1868, and in 1878 to Elk Rapids. The son attended the primary and graded schools until 16 years of age, when he began business for himself. His first venture was in a small cigar and tobacco store, in which he was successful in a modest way, and to which he added a stock of groceries. He had a preference for a professional over a commercial life, however, and in 1884 he decided to make the law his pursuit, and with that end in view he entered upon the study in the office of Fitch R. Williams, where he read law until his admission to the bar before Judge J. G. Ramsdell at Bellaire, in May, 1889. In the fall of the year he accepted, temporarily, a position in the Senate folding room at Washington, which he resigned in 1890 to accept an appointment as principal examiner of land claims and contests in the United States Land Office at Washington. In August, 1891, he resigned this place and joined the new settlers on the Cherokee strip in Oklahoma Territory, locating in the town of Perry. He found a stock of 300 lawyers already in this territory, and while he secured a full quota of the legal business, the dividend was small and after eleven months' struggle for existence and practice, in which he combined the work of a life insurance solicitor with law, he gave it up and returned to Elk Rapids. He opened an office and in the fall of 1894 was nominated and elected Prosecuting Attorney of Antrim county, to which place he was twice re-elected, but resigned in March, 1900, to accept his present position of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth Michigan district, comprising the northwestern portion of the Lower Peninsula. Mr. Dougherty is a Republican in politics, and has been a member of the State Central Committee from the Eleventh Congressional district since 1896. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias.

HON. THOMAS A. E. WEADOCK.

WEADOCK, HON. THOMAS A. E. Though a resident of Detroit since 1895, Mr. Weadock's public service was rendered in Bay City. He was born in County Wexford, Ireland, fifty years ago (January 1, 1850), one of a large family, the children of Lewis and Mary (Cullen) Weadock. His father's family, although originally Flemish, were prominent in Irish affairs for many generations, his mother's family also being one of the oldest in Ireland. The parents came to America a few months after the birth of the son Thomas, and located on a farm near St. Mary's, Ohio. The son attended the public schools up to the age of 13, when by reason of the death of his father, he had to assume the management of the farm, his older brother being absent in the Union army. He continued a course of private study in connection with his home duties, until the discharge of his brother from the army in 1865, when he went to Cincinnati. He first entered a printing office, which did not prove to his taste, and after a few months' service as clerk, he returned to his home and was employed some five years in teaching in his own and adjacent counties, pursuing his studies meanwhile. He entered the Law Department of the University at Ann Arbor in 1871, graduated therefrom two years later and was at once admitted to the bar. He was also admitted to the Ohio bar, and in 1884 to the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Weadock located at Bay City in September, 1873. He was elected mayor of the city in 1883, serving until 1885, but declined a further election. Since 1881 he has been a law partner with his brother, John C., under the firm name of T. A. E. and J. C. Weadock, and the firm still continues. Mr. Weadock was Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Bay county (January, 1875, to July, 1877) and on the death of the Prosecutor, his partner, G. M. Wilson, he was appointed by Hon. Sanford M. Green to fill out the term, giving a vigorous administration. His law practice has been extensive and his cases are found in the Michigan Reports, from 36 Mich. down.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Weadock has been active in the work of the party, both on the stump and in its counsels. He has served as chairman of the city and county committees and has presided over the Congressional and State Conventions of the party, and was a delegate-at-large to the Chicago Convention of 1896. He was elected to Congress from the Tenth District in 1890 and re-elected in 1892, being the only Democrat ever elected from that district without fusion. He was a useful member of that body and especially successful in securing appropriations for local improvements. He aided in securing an increase of pay for the Life Saving Service men and had the eastern judicial district of Michigan divided into southern and northern divisions. In both his campaigns he was virulently opposed by a secret anti-Catholic society, which has been not inaptly rendered "Ambushed Political Assassins." His most notable speech in Congress was an exposure of the secret oaths and aims of this society. He declined a renomination for Congress in 1894. In 1893 he made an extensive tour in Europe. He has published papers on Rev. Gabriel Richard, Hon. Sanford M. Green and Pere Marquette. He was the author and supporter in Congress of a joint resolution allowing the statue of Pere Marquette to be received in Statuary Hall at Washington (though not a citizen of Wisconsin), that state having appropriated the money for the statue many years before. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Detroit Bar Association, member of the American Bar Association and the Detroit Club. Mr. Weadock has been twice married. His first wife, Mary E. Tarsney, died March 11, 1889, leaving three daughters and three sons. The oldest son, Thomas J., is now a lawyer in Detroit. His second wife was Miss Nannie E. Curtiss, who is the mother of one child. Of the eleven children born to him, Mr. Weadock has lost four by death.

STEWART, DR. GEORGE DUFFIELD. The Stewarts from whom Dr. G. Duff Stewart is descended first came from Scotland to America, settling in Connecticut. The doctor's father, Dr. Morse Stewart, came to Detroit in 1842. He was a practicing physician for more than fifty years, stood at the head of his profession, having, however, retired from active practice a few years since. The mother of Dr. G. Duff Stewart, Isabella Duffield, was of the well known family of that name, a daughter of Rev. Dr. George Duffield, the first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church (the first of that denomination built in Detroit), holding his pastorate for some thirty years. The father of Dr. Duffield was a resident of Pennsylvania, was also a clergyman and officiated as chaplain in the Continental Congress.

Dr. G. Duff Stewart was born in Detroit March 21, 1855. His primary education was received in the Detroit public schools, and his scientific education in the Detroit College of Medicine, from which he graduated in 1878. He then spent a year in Heidelberg, Germany, as a rounding out of his professional course. Returning to Detroit he at once settled down to the practice of his profession. In 1883 he was appointed city physician, and in 1885 county physician, holding each position two years. In 1886 he was elected a member of the Board of Education of Detroit, serving as such until the constitution of the board was changed by act of Legislature, which took effect in 1888. For the succeeding ten years the doctor devoted his full time to his practice, while yet keeping in close touch with his party, and in 1898 was nominated for sheriff of Wayne county, and was elected by a handsome majority over one of the strongest Republicans in the county, being the only Democrat elected on the county ticket that year. The doctor is well known as a hustler, professionally and politically.

DR. GEORGE DUFFIELD STEWART.

Dr. Stewart's ancestors on both sides (Stewarts and Duffields) have been well represented in the country's wars. The annals of 1776, 1812, the Mexican war, the war of the Rebellion and the war with Spain, bear testimony to their services in the field. The Stewart Light Infantry, of Detroit, is so named in honor of Dr. Stewart, he being an honorary member of the corps. Dr. Stewart is a member of the Order of Elks and is a bachelor.

HON. ROBERT OAKMAN.

OAKMAN, HON. ROBT. Mr. Oakman is of Irish lineage, and from a printer's apprentice has become one of the best known men in the state. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Normille) Oakman, were both natives of Ireland, coming to Detroit in 1846. The father was a machinist and was employed for many years in the Michigan Central shops and helped build the first locomotive engine built by the Michigan Central Railroad. The son Robert was born in Detroit, August 21, 1860. He passed from the public schools to the printers' art at the age of 15, becoming an apprentice in the mechanical department of the then Detroit Post. After a service of seven years as apprentice and journeyman, he established a weekly paper called the "Spectator," devoted to the interests of the labor organizations, with which he had for some years been identified. In 1882 he was a candidate on the labor ticket, for a seat in the City Council (then called the "upper house"), coming within 200 votes of an election. In 1884 he was a candidate for the same place, on the Republican ticket, but the party was in a minority at that time. After publishing his paper a year and a half, he sold out and engaged in the real estate business, which was then having what is termed a boom. He handled property in the North Woodward Avenue section and in the northeastern part of the city, near the Milwaukee Junction, and scored a success by a new departure in real estate handlings, in the form of huge auction sales. Although latterly giving his time largely to political and official life, he has yet considerable real estate interests and handles several desirable trusts.

While holding no office by election, Mr. Oakman may be said to have been a success, politically. His sympathies with labor interests drew him towards Gov. Pingree, then mayor of Detroit, whose altruistic tendencies are well known. Becoming a political lieutenant and faithful adherent of Mr. Pingree, that gentleman, both as Mayor and Governor, has recognized his claims to preferment. In 1889 he was appointed Assistant City Assessor, but resigned in 1891 to become private secretary to Mayor Pingree, serving as such until 1895, when he was appointed a member of the Board of Assessors of Detroit, which is composed of three members serving the full term of three years. In March, 1899, he was appointed a member of the State Board of Assessors of railroad, telegraph, telephone and express companies, which act was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. In July, 1899, he was appointed a member of the first Board of State Tax Commissioners for the long term (six years). His work as a member of this board has given him prominence throughout the state, as well as having inspired a high degree of confidence in and respect for his impartial but firm administration of the office.

Mr. Oakman is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Michigan Club, and was one of the organizers of the "Lincoln League" of Michigan, a Republican organization. He was for four years a member of the Republican State Central Committee and two years a member of its executive committee. Miss Mamie R. Moross, a descendant of one of the early French families with Cadillac, became Mrs. Oakman in 1887. There are no children.

LITTLE, ANDREW JAMES. Starting out as a newsboy and printers' apprentice, Mr. Little has had, to say the least, a somewhat varied career. Born at Northville, October 6, 1862, like many another youngster, he attended the public schools and "picked up" bits of knowledge and information as he picked up the type from his case, and as the type were formed first into the line, then into the stickful and finally into the full form, so Mr. Little has locked up an average form of general information in his mental chase. He began work as an apprentice on the Northville Record, of which his brother was proprietor, before he was 12 years of age, and at the same time worked up a route and carried the Detroit Evening News in Northville. In 1874 he went to work for Comfort Bros., druggists, in Detroit, remaining with them about two years. He then went to work in the office of the Ingham County News at Mason, working there three years. He then started the South Lyon Sentinel at South Lyon, of which he was editor for two years. This he sold out and started the Bancroft Sentinel at Bancroft, which he edited for about a year, and then sold out and went to Chicago. Here he secured a position on the Chicago Times, remaining there about a year. In 1883 he went to Grand Rapids as manager of the Henry G. Allen Publishing Co., remaining with them three years. In 1886 he went to Battle Creek and purchased an interest in the Art Album Manufacturing Co., securing a position with them as traveling salesman. In 1892 he brought about a reorganization of the company, merging it into the Metal Back Album Co., of which he was made vice-president and manager. The plant was sold out in 1898 and Mr. Little then organized the first independent telephone company in Calhoun county, of which he was made treasurer and manager. The plant is but a trifle more than two years old but has been a remarkably successful one from the first.

ANDREW JAMES LITTLE.

During his fourteen years' residence in Battle Creek Mr. Little has always been an active promoter of all enterprises tending to the improvement and advancement of the city. He is treasurer of and helped organize the A. T. Metcalf Lodge (Masonic) at Battle Creek, the Calhoun County Republican Club and the Battle Creek Guards (the latter one of the finest companies to go to the front during the Spanish war), and assisted in getting them mustered into service. He has been an active Republican from boyhood, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Calhoun County Republican Club and is frequently chosen as delegate to Republican Conventions, and is a member of the Michigan Club. His society connections are numerous. Is a Mason of the higher degrees, including the Knights Templar and the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the Elks, of the Order of the Red Men and of the Athelstan Club of Battle Creek. He also holds honorary membership in the Sheriff and Police Association of Michigan, and in military companies in Battle Creek, Grand Rapids and Detroit. Miss Rose Wert, daughter of Samuel Wert, of Laingsburg, became Mrs. Little February 6, 1882. They have one child, a daughter. Mr. Little's father was Edward Little, proprietor of the Argo Flouring Mills at Northville. Mr. Little's parents were Presbyterians and natives of Belfast, Ireland. His mother's maiden name was Rose Harkins.

LEE E. JOSLYN.

JOSLYN, LEE E. Mr. Joslyn was born February 26, 1864, at Darien, Genesee county, N. Y., his father, Willis B. Joslyn, having been a building contractor. When he was seven years old his parents removed to McLean county, Pa., and two years later they settled in Dryden township, Lapeer county, Mich. The son, being one of a family of eight children, had some primary school instruction, at his former place of residence, but after the removal to Dryden he was a regular attendant at the public schools for eight years, and was graduated from the Union School at Dryden in 1881. Soon after leaving school, being then but 17 years of age, he began reading law with Judge William W. Stickney, of Lapeer, who paid him the compliment of saying that he mastered Blackstone the most readily of any student he ever had in his office. Mr. Joslyn's law reading was intermitted by the necessity of pursuing some remunerative employ, mainly at teaching, he having been principal two years of the graded school at Otisville, and one year principal of the ward school in West Bay City, not omitting to mention a season as night clerk in a hotel. His later law reading was pursued under Judge George H. Durand, of Flint, and Thos. A. E. Weadock, then of Bay City but now of Detroit. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1886, and at once began practice in West Bay City, spicing out the small income of a beginner with some receipts from newspaper writing. In March, 1888, he removed his office to Bay City, occupying an office in connection with U. S. Commissioner McMath. At the November election in 1888 he was elected Circuit Court Commissioner and re-elected in 1890. He was advanced from this position to that of prosecuting attorney in 1892. He is at present city attorney for West Bay City and local attorney for the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co. His political preferment has come through the Democratic party, of which he is an adherent and active member.

Mr. Joslyn is especially known in connection with the Order of Foresters, of which he has been a member since 1887, and at the hands of which he has enjoyed the highest honors. He was elected High Counsellor at the Bay City meeting of the High Court in 1892 and High Vice-Chief Ranger at the High Court meeting at Saginaw in 1893. In the fall of that year he was appointed High Chief Ranger, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Frank Millis, and served as such until 1897. He declined an election at the Port Huron meeting in that year, succeeding to the position of Past High Chief Ranger. At the Detroit meeting in 1898 he was elected High Secretary, which position he now holds. He was Michigan delegate to the Supreme Court meeting at Chicago in 1893, and a delegate to the Supreme Court meeting held in London, England, in 1895, and a member of the committee on laws. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, including the Michigan Sovereign Consistory of the Scottish Rite at Detroit, was four years Chancellor Commander of the Bay City Lodge, No. 23, Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Grand Lodge four years. He is also a member of the Maccabees, Oddfellows and Modern Woodmen. Miss Alice L. Wilson, daughter of F. L. Wilson, of West Bay City, became Mrs. Joslyn in 1893. They have two children, Lee E., Jr., and Allan F.

PHELAN, HON. JAMES. The Associate Recorder of Detroit, and a judge of the Recorder's Court, Hon. James Phelan, is a native Detroiter, and is of Irish extraction, with a mixture of French. His father, John P. Phelan, was a sea captain and was lost at sea in 1862. His mother, Catherine Newman, daughter of William Newman, a native of Waterford, Ireland, still lives with her son James in Detroit. James Phelan was born in 1858 and at the age of 42 has served the people of his native city in various positions of trust. His primary education was received in Detroit schools (partly in private schools), up to the age of 14, his expenses during the last two years having been met by his personal labor during the summer months. Leaving school in 1872 he secured a position with the Michigan Central Railroad as check clerk in their lumber yard, serving in that capacity three years. He was then promoted to the train department of the same road, seeing a like term of service there, when he was advanced to the position of yardmaster, which position he filled five years. A partial failure of eyesight caused him to give up this work in 1883, when he went west and spent a year and a half in traveling in the western states for his health. Returning to Detroit in the fall of 1884, he entered the law office of James H. Pound and began the study of law. His funds running short, at the end of two years, he accepted a position in the supply department of the Board of Education, and later in the office of the County Clerk, in each of which positions he remained six months, pursuing his law studies at night, during the year. Having saved a little means, he resumed his studies with Mr. Pound and in 1888 was admitted to the bar before Judge C. J. Reilly of the Wayne Circuit Court. Beginning active practice in 1889, he was the same fall nominated for Justice of the Peace on the Democratic ticket and was elected by about 1,000 majority over Felix A. Lempkie, the Republican candidate, beginning his official duties July 4, 1890. He served in this position three and a half years, and resigned in December, 1893, to accept the position of Collector of Internal Revenue under President Cleveland. His removal in February, 1898, followed as a sequence to the election of President McKinley in 1896.

HON. JAMES PHELAN.

During his term as collector, Mr. Phelan collected over $8,400,000 for the government, for the whole of which vast sum his books showed perfect balances. He incurred the displeasure of the so-called Good Government League, by his neglect to furnish them with data from his books, designed to aid them in their work. They filed charges against him but he went to Washington in his own defense and was sustained by the department. In March, 1899, he was nominated for Associate Recorder and was elected by 3,376 majority, despite the hostility of the Good Government League, taking his seat January 9, 1900, for the term of six years. Judge Phelan is unmarried. His society connections are Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, Ancient Order of Hibernians, American Insurance Union and Michigan Bar Association.

The foregoing brief sketch will show that Judge Phelan is a self-made man, having made his own way in the world, from the first, without outside help from any source.

JOHN CHRISTIAN HARTZ.

HARTZ, JOHN CHRISTIAN. Mr. Hartz is the well known dealer in clothing, hats, shoes and gentlemen's furnishings on Monroe Avenue, in Detroit. He was born near Kiel, Holstein, Germany, April 9, 1855, the son of John H. and Mary (Behring) Hartz. His early education was received in the schools of his native country and at the age of 12 years he came with his parents to America. They located at New Baltimore, Mich., and after a stay of a couple of years there, the son came permanently to reside in Detroit. After attending a business college for a year he entered the establishment of C. C. McCloskey, hatter, as an apprentice, subsequently serving with other prominent manufacturers and dealers in the same line. Having acquired a thorough knowledge of the business, he in 1883, became senior partner in the firm of Hartz & Kernaghan, hatters and furnishers. After three years in this connection, he in 1886 became sole proprietor of the business, which he has since conducted with marked success. Mr. Hartz has served the public as a member of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commission, as a member of the Board of City Assessors, and as Under Sheriff of Wayne county, the latter under Sheriff Chipman. He was appointed on the Police Commission by Mayor Pingree in February, 1896, which office he resigned in 1897, to accept the appointment of City Assessor under Mayor Maybury. Mr. Hartz is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, the Harmonie and Concordia Singing Societies and the German Salesmen's Association. In politics he is a Democrat. In 1879 he married Lena Orth of Detroit. Four children, Henrietta, Gertrude, Viola and Harry M., are the fruit of the marriage.

LOTHROP, HENRY BROWN. Mr. Lothrop was born in Detroit July 8, 1855, the son of George Van Ness and Almira (Strong) Lothrop. George V. N. Lothrop was a leading light in Michigan for fifty years until his light went out with his death in 1897. Born and educated in New England, he came to Detroit in 1853 and entering upon the study of the law, he became the able lawyer, the courteous gentlemen and the matchless orator. He was a favorite in the Democratic party, was twice its candidate for Congress, and only an adverse political majority stood between him and the highest honors of the nation. His talents secured for him retainers from the large corporations, and an ample fortune, the fruit of just endeavor, was mainly represented by real estate and commercial interests in and around Detroit. His professional career was practically terminated by his acceptance of the Russian mission, to which he was appointed under the first Cleveland administration, and which he held for two and one-half years, when he returned to Detroit, where the remainder of his life was passed. The son may well feel proud of such a parentage. Henry B. Lothrop has chosen a business rather than a professional career, and while he modestly announces himself as a Grosse Pointe farmer, he has the active management of large property interests. His education was rounded out at the State University, from which he graduated in 1877. On the completion of his education he entered the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and later accepted a position with the wholesale hardware house of Buhl, Ducharme & Co., where he remained three years. In 1881 he was offered and accepted a position with the Griffin Car Wheel Company, and a year later became a stockholder in the Michigan Carbon Works, with an active participation in the office work of the company. On the appointment of his father as minister to Russia, Mr. Lothrop threw up all other business engagements to take charge of his large business interests. Since the death of his father he has been the manager of the estate, which is now represented by the Lothrop Estate Company, Limited, of which he is treasurer. He is also treasurer of the Lothrop & Duffield Land Company, Limited, and a director in the First National Bank and in the Hargreaves Manufacturing Company.

HENRY BROWN LOTHROP.

Mr. Lothrop has been an enthusiastic member of the state militia, having been actively connected with various organizations for the past twenty-five years. He joined the Detroit Light Guard in 1875 and the Detroit Light Infantry in 1877, in which company he passed from the grade of lieutenant to that of captain. He was appointed Inspector-General of Michigan State Troops by Gov. Winans, in 1891, with the rank of Brigadier-General. On the expiration of his term he re-enlisted in the Light Infantry and the same year was elected captain of Company H. His service, however, has not all been of the carpet knight order, he having been captain of Company L, Thirty-second Michigan Infantry, during the war with Spain. Being a bachelor, Mr. Lothrop has quite extended societary connections. He is a member of the Detroit, the Century, the University and the Detroit Yacht Clubs, of the Harmonie Society, of the Order of Elks, is an associate member of Detroit Post, G. A. R., and a member of the Veteran Corps of the Light Infantry. Like his father, he is a Democrat in politics.

THEODORE DeLONG BUHL.

BUHL, THEODORE DE LONG. Mr. Buhl is a son of the late Christian H. Buhl, who was for over fifty years one of the leading business men of Detroit. He was mayor of the city 1860-62, the first Republican to be elected to that office after the formation of the Republican party in 1854. He was at one time extensively engaged in the fur trade, but subsequently established the first wholesale hardware house in the State, which in the course of its history came to be known as Buhl Sons & Co. Mr. Buhl acquired a considerable fortune, had large manufacturing interests in Detroit and was largely interested in the iron industry in Pennsylvania, of which state he was a native. He was a liberal patron of the public institutions and charities of the city, and among his benefactions was the presentation of a valuable law library to the State University.

Theo. D. Buhl was born in Detroit August 20, 1844. His education was received in Detroit and abroad. No small part of his education, however, consisted in his training for practical business in the store of which his father was the head, and to the management of which he succeeded on his father's death. His active business life, however, antedated that event by some years, and few men have contributed more to the industrial and commercial growth of the state. He is the senior member of the firm of Buhl Sons & Co., the largest and oldest jobbing hardware house in Michigan. He is president of the Parke, Davis & Co., corporation, of the Buhl Stamping Co., the Detroit Meter Co. and the Buhl Malleable Co., a director and one of the largest owners of the Detroit Copper & Brass Rolling Mills, of the Canadian Meter Co., the Detroit Union Depot Co. and the Strong Lumber Co., and a director and vice-president of the Detroit National Bank. He is also a stockholder in the Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co. and is interested in a number of other local enterprises and is the owner of much valuable real estate and improved property in Detroit and Wayne county, including the Buhl Block and Telegraph Block in Detroit.

Mr. Buhl has been a generous contributor to the University of Michigan, to the Detroit High School Scholarship Fund, the Detroit Museum of Art, the Children's Free Hospital, the Protestant Orphan Asylum, and other educational, benevolent and charitable enterprises. He is a member of the Fort Street Presbyterian Church and of the Young Men's Christian Association, and of a number of social clubs, including the Detroit, Michigan (Republican), Country, Lake St. Clair Fishing & Shooting, Detroit Athletic and Detroit Boat Club. Mr. Buhl was married April 22, 1868, to Miss Julia Elizabeth Walker, daughter of Hiram Walker, then of Detroit, but later the founder of the town of Walkerville, opposite Detroit, in Canada. Eight children have been the fruit of the marriage, four of which are living—Mary Buhl Warren, wife of Wm. M. Warren, general manager of Parke, Davis & Co., Willis E. and Arthur H., connected with their father in the management of the business of Buhl Sons & Co., and Lawrence De Long Buhl, youngest son, is still at school.

BAXTER, CHARLES ERNEST. For a young man of 37 years, Mr. Baxter has made a varied record in political and business circles and is widely known throughout the state. His paternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish, his great-great-grandfather coming to America in 1692. His parents, Daniel C., and Emily (Shepardson) Baxter (the latter a Massachusetts lady), settled on a farm near Fayette, Ohio, where Charles E. was born March 18, 1863. In his early infancy his parents removed to West Unity, Ohio, where his father was a general merchant and postmaster under President Lincoln. The son passed from the village schools at West Unity to the graded schools at Bryan, Ohio, and in 1879 entered Oberlin College, remaining there two years and later completing his studies in Williams College, Massachusetts, where he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He then became connected with the Bryan (Ohio) Press, first as a reporter and afterwards as editor, thus beginning his career as a journalist. Subsequently he became a reporter on the Cleveland Herald, and in 1885 bought an interest in the Republican at Charlotte, Mich. He was editor of that paper until 1892, when he disposed of his interest and came to Detroit, where he was a political writer on the Detroit Tribune, in which capacity he remained until he became secretary to United States Senator John Patton of Grand Rapids. In 1895 he returned to Detroit and engaged successfully for a time as a bond broker, and in 1896 was tendered and accepted the position of state manager of the Manhattan Life Insurance Co., which position he holds at the present time.

Incidentally, Mr. Baxter has filled many places of honor and trust outside of his stated engagements. He was assistant secretary of the State Senate in 1889, assistant secretary of the Republican State Central Committee in 1892-94, and Deputy State Treasurer 1893-94, a period when on account of the panic and the depleted condition of the state treasury, the deputyship was a position of great responsibility. He was president of the Eaton County Republican League in 1888, was secretary of the State League of Republican Clubs four years and was Michigan member of the National Republican League's Executive Committee 1895-6.

CHARLES ERNEST BAXTER.

Mr. Baxter is a member of the Masonic fraternity, including Charlotte Commandery, No. 37, Knights Templar, is a member of Moslem Temple (Nobles of the Mystic Shrine), of Detroit, and is a Past Chancellor of Knights of Pythias. He was married at Charlotte in 1886 to Miss Dora Gay Belcher, daughter of James Belcher, one of the few Kentucky plantation owners who voluntarily freed their slaves. Two children, Marie A. and Kenneth S., both at home, are the fruit of the marriage. Mr. Baxter has hosts of friends, who will wish him a long life of prosperity and usefulness, corresponding to his past.

CHARLES FLOWERS.

FLOWERS, CHARLES. Mr. Flowers' immediate parents were of the Society of Friends (Quakers), which tendency Mr. Flowers himself inherits. His ancestors were not all that way, however, or if so, they were of the fighting kind, his great-great-grandfather, Charles Flowers, having been a captain in the Revolutionary army, his mother being a descendant of Gen. Timothy Pickering, of Revolutionary fame, and secretary of state under President Washington. His mother was also a descendant of the Quimby family of Philadelphia, one Josiah Quimby having manufactured the clock and machinery of the "Liberty Bell," which announced the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Flowers' parents, Joseph and Sarah (Pickering) Flowers, were residents of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in the immediate neighborhood of "Penn's Manor," where William Penn made his first settlement, and within three miles of where Washington crossed the Delaware to fight and win the battle of Trenton. Mr. Flowers was born there December 14, 1845. The father died in 1867 and the mother in 1876. They were farmers and the son divided his time between farm work and school. Early in 1860 he took up the study of phonography, for which he demonstrated an especial aptness. His first employ was in the Grand Trunk Railway offices in New York city, following which he attended a Collegiate Institute at Fort Edwards for two years. After the close of the Civil War he was employed as official stenographer of the government military commission which sat at Raleigh, N. C. Subsequently he studied law for a year at New York, and came to Detroit, his present residence, in 1868. Mr. Flowers was the first to introduce shorthand reporting in the Michigan courts, which has now become an indispensable feature. He secured the passage of the law for the purpose in 1869 and the same year was appointed stenographer of the Wayne Circuit Court, by Gov. Baldwin. He was also reporter for the United States Courts in Detroit. He pursued the study of law concurrently and was admitted to the bar in 1878. In his capacity as stenographer he was one of the official reporters for the three Constitutional Conventions—Illinois in 1868, Pennsylvania in 1872 and Ohio in 1873. He also reported scientific conventions at various points in the United States, being recognized as an expert in that line of work. He was elected Circuit Court Commissioner in 1880 and again in 1882, resigning his stenographic work. He was an unsuccessful candidate (Republican) for Prosecuting Attorney in 1884. He was a member of the Detroit Fire Commission four years, 1885-9, and in July, 1896, was appointed Corporation Counsel by Mayor Pingree, holding the office four years. He is now general counsel for the Michigan Telephone Co., and a director in that corporation.

As a lawyer, Mr. Flowers has shown no less aptness than in his former profession. He surprised his friends (and would equally have surprised his enemies, if he had had any) by the brilliancy of his presentation speech in favor of Gov. Pingree at the time of his nomination in 1896. They could not well understand how a man could blossom out from the mechanical work of a reporter to the rank of the finished orator. But Mr. Flowers was there, beyond question.

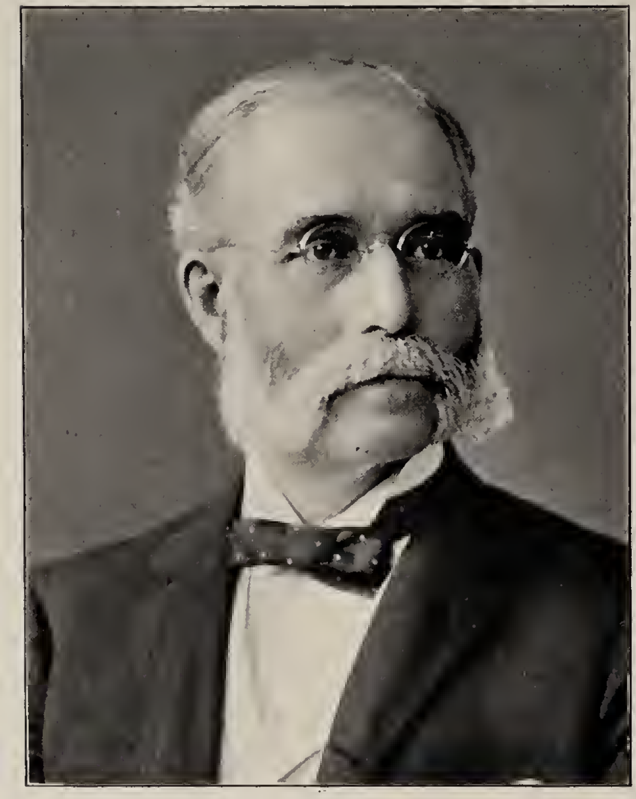
Miss Mary E. DeNormandie, of Pennsylvania, became Mrs. Flowers in 1868. Of their three children, Norman is practicing with his father.

BEAMER, WILLIAM H. When the municipal record of Detroit comes to be written, no name will stand out in brighter colors than that of William H. Beamer, now serving his third term as alderman of the First Ward. Other men may have made more stir than he has done, but for faithfulness and fidelity to his trust and firm adherence at all times, and under all circumstances, to what he deemed to be right, he stands in the foremost rank among the faithful of the city's servants. Mr. Beamer's parents, Daniel W. and Jennie (Downs) Beamer, were from Canada, but removed to Hillsdale county, this state, in 1855. The Beamers are remotely of Dutch extraction, while on his mother's side Mr. Beamer boasts of New England blood. The parents removed to Detroit in 1859, where Wm. H. was born, July 4, 1861. If one's horoscope may be traced from their nativity, Mr. Beamer's sterling patriotism is in political harmony with the time of his birth, having been on the anniversary of the nation's nativity, and at the time when the nation was nerving itself for the struggle that was to determine whether it was to live or die. With an education obtained in the Detroit schools, Mr. Beamer, at the age of 16, entered the employ of the Pullman Car Company, and after a year's service went to Colorado, where he passed five years in the gold mines of that territory. Returning to Detroit in 1883, he was engaged for a couple of years as proprietor of a family supply store (groceries and meats) and in 1885 opened on a small scale the Library Park Hotel, which he has since conducted successfully and which has increased to more than double its original capacity. He has proved a popular landlord and his association is valued for his social qualities and his personal integrity.

WILLIAM H. BEAMER.

Mr. Beamer first came prominently to public notice in 1894, when he was elected alderman. At that time there was some factional feeling (as there has perhaps continued to be) growing out of the advanced ideas of Mayor Pingree regarding measures of municipal administration. Mr. Beamer was elected as a so-called "Pingree man" but it soon developed that he was such only in those things wherein in his judgment he thought Pingree was right. As a member of the Common Council, Ald. Beamer does not hesitate to advocate in his vigorous style any measure that he deems to be right, while he is pronounced, firm and consistent in opposition to whatever he thinks to be wrong. He is a good objector and no measure of importance passes the Council without his careful and intelligent scrutiny. Among all the rumors of official crookedness, not one has attached itself to the First Warder, and the same may be said of his colleague, Ald. Coots, who may be termed the Nestor of the Common Council. At his second election to the Council in 1896, Mr. Beamer had no opposition. He was again elected in 1898 and during the year 1899 was President of the Council.

Mr. Beamer is quite well-to-do, financially, having real estate interests in Detroit and elsewhere. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married August 16, 1880, to Miss Florence G. Turner, daughter of P. G. Turner, of Detroit. Three children, Myrtle, Grace and Lloyd, all at home, are the fruit of the marriage.



HON. DEXTER MASON FERRY.

FERRY, HON. DEXTER MASON. The name of Ferry was originally French, but the family is of English extraction, coming thence to New England, where the name appears as early as 1688. The branch of the family from which Dexter M. is descended removed from Massachusetts to Lowville, Lewis county, N. Y., where Dexter M. was born August 8, 1833, the son of Joseph N. and Lucy D. (Mason) Ferry. The father died when the son was but three years old, and the family soon after removed to near Rochester, N. Y., where the boyhood of Dexter M. was passed. Leaving the local school at the age of 16, he began active life as a farm hand at $10 per month, working thus two summers, but attending school during the winter, receiving also, for a few months, an advanced course of instruction at Rochester.

Mr. Ferry's advent in Detroit was in 1852, as employee in a wholesale stationery store. Having saved a little financial means, he entered as a partner the seed house firm of M. T. Gardner & Company. Mr. Ferry became the head of the firm in 1865, and in 1867 its title was changed to D. M. Ferry & Company. The present company was incorporated under that name in 1879, with a capitalization of $750,000, absorbing a younger house, the Detroit Seed Company.

Some men make good lieutenants, but fail as captains. Others become captains through gifts of nature which it would be difficult to analyze. Mr. Ferry is one of the latter. Under his management the business has grown from a small store to an extensive plant, and from sales of about $6,000 to $1,500,000.00 annually.

It goes without saying that worldly competence has rewarded Mr. Ferry's labors. He has large investments in real estate, and his name appears in the directorate and at the head of numerous manufacturing and banking interests. He has interests as stockholder, president or director in a dozen leading banking and other institutions in Detroit, and also has banking and railway interests in Arizona.

Mr. Ferry's money and his personal aid and countenance have always been freely given to such projects—whether business, social or charitable—as promised to be of public benefit, and his private charities are large, discriminating and entirely wanting in ostentation. "Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth" is a rule with him. He is one of the trustees of Grace Hospital, Detroit, the Detroit Museum of Art, and of Olivet College, to each of which he has been a liberal contributor.

Politically, Mr. Ferry is a Republican. In 1900 he was urged by his friends for the nomination for Governor of the state, and at the convention at Grand Rapids was the leading candidate up to the nineteenth ballot, although eventually unsuccessful. He was a delegate-at-large to the Minneapolis Convention in 1892, and was chairman of the State Central Committee, 1896-98. His only official service has been as a member of the Board of Estimates, and of the Park and Boulevard Commission of Detroit.

He is a trustee of the Woodward Avenue Congregational Church, with which denomination he affiliates.

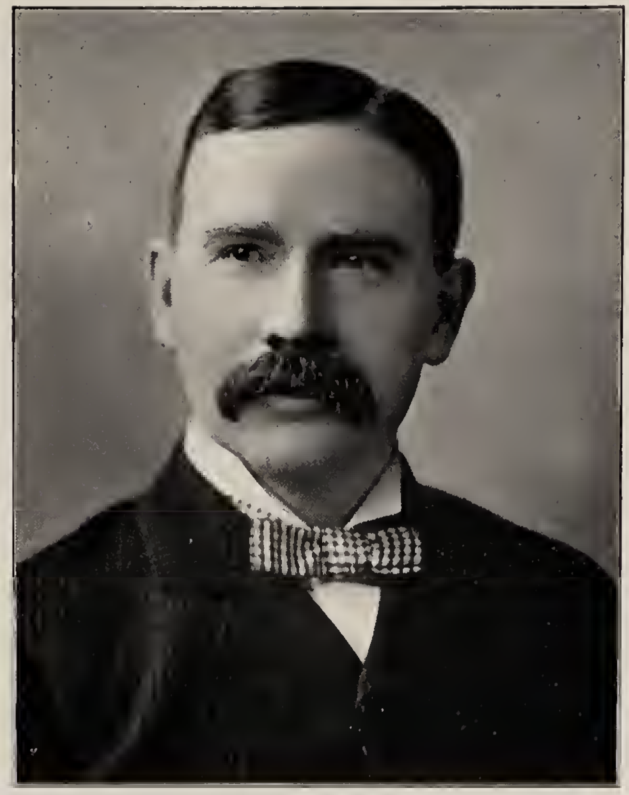
Miss Addie E. Miller, daughter of John B. Miller, of Unadilla, N. Y., became Mrs. Ferry October 1, 1867. Three children, Dexter M., Jr., an active assistant to his father, and the Misses Blanche and Queene, now survive as the fruit of this marriage.

Mr. Ferry is domestic and social in his tastes, and while his home is his sanctuary, yet he is also an active member and supporter of many of the leading clubs and societies.

In his business relations he is a man always approachable, courteous and affable, and his employees, with whom he has never had disagreement or friction of any kind, are devoted to him.

STEVENSON, ELLIOTT G. The senior member of the present law firm of Stevenson, Merriam, Eldredge & Butzel, of Detroit, ranks with the leading members of the bar of Michigan and the northwest. He is of north of Ireland stock, his parents having settled in Middlesex county, Ont., where the son was born May 18, 1856. The father, William Stevenson, was a contractor, and came with his family to Port Huron in 1869, where he continued to live up to the time of his death in May, 1899. Mr. Stevenson's mother still makes her home in Port Huron. With a primary education fitting him for professional study, Mr. Stevenson entered the law office of O'Brien & Atkinson at Port Huron in 1874, and in 1877 was admitted to the bar before Judge Harris. He at once associated himself in practice with his former preceptor, the firm of Atkinson & Stevenson continuing for several years. In 1882 he became senior in the firm of Stevenson & Phillips, which firm continued until Mr. Stevenson's removal to Detroit in 1887. He here associated himself with Hon. Don M. Dickinson and Henry T. Thurber under the firm name of Dickinson, Thurber & Stevenson, from which firm he withdrew in 1896, practicing his profession alone until the formation of the firm first named in 1899.

Mr. Stevenson acquired prominence in political and official circles while a resident of Port Huron. He was for two terms prosecuting-attorney of St. Clair county, having been the first Democratic official elected in that county for over twenty years, and was the only one elected on his party ticket at the time. He was elected mayor of Port Huron in 1885, and was twice nominated for Congress under conditions favoring his election, but declined the honor, from business consideration. Mr. Stevenson managed and led to a successful issue the contest for a delegation from Michigan to the Democratic National Convention of 1896 that would support President Cleveland's financial policy, and he was made chairman of the delegation. The silver sentiment was predominant, however, in the convention, and Mr. Bryan was nominated. Mr. Stevenson was a supporter of and believer in the sound money policy of President Cleveland, but felt bound by the action of his party convention, and supported its nominees. Mr. Stevenson has been prominent in the counsels of his party in Wayne county, including the chairmanship of the county committee. As a member of the firm of Dickinson, Thurber & Stevenson, the entire business of the firm devolved upon the latter during the time that Mr. Dickinson was postmaster-general, Mr. Thurber being in Washington as private secretary to the President.


ELLIOTT G. STEVENSON.

Mr. Stevenson's societary connections are Masonic, Pythian, Foresters and Detroit, Fellowcraft and North Channel Clubs. Miss Emma Mitts, daughter of George Mitts, of Port Huron, became Mrs. Stevenson in 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson have three children: George Elliott, attending Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, and Helen and Kennith, at home.

ALFRED J. MURPHY.

MURPHY, ALFRED J. Judge Murphy furnishes an illustration of the possibilities within the reach of serious effort. Nurtured in the hard school of adversity, he has been obliged to show his passport at every turnpike of life. He has resolutely fought his way, unaided, from humble beginnings, till, at the age of thirty-two, he occupies a position in the community of his birth that is seldom attained except by men of more advanced years. His advancement has neither spoiled nor marred him. Simple and unaffected in manner, it is not unnatural that, almost daily, he should be made the confidant and friendly adviser of people in the humble walks of life.

He is a graduate of the Detroit public schools. Thence he passed to the Detroit College, taking the full classical course there and graduating with the Bachelor's Degree in 1887. He was then employed for two years on the staff of the Detroit Free Press, at the same time pursuing a post-graduate course at his Alma-Mater, and in 1889 received therefrom the degree of Master of Arts. At the same time, he pursued preliminary studies in law, and in 1891 entered the Detroit College of Law, graduating in June, 1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He thereupon at once began the practice of law, continuing it without interruption to the time of going upon the bench.

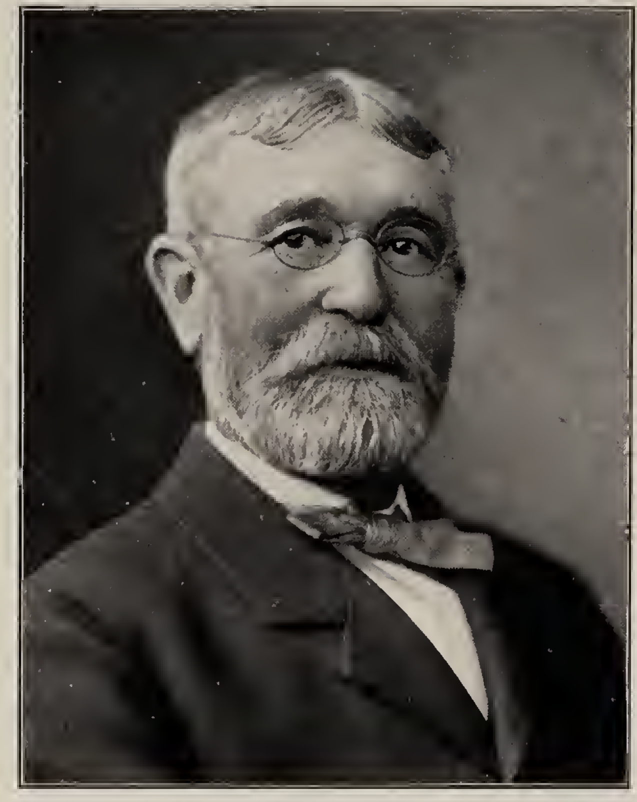
Conservative in the formation and expression of opinions, he is a forcible and ready speaker, on the stump, on occasions of public interest, and at the bar. In August, 1896, without solicitation on his part, he was made the Democratic and Fusion nominee for the office of Attorney-General of Michigan. In the city of Detroit he ran many votes ahead of his ticket. He had previously had some experience in the way of official intercourse with the ruling spirits of the party in the State, having been assistant secretary of the State Central Committee in 1890 and secretary of the State Senate at the session of 1891. In 1898 he was appointed a member of the Park and Boulevard Commission of Detroit, an unsalaried but responsible position. It was while filling that position that he procured the adoption of the eight-hour day on the park and boulevard system, a reform which won for him many expressions of commendation. His sympathies have ever been alert and active with those to whom life is a struggle.

At the April election in 1899 he was elected one of the judges of the Recorder's Court of Detroit, taking his place on the bench January 9, 1900. In addition to the duties of that post, Judge Murphy at present occupies the chair of criminal law, and also of criminal pleading and practice, in the Detroit College of Law. He is also a member of the executive committee of the Detroit Bar Association.

CORNS, HENRY COLDICOTT. The parents of Dr. Corns, Joseph and Mary (Walker) Corns, came to Detroit from Birmingham, England, in 1841. While in England the father was a member of the "Queen's Own Guards." In Detroit he was a furniture manufacturer on Grand River Avenue, and died in 1890, the mother being still living. The son, Henry C., was born in Detroit, July 15, 1860. He attended the Detroit schools until fourteen years old, after which he attended the night schools for three years, being assistant to his father during work hours. In the fall of 1878 he entered the Dental Department of the University, graduating from there after a three years' course. After graduating he spent a few months in the office of Dr. Watton, a dentist of Detroit, and then traveled for a year and a half for the H. J. Calkins' Dental Depot of Detroit, around the States of Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. In 1883 he opened an office for the practice of dentistry in what was then known as the old Fisher Block, on Woodward Avenue, moving from thence in 1886 to No. 25 Washington Avenue, and in 1893 to his present quarters, No. 32 Adams Avenue West.

HENRY COLDICOTT CORNS.

Dr. Corns is affiliated with most of the Masonic bodies. He first joined the fraternity in 1883 and has passed the chairs of the Blue Lodge, being Past Master of Oriental Lodge No. 240. He is a member of Peninsular Chapter (Royal Arch) Masons, is a member of Detroit Commandery, Knights Templar, in which he has held all the Commandery offices, and is now Past Commander, has been a member of the Council (Royal and Select Masters) since 1890, is a member of the Grand Commandery of the State, and is High Priest of the Ancient and Accepted Order of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member and one of the board of directors of the Detroit Athletic Club. The doctor has had some nautical experience, having sailed as wheelman and look-out on the tug Kate Moffat during the season of 1878. He was Assistant Adjutant-General of the State on the staff of Governor Rich, 1893-4. In addition to his dental practice he is in a business way, president of the H. C. Corns Hardwood Lumber Company of Detroit. Miss Clara Burden, daughter of Wm. Burden, of Cleveland, Ohio, became Mrs. Corns August 29, 1893. They have no children.



GEORGE BECK.

BECK, GEORGE. Mr. Beck is essentialy one of the self-made men of Detroit, having begun active work for himself as a boy of twelve years, with but a limited primary education. He was born at Tiverton, Devonshire, England, August 27, 1844, the son of William B. and Mary Ann (Lee) Beck. The father died at Memphis, Tenn., in 1862 and the mother at Detroit in 1890. His father was an ornamental plasterer and came to America in 1847, locating at Memphis, Tenn., where he had large contracts, including contracts on government work. His family joined him in 1851. In 1853 the family moved to London, Ont., and from there to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1854, coming to Detroit a year later. The son's first work in Detroit was with the Rowena Milk Co. at 75 cents per week. After a six months' service, he hired out to Coles & Smith, of the Marine Meat Market, at $4 per month, remaining with them a year and a half. He was then with Wm. Wreford in the same business and they have been together ever since. In 1863 he went to Chicago to buy cattle, buying in Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City. His operations in this line embraced seventeen years, up to 1888, a fact of itself quite conclusive as to his adaptation to a work involving large transactions. In 1888 the present concern, the Michigan Beef & Provision Co., of which Mr. Beck is president and treasurer, was formed, they confining their purchases to Michigan, doing a business amounting to about $600,000 annually. As related to Michigan interests in the live stock line, Mr. Beck made a record for himself in 1887 in fighting through the Legislature at Lansing (at least in the effort to do so) the bill known as the "Inspection on Hoof Bill." The power of combination, however, was too potent and the bill failed by a single vote. This bill, if passed, would have been worth an hundred million dollars to Michigan, as most of the meat used in the state today is raised and owned by the "trust," and is largely raised in the states west of us, thus to a great extent driving Michigan breeders out of the market.

Mr. Beck represented the Eighth Ward of Detroit, three terms (six years), successively, in the Common Council, and during that time was two years its president and was one of the most useful members of that body. He is a Republican in politics. Mr. Beck has been twice married, March, 1865, to Miss Minnie A. Miller, of Detroit, daughter of David Miller, of Greenfield. She died at Ashville, N. C., December 3, 1893. There were two daughters by this marriage, Maude E., wife of Charles Wynn, of New York city, and Minnie E., wife of H. B. West, of Detroit. In 1895 he was married to Miss Jennie M. Smith, of Detroit. Mr. Beck is a Thirty-Second Degree Mason, is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Detroit Wheelmen, the League of American Wheelmen, the German Salesmen's Association, the Douglas League, the Detroit Yacht Club, the Detroit Bowling Club, Fellowcraft Club, and the Michigan and Lincoln Clubs, the two latter Republican.

DURANT, WILLIAM CRAPO. Mr. Durant is the senior partner in the Durant-Dorp Carriage Co., of Flint, which is the pioneer of that industry in that city, and the common expression in Flint is that he is the business man of Michigan, as he has as many business institutions to superintend as any two men in the state. And his business qualifications are hereditary as well as cultivated, his father, William C. Durant, having been a banker in Boston, though a native of New Hampshire, his mother, Rebecca Crapo, being a daughter of the late Governor Henry H. Crapo, of Michigan, one of the most sagacious and enterprising business men of Flint, forty years ago, who developed the lumber industry in that region and built the railroad from Flint to Holly, which now forms part of the Pere Marquette system. Mr. Durant was born in Boston December 8, 1861, the family coming to Detroit when he was nine years old, and subsequently removing to Flint. The son passed the curriculum of the local schools, and might have had any position that influential relations could secure, but he was ambitious to do for himself, and at the age of 17 he became clerk in a drug store at $3 per week, then for a time acting as salesman and bookkeeper for a cigar manufacturing firm in Flint. He received a thorough training and discipline in practical business by a three years' service as lumber shover and inspector in the mills and yards of his uncle, W. W. Crapo, after which he engaged for a time in the real estate and insurance business. In 1886 he began in a very small way the business that has since grown to gigantic proportions. When road carts were first introduced in the west, he secured an option on the patent owned by a party in Coldwater. He formed a partnership with J. D. Dort, another young man of keen business attributes, and with a limited capital, all borrowed, they began the manufacture. Their first year's output reached some four thousand, proving the venture a success. The firm now employs 1,200 men and does a business amounting to three millions annually, their output embracing carriages of all descriptions. Their factories turn out 400 buggies complete each day. They are interested in four carriage factories at Flint and own the Imperial Wheel plant at Jackson, the largest in the world, together with an axel plant and 7,000 acres of southern timber, with mills for converting the timber into lumber. The Durant-Dort enterprise has brought several similar factories to Flint, and the city is known as one of the principal carriage centers of the world and their products have a world-wide reputation.

WILLIAM CRAPO DURANT.

Mr. Durant is certainly one of the keenest, most successful and thorough-going business men of the state. He is a director of the Citizens' Commercial Savings Bank, of the Flint Electric Light Company, Diamond Buggy Company, Flint Top & Gear Company and Webster Vehicle Company, all of Flint. Though a strong Republican in politics, he has studiously avoided seeking or accepting public office, believing that politics and business cannot be successfully mixed. His religious connection is Presbyterian and he is a member of the Order of Elks. Miss Clara Miller Pitt, daughter of Ralph S. Pitt, of Flint, became Mrs. Durant, June 17, 1885. Two children, Margery, aged 13, and Russell Clifford, aged 9 years, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Durant.

HAMILTON CARHARTT.

CARHARTT, HAMILTON. Mr. Carhartt is in direct descent from Thomas and Mary (Lord) Carhartt, who came from England in 1600. His parents, George W. and Lefa Jane (Wylie) Carhartt, were residents of Macedon Locks, Wayne county, N. Y., where the son Hamilton was born August 27, 1855. The parents removed to Detroit, where the mother died in the son's early childhood. The father, who was a physician, at once removed to Jackson, where he enjoyed a wide practice and where the son's early life was passed. In 1884 Mr. Carhartt moved to Detroit, where he has since resided. In 1889 the business of which Mr. Carhartt is the head (the manufacture of clothing for the wholesale trade, corner of Michigan avenue and Tenth street, Detroit), was established by him under the firm name of Hamilton Carhartt & Co. He had previously represented eastern business houses as a commercial agent in the middle west. Mr. Carhartt has introduced into prosaic clothing manufacture the spirit of congeniality. His workshop remind the visitor at once of a large family gathering, so absent is the usual awe and formality, but nevertheless every one of the 600 and more workers performs his or her task with a willingness and cheerfulness which is in contrast to what prevails in similar places. Mr. Carhartt recognizes in his great business that labor has its equities. Like as every man should, he has a mission in life, and the management of a large industry is considered but a means of promoting industrial reform. The following from a recent business announcement is quite a sermon in itself: "Our manufacturing business was not started to do the gainful thing alone, but the just and honest thing first, gainful if possible. There is a Moslem maxim that, 'one hour in the execution of justice is worth seventy years of prayer.' "

Mr. Carhartt is a member and vice-president of the Detroit Public Lighting Commission, president of the Ophir Mining Company, Stateline, Utah, a director of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange, and president of the Detroit Valve & Washer Works. He is a member of Christ Church (Episcopal), of the Detroit Club, Detroit Athletic Club, Detroit Country Club, Detroit Boat Club, Archaeological Society, the Comedy Club and Sons of the American Revolution. On December 21, 1881, he was married to Miss Annette Welling, daughter of Stephen A., and Emma (Polar) Welling of Jackson. Three children are the fruit of the marriage: Hamilton, Jr., aged 18; Wylie Welling, 16, and Margaret Welling, 14.

BOUTELL, BENJAMIN. Mr. Boutell enjoys the prefix of captain, from his connection with marine interests centering at Bay City. His father, Daniel Boutell, was of Scotch descent. His mother, Betsy Adams, was of New England origin and a niece of President John Quincy Adams. The parents came to Michigan from Syracuse, N. Y., in 1827, settling in Deerfield township, Livingstone county, where the son was born August 17, 1844. His first essay at productive labor was riding a horse to plow corn at a stated compensation, when he was six years old, so that he early became self-supporting. When 12 years old his parents moved to Birch Run, leaving him in charge of the farm. The parents removed to Bay City in 1859, and opened a hotel, in which Ben, as he is familiarly called, was their assistant. The hotel burned down in 1865 and the son secured a position as "wheelman" on the tug "Wave," and the next year was promoted to the position of mate. In 1867 he was captain of the steamer Ajax, owned by the First National Bank of Bay City. The boat had been a losing investment and Capt. Boutell's pay was dependent upon what financial results he could show from its management. By close financing he was enabled to turn over to the owners some $6,000 that year and he dates his success in life from that time. In 1868 he sailed the passenger boat Reynolds, and in 1869 the tug Union. In 1869 he formed a co-partnership with one Mitchell, as Mitchell & Boutell, doing a general towing and coal business. The business enjoyed a marked increase in the number and style of vessels until 1886, when the partnership was dissolved, Capt. Mitchell continuing the vessel and coal business and Capt. Boutell the raft towing. He that year organized the Saginaw Bay Towing Co., sixteen tugs now comprising the company's fleet. The raft towing has latterly extended to Georgian Bay and Lake Michigan, from having been at first local to Saginaw Bay. Many of the log rafts contain from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 feet, and Capt. Boutell is credited with having handled more timber in this way than any man living. He has handled every year, for thirty-five years, 1,000,000 feet and upwards, necessitating a heavy labor and expense account.

BENJAMIN BOUTELL.

Capt. Boutell has been a busy man in outside enterprises. In 1899 he organized the Marine Iron Co., of Bay City, and has been its president from the first. In 1891 he organized the Boutell Transit Co., of Bay City, owning the steamer Hiram W. Sibley and schooner Twin Sisters. In 1895 he organized the Boutell Towing & Wrecking Co., of Sarnia, Ont., of which he is president. In 1896 he bought the Hampton Transit Co., of Bay City, operating the steamer Charles A. Eddy, and is president of this company. In 1899 he, with others, organized the Boutell Towing & Transit Co., of Boston, Mass., for salt water coastwise towing, being vice-president of this company. He has other vessel interests aside from those mentioned. He is vice-president of the Michigan Chicory Co. and a director and heavy stockholder in the Commercial Bank, both of Bay City. Through faith in the beet sugar industry, Capt. Boutell helped to organize the Michigan Sugar Co. and the Bay City Sugar Co., both of Bay City, the latter, the largest in the state, and of which he is vice-president, he being a heavy stockholder in both. He is also a stockholder and director in the Marine City Sugar Co., and owns large tracts of coal lands and several beet raising farms near Bay City.

Capt. Boutell is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a trustee of the Methodist Church.

His wife, to whom he was married December 21, 1869, was formerly Miss Aurelia C. Duttinger, of Pine River. Two sons, Frederick E. and William H., both married, and in business together at Bay City, are the fruit of the marriage.

GEORGE WILLIAM MOORE.

MOORE, GEORGE WILLIAM. There is no more striking figure seen in Detroit than George William Moore. Six feet two in height, well proportioned, cheek bones somewhat prominent, giving a slight look of angularity to the countenance, hair and whiskers divided between brown and sandy—while it cannot perhaps be said that he resembles Lincoln in his make-up, there is about him that element which may be termed homely honesty, and a tendency in his relations with men to go straight to the matter in hand, that leads one involuntarily to associate him in thought with the Great Emancipator. While from his personal appearance, an observer would assign to Mr. Moore a high rank among his fellows, he is by air and manner simply plain Mr. Moore, and though a head taller than some other, corporeally, if his moral and intellectual stature exceeds the average, it must appear from his acts, and not from any assumption of superiority on his part.

Mr. Moore's ancestors came from the British Isles, his paternal grandfather, William Moore, from London, his paternal grandmother, Elizabeth Barnes, from Tyronne county, Ireland, and his mother from Leicestershire, England.

Mr. Moore is a native of Wayne county, Michigan, having been born in the township of Romulus, September 9, 1847, son of George Washington Moore (retired), a New Yorker by birth, and a resident of the village of Romulus. He was educated in the schools at Ypsilanti and later in the Law Department of the State University, from which he graduated in 1872, and was admitted to the bar the same year. He having become a resident of Detroit, at once formed a business connection with his present partner, George Whitney Moore, under the firm name of Moore & Moore. The similarity of their names, both having the same initials, leads them in their personal relations to give the middle name in full as a means of identity. The firm of Moore & Moore is familiar in legal circles in Michigan and adjacent states. Their practice is confined to the civil courts and is varied and general, and includes constitutional, corporate and commercial law.

Mr. Moore has never stood for public office of any kind. He is, however, a Democrat from the ground up. He is potential in the counsels of the party and is at present a member of the State Central Committee, from the First Congressional District. He is an eloquent, logical and forceful speaker before the court and jury and at the hustings in political campaigns. He is also an occasional contributor of political articles to the daily press. In 1885 Mr. Moore was married to Miss Katherine M. DeMill, daughter of the late Peter E. DeMill, of Detroit. They have one daughter, who bears her mother's name.

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